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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME XXXVI.—PART IX.

SECOND SESSION OF TENTH LEGISLATURE

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SESSION 1904.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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No. 2 . . . Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 28th January, 1904. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1904. *Printed.* Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1904. *Not Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 3 . . . Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1903 Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 4 . . . Report of the Clerk of Forestry for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 7 . . . Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 8 . . . Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 9 . . . Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 11 . . Loan Corporations. Statements by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 13 . . Auditors' Report to the Board of Trustees, University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 14 . . Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 16 . . Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1903. *Printed.*

No. 17 . . Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed*

No. 18 . . Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 19 . . Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 20 . . Report of the Bee-Keepers' Associations of the Province, for the year 1903 Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 21 . . Hand-book for the use of Women's Institutes in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1904. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 22 . . Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 23 . . Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 24 . . Report of the Registrar of Live Stock of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 25 . . Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 26 . . Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 27 . . Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 28 . . Report of the Commissioner of Highways, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 29 . . Report of the Bureau of Labour, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 30 . . Report of the Ontario Game Commission, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 31 . . Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 32 . . Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 34 . . Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 35 . . Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 36 . . Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 37 . . Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 38 . . Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 39 . . Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 40 . . Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 41 . . Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 42 . . Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 43 . . Report of Superintendent. Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1904. *Printed.*

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No. 44 . . Report upon the Inspection of Liquor Licenses, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 45 . . Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 46 . . Return from the Records of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of Muskoka, Sault Ste. Marie and North Renfrew since the General Elections of May 29th, 1902, shewing: (1) The number of Votes polled for each candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District; (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District; (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. Presented to the Legislature, 21st January, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 47 . . Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature 14th January, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 48 . . Report of the Archivist, Ontario, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 49 . . Copy of an Order in Council advising that the tender of the Riordon Paper Mills, Limited, for the supply of Paper to the Province, for the ensuing five years, be accepted. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 50 . . Copy of an Order in Council in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act, respecting the Education Department. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 51 . . Copy of an Order in Council, advising that the Agreement for renewal of Contract between Warwick Brothers and Rutter, with reference to the Printing and Binding for the Province, be approved. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Printed.*

No. 52 . . Copy of an Order in Council, respecting the commutation of the Surrogate Court Fees of the County of Huron. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 53 . . Copy of an Order in Council, respecting the commutation of Surrogate Court Fees of the County of Bruce. Presented to the Legislature 4th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 54 . . Copy of an Order in Council, respecting the commutation of the Surrogate Court Fees of the Counties of York and Wentworth. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 55 . . Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of June, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member or department thereof, and any other person or persons, respecting the establishment of a Reformatory in the County of Oxford. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. Mr. *Sutherland. Not printed.*

No. 56 . . Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of June, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers, documents, decisions and memoranda in any way relating to the Mining Locations H.W.696, H.W.697, H.W.698 and H.W.705, and particularly as to the southerly part of H.W. 697, containing thirteen acres, granted to one Gideon Lariviére, which locations, are situate on, or near the North Pay of Sturgeon Lake in the District of Thunder Bay. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. Mr. *St. John. Not printed.*

No. 57 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the twelfth day of June, 1903, for a Return,—similar to that ordered by the British House of Commons on the 25th day of June, 1902, of reproductive undertakings operated by Municipal Boroughs in Great Britain—respecting waterworks, electric lighting plants, gas works and other public utilities operated by Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, also the rates charged the consumers in the various Municipalities of the Province for water, gas and electric lighting. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. Mr. *Preston (Brant). Printed.*

No. 58 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of June, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister, or Commissioner of Public Works, or Fisheries, or other officer, or *employe*, of or under them, or either the Departments of Public Works, or Fisheries, and any other person or persons, and also any order or directions, or papers, or entries respecting the

granting of licenses for pound net fishing, east of a line running from Cape Hurd to the mouth of the Spanish River, during the years 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, or either or any of them. Also, copies of all such licenses granted during the above years, or either, or any of them. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. Mr. *Smyth*. *Not printed.*

No. 59 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the 8th day of June, 1903, for a Return of all copies of all forms of application or subscription for terminating stock and of all forms of certificates of such stock used by Loan Corporations doing business in the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. Mr. *Downey*. *Not printed.*

No. 60 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of June, 1903, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, between the Metropolitan Power Company, or their Solicitors, and the Government for a grant of land under the waters of the Ottawa River, and all papers in connection therewith. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February, 1904. Mr. *Matheson*. *Not printed.*

No. 61 . Copy of an Order in Council and Report of Registrar of Loan Corporations in the matter of the Canadian Co-operative Alliance. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 62 . . Copy of an Order in Council respecting Surrogate Court Fees to be paid to His Honour Judge Holt. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 63 . . Copy of an Order in Council respecting Surrogate Court Fees to be paid to His Honour Judge Jamieson. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 64 . . General Rules and Orders made by the Court of Appeal for Ontario respecting the trial of Election Petitions pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, R.S.O., 1897, cap. 11, and amending Acts. Presented to the Legislature, 12th February, 1904. *Printed. For distribution only.*

No. 65 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the eighth day of February, 1904, for a Return shewing the names of all persons at Sault Ste, Marie, or elsewhere, who have been paid by the Government under the decision, or determination, to pay the wages of workmen at Sault Ste. Marie, and showing also the amount paid in each case and the nature of the claim in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1904. Mr. *Whitney*, *Printed.*

No. 66 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of February, 1904 for a Return shewing the number of students admitted to (a) the Normal Schools of the Province since September, 1903. (b) How many (if any) of such students, prior to admission, taught less than twelve months in a Public School and (c) How many (if any) did not attend a Model School course and secured a certificate of competency therefrom. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1904. Mr. *Hoyle*. *Not printed.*

No. 67.. Copy of an Order in Council, commuting the fees of F. H. MacDonald, Local Master at St. Catharines. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 68... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of June, 1903, for a Return shewing:—1. The total area of Crown Lands under timber License. 2. The total area of Crown Lands under timber License in arrears. 3. The number of timber Licenses in arrear, their locations, respective areas, the names of those persons so in arrears, and the amounts that each of such persons are in arrear, and for what respectively. 4. The number of timber Licenses cancelled since and including 1891, and the number of acres of Licenses so cancelled. 5. The nature and extent of the securities (if any) held by the Government, for payment of such areas, and, the names of the persons so giving security. 6. The number of timber Limits disposed of otherwise than by Public Auction, since and including the year 1891, specifying the details thereof, as to time, place, person and prices respectively. 7. The number of pieces of saw-logs cut under License in the Province of Ontario, each year since and including 1891; the aggregate quantity of lumber, board measure, returned to the Crown Lands Department for each of the said years since and including 1891; the amount of Crown dues collected for each of the said years from the lumber cut, giving the quantity for each separate price charged for dues. 8. The number of pieces of waney or board timber cut under license in each of the said years and the aggregate quantity of cubic feet and the amount of Crown dues collected on the same. 9. The number of pieces of square timber cut and the quantity of cubic feet returned as contained in same and the amount collected for each of the said years thereon, for Crown dues. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1904, Mr. *St. John*. *Printed.*

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of February, 1904, for a Return of copies of all complaints received by the License Department against W. S. Cowan, formerly inspector of licenses for South Wellington; also, for a copy of the report of the investigation into such complaints, including the evidence; also, for a copy of the report of the Inspector who investigated the complaints, and also, for a copy of all correspondence touching the dismissal of the said W. S. Cowan. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1904. Mr. *Downey*. *Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Inspector of Prisons and Charities, or other official of the Government, and the County of Ontario, having reference to the salary of the County Gaoler. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1904. Mr. *Hoyle*. *Not printed.*

No. 71.. Copy of Memorandum of Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Edward Wellington Backus, of the City of Minneapolis. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of February, 1904, for a Return, shewing in the same detail as in the Public Accounts of the Province, all expenditures up to 31st December, 1903, on account of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, giving in detail the amount paid, to whom and on what account. And, in the case of the payments to the contractors for the building of the road—shewing all the quantities of rock and other material moved : masonry constructed and generally, all quantities on which payments are based, with the amount paid therefor upon each section of road. Presented to the Legislature, 29th February, 1904. Mr. *Matheson. Printed.*

No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any officials thereof, and any person or persons, regarding the establishment of Savings Banks in connection with the Schools of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 29th February, 1904. Mr. *Preston (Brant.) Not printed.*

No. 74.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-second day of February, 1904, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all Orders in Council with reference to the payment of *employes* at Sault Ste. Marie, together with copies of all correspondence previous to, after and in any way relating to such payments. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1904. Mr. *Whitney. Printed.*

No. 75 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or other person, relating to the appointment of one Kelly, as constable, or peace officer, in and about Killarney, together with copies of all correspondence between the Government and one Charles Noble in connection therewith. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1904. Mr. Gamey. *Not printed.*

No. 76 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, papers and pay sheets, between the Government, or any member or official thereof, in connection with the expenditure of all moneys expended last year, on Colonization Roads in the County of Addington. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1904. Mr. Reid. *Not printed.*

No. 77 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of February, 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member, or official thereof, or persons on its behalf, and any other person or persons in connection with the appointment of William Coats, as Registrar of the County of Huron. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1904. Mr. Eilber. *Not printed.*

No. 78 .. Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes up to 31st December, 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1904. *Not printed.*

No. 79 . . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-ninth day of February 1904, for a Return shewing: 1. The amount of money paid as, Railway Subsidies from 1867 up to and inclusive of 1903. 2. The name of each Railway and the amount paid as Subsidy thereto. 3. The amount of money voted for Railway Subsidies, but not yet earned. 4. The amounts in acres voted and set apart as Land Grants, during the same period. 5. The names of all Railways which have earned the apportionment of land so set apart. 6. The amount in process of being earned. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1904. Mr. Preston, (Durham.) *Not printed.*

No. 80 . . Return to an Order of the House of the Seventh day of March, 1904, for a Return, shewing the number of Saloon Licenses in the different Cities of the Province during the years 1901 and 1903. Also, the number of Saloon Licenses in the Towns of the Province, during the same period. Also, the number of Wholesale Licenses granted in rural municipalities, in the Province, during the same, period. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1904. Mr. *Barr. Not printed.*

No. 81 . . Return to an Order of the House of the Eleventh day of March, 1904 for a Return of copies of all correspondence, between the Government, or any official thereof, and the President of the Children's Aid Society of Brockville, or any other person or persons, in reference to the arrest and imprisonment of certain young lads in 1902, 1903 and 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1904. Mr. *Graham. Not printed.*

No. 82 . . Return to an Address to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1904, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Orders-in-Council, authorizing or permitting an increase in the capital stock of the Peoples' Life Insurance Company, during the last two years, together with copies of all correspondence in any way relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1904. Mr. *Gamey. Not printed.*

No. 83 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1904, for a Return shewing the names of all persons convicted for violation of any of the provisions of the Liquor License Act in the County of Carleton during the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, with the amounts of fines and costs imposed in each case respectively and showing, as well, the particular offence of which they were convicted and dates of conviction. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1904. Mr. *Kidd. Not printed.*

No. 84 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of March. 1904, for a Return, in detail of all payment made by the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1903. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1904. Mr. *Jessop. Not printed.*

No. 85 . . Return to Orders of the House, of the fourteenth, twenty-first (two orders), and twenty-fifth days of March, 1904, for Returns shewing :—

1. The names of the various companies included in the Consolidated Lake Superior Companies, which the Government proposes to aid by the $2,000,000 guarantee. 2. The names of the secured creditors of each company and the amount of the claim of each and the security held by each. 3. The names of the unsecured creditors of each company and the amount of claim of each. 4. Shewing what portion of the Algoma Central Railway is already completed, how much partly constructed and what construction work has been done on the part incomplete. 5. Shewing what portion of the road has been operated and what net earnings, if any, it has shewn. 6. The names of the vessels which it is proposed to give the Province as security, with statement shewing what these vessels have earned, net, in the hands of the Companies. Also, shewing full particulars of all claims, charges, judgments and priorities chargeable against the Superior Consolidated Companies and the Algoma Central Railway; the names of all the creditors and the nature and amount of their respective claims, and particulars of all assets on which are based, and subject to which it is the intention of the Government to guarantee the sum of $2,000,000 to such companies as embodied in the Bill introduced to this House, before the second reading of such Bill. Also, shewing: 1. What lands and securities are governed by the Lien of Messieurs James Conmee, M.P.P., and Charles M Bowman, M.P.P., against the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, for upwards of $400,000, dated on or about the 22nd day of September, 1903. 2. Whether the judgment of James Conmee, M.P.P., and Charles M. Bowman, M.P.P., against the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company for upwards of $400,000, and dated on or about the 12th day of October, 1903, is still a charge on the assets of this company. 3. And shewing the amount of the said Judgment at the present time. And also, shewing the names of the allied industries referred to in section 1 of Cill (No. 129), Respecting Aid to the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. 2. A copy of the Mortgage referred to in subsection 1 of said section 1. 3. A copy of the Mortgage referred to in subsection 2 of said section 1. 4. A copy of the Promissory Note referred to in subsection 3 of said section 1. 5. A copy of the Stock Certificates of the Stock referred to in subsections 4 and 5 of said section 1. 6. A copy of the Trust Deed, or any draft thereof, referred to in section 2. 7. A copy of the Guaranty referred to in section 3. 8. Shewing what amount is referred to in subsection 3 of section 4. 9. How many Directors are provided for the re-organized Company. 10. A copy of the Deed, or any draft thereof, referred to in subsection 10 of section 4. 11 A copy of the plan of re-organization referred to in subsection 11 of section 4. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1904. Messieurs *Hanna* and *Pyne*. *Printed.*

No. 86 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the sixteenth day of March, 1904, for a Return shewing the copyrighted selections and extracts from authors, used in the authorized text-books of the Public Schools, indicating in each case, the pages and the names of the persons or company controlling the copyrights. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1904. Mr. *Nesbitt*. *Not printed.*

No. 87 . . Return to an Order of the House, of the second day of March, 1904, for a Return, shewing all payments under the San Jose Scale Act, as follows:—1st. Amount paid to the owners of trees destroyed. 2nd. Amount paid to officers of the Province for enforcing the Act, and 3rd. In what Counties the trees were destroyed. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1904. Mr. *Lee*. *Not printed.*

No. 88 . . Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1904, for a Return, giving copies of all correspondence between any person or official, on behalf of the University of Toronto and any member of the Government, with reference to the construction of a Physical Laboratory for the University. Also, copies of the Statute of the Senate of the University providing for the establishment of a Department of Forestry in the University, together with copies of all correspondence relating to the establishment of such Department. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1904. Mr. *Whitney*. *Not printed.*

No. 89 . . Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Official thereof, and any person or persons, regarding the issue of licenses for the use of pound nets on Lake Nipissing. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1904. Mr. *Little (Cardwell.)* *Not printed.*

No. 90 . . Return to an Order of the House of the Eleventh day of March, 1904, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any official thereof, and any other party or parties regarding the issue of pound-net fishing licenses in 1902 and 1903 in the waters between Killarney and Little Current, known as the North Channel. Presented to the Legislature 8th April, 1904. Mr. *Gamey*. *Not printed.*

No. 91 . . Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1904, for a Return giving the names of Public School Inspectors since 1870, in Ontario. Also, the class of certificates they hold, or held, and shewing as well, the standing which each one obtained on their respective examinations entitling them to act as Inspectors of Public Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1904. Mr. *Gamey*. *Not printed.*

No. 92 . . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1904, for a Return of papers and all correspondence in connection with the issue of Patent for the south half of lot No. 8 in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hutton, in the District of Nipissing. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1904. Mr. *Matheson*. *Not printed.*

No. 93 . . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twenty-second day of April, 1904, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of a copy of the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Ontario Mining Company *et al.*, *vs.* Seybold *et al.*, together with a

copy of the agreement between Counsel for the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario arising out of the argument of the said Appeal. Presented to the Legislature 23rd April, 1904. Mr. *Cameron (Huron.)* *Printed.*

No. 94 . . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-second day of April, 1904, praying that he will cause to laid before the House, a Return of a copy of the Judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, in answer to certain questions submitted, involving the validity of legislation by the Province respecting the profanation of the Lord's Day, and also the notes of argument and judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the appeals thereto. Presented to the Legislature 23rd April, 1904. Mr. *Little (Norfolk.)* *Printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
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1904

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TORONTO.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1903.

To His Honor William Mortimer Clark, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

May it please your Honor :

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

The Returns.

The accompanying tables supply complete figures of the returns made by Clerks and Bailiffs for the year.

Table A. shows the number of suits entered in each court; the total of claims, the amount of suitors' money collected and paid out of court, the number of transcripts of judgments and the amount, the number of judgment summonses issued, the number of Judges' orders against judgment debtors, and the number of judgment debtors actually committed.

There will also be found a large amount of miscellaneous information, tabulated under headings, indicative of the volume of business done in each of the courts throughout the Province.

Number of Suits Entered.

The number of suits entered (exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses), was 39,964.

Amount of Claims.

The total of claims, sued aggregate $1,464,135.58.

Paid in and Paid Out.

The total of moneys paid into court during the year amounted to $475,921.48, and the total paid out was $463,566.88.

Collecting Power of the Court.

These figures, large as they are, by no means represent the full collecting powers of the court. There is ample evidence to justify the statement that the full figures realized and secured by settlement, out of court, represent just as much what has been accomplished by the Division Court process as the amount paid over to the clerk would equal, if not exceed, the figures given as having been paid into court. Fully a million dollars, in round numbers, should, it is believed, be credited as having been gained by suitors through the aid of the Division Court process in collecting their claims. From the moment the process issues, settlement out of court begins between the plaintiff and defendant, and of such out-of-court settlements there is no official record.

Revenue.

The revenue, in the shape of percentages on fees and emoluments of Division Court Clerks, amounts to $4,000.18.

Jury Fund.

The Division Court Jury fund was made the subject of special enquiry during the past year. Towards the formation of this fund a small rate is levied on original suits entered, as follows :—Where the claim is over $20, but does not exceed $60, 3 cents. Where the claim is over $60, but does not exceed $100, 6 cents. Where the claim exceeds $100, 25 cents. These rates are collected as costs in the cause in each original suit entered, and paid over by the several Division Court Clerks to the respective County Treasurers of the counties in which the courts are situated, a special account of the same being kept in the books of the County Treasurer as well as by the Clerk of the Court. The fund is applied to the payment of jurors summoned on the trial of Division Court cases, where a jury is demanded. The data collected from returns received from County Treasurers is now available, and is undergoing examination for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of the fund for the purpose intended. In several counties there is a deficiency, in a few, to a considerable amount, while in others there is a surplus, the deficiency, however, preponderating. Taken altogether, the conclusion may be reached that the addition of another cent to the amount now payable on suits not exceeding $60

would be required to make this fund self-sustaining, and would prevent loss to the counties.

County treasurers, in making the entries in their books respecting this jury fund, should keep them separate and distinct from al other entries relating to Division Courts—such as payments for Division Court books supplied, etc. In some of the returns it has been found that all payments for Division Court purposes for which the county is liable have been mixed together, thus causing some confusion. The items of this fund should stand alone under one heading in the county treasurer's books as—The Division Court jury fund.

Vacancies and Appointments.

Vacancies occuring during the year were filled up by the appointment of 25 clerks and 29 bailiffs.

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence for short periods, not exceeding two months, was granted to 34 clerks and to 33 bailiffs, whose appointments of deputies had been approved. In the previous year papers had been made out granting leave to 33 clerks and 19 bailiffs.

Complaints.

The complaints against officers during the year numbered 156 against clerks and 145 against bailiffs. The charging of excessive fees, neglect in making returns promptly, failure of clerks to give notice of moneys paid into court, withholding moneys of suitors paid into court, were amongst the principal causes of complaint. Delay in making return of process of the court, when sent from the "Home" court to "Foreign" court for service, has been a frequent subject of complaint. This neglect is an offence which sometimes gives rise to very serious consequences, and is one for which there can be no sufficient excuse. The writ should in all cases be returned by the first post after service. Some clerks make the mistake of holding the writ until their fees are paid. Such a course is altogether wrong. In cases where the fees are not forwarded with the writ and where the receiving clerk or bailiff are unwilling to act until fees are paid in advance, the course to be taken is to immediately notify the party requiring the service, and to return papers at once. But, once service is made, before or after fees received, any delay whatever in making return is a neglect, the consequences of which the clerk or bailiff offending and his sureties may have to answer for in damages. And as to the position of the bailiff, it does not rest with him to refuse to act. If his clerk hands him the writ, the bailiff is bound to act. The bailiff is secured in his fees by special convenant of the clerk.

Unclaimed Moneys.

The returns of unclaimed moneys remaining in court for six years, referred to in last year's report, and for which special forms had been sent out, have been received from all the courts, and the requirements of the Act satisfactorily complied with, as far as can be ascertained after careful examination.

Security of Officers.

It was shown in last year's report that, out of 324 clerks and 363 bailiffs. 119 clerks and 65 bailiffs had supplied the security of Guarantee Companies, and that this security was favored by the Government in preference to that of personal security.

The movement is now general amongst the officers of the court in the direction of giving security altogether by Guarantee Companies, and in such manner as may be determined by the Government.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY,
Inspector.

TABLES.

TABLE

Return of Division Court business, from the first day of January

Name of county, united counties or district.	(1) Number of divisions.	(2) Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of of judgments and judgment summonses.	(3) Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(4) Number of transcripts of judgments received from other courts.	(5) Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other courts.	(6) Number of judgment summonses issued.	(7) Balance of cash in court from the previous year.	(8) Total amount of suitors' money paid into court.	(9) Total amount of suitors' money paid out of court.	(10) Balance of cash in court.	(11) Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Algoma	1	711	31,435 42	41	2,340 63	10	.....	7,859 77	7,859 77	.....	653
	2	84	4,073 94	6	352 95	1	9 80	1,080 21	1,090 01	.....	81
	3	130	5,332 01	11	377 72	14	70 65	1,667 91	1,441 75	226 16	121
	4	113	3,223 87	10	517 24	2	113 31	1,310 32	1,396 15	27 48	113
	5	106	3,425 81	4	198 25	.....	27 50	1,072 58	758 11	314 47	103
	6	81	2,666 65	10	288 96	4	23 00	1,473 11	1,496 11	.....	94
Brant	1	470	15,837 53	37	1,629 26	51	252 28	4,976 04	4,613 38	614 94	437
	2	68	1,590 12	5	114 85	2	4 80	702 62	705 42	2 00	38
	3	40	1,793 90	4	243 84	.....	.....	437 41	437 41	.....	35
	4	39	1,245 03	5	192 63	4	5 00	657 60	627 47	35 13	37
	5	10	300 50	3	171 42	2	38 16	197 66	215 32	20 50	12
Bruce	1	93	3,861 95	8	703 41	8	.....	1,102 12	1,102 12	.....	87
	2	34	1,180 06	2	55 52	.....	15 00	452 84	452 84	.....	82
	3	73	3,552 42	9	271 39	17	32 66	845 20	755 39	89 81	69
	4	66	1,948 33	7	612 46	3	.....	922 90	.....	51 00	1
	5	54	2,309 34	4	295 57	2	19 50	466 71	434 04	32 67	48
	6	13	637 15	3	138 32	1	.....	130 48	130 48	.....	1
	7	26	1,096 93	7	422 80	.....	.....	516 64	516 64	.....	25
	8	147	5,028 65	30	1,316 13	7	30 00	2,101 26	1,979 45	121 81	170
	9	22	973 33	.....	.....	3	23 78	408 76	420 04	12 50	22
	10	64	2,064 94	8	352 98	6	65 18	932 86	964 86	33 18	64
	11	58	1,974 24	2	55 38	1	.....	1,091 64	1,091 64	.....	24
	12	77	2,527 78	4	215 77	3	69 30	460 33	519 59	10 04	74
Carleton	1	1,925	71,583 36	33	1,335 01	628	367 61	13,148 39	13,260 30	255 70	1,822
	2	31	1,189 93	6	201 52	3	.....	796 67	785 60	.....	25
	3	14	430 31	1	81 81	.....	.....	395 52	382 23	33 29	13
	4	31	1,152 08	3	51 22	1	65 19	298 32	257 86	105 65	30
	5	33	1,063 11	3	226 66	1	309 38	592 97	321 75	580 60	32
	6	53	1,564 98	11	319 16	5	21 00	1,154 47	1,112 47	42 00	51
	7	49	1,545 41	3	131 88	7	192 30	425 66	573 57	44 39	43
Dufferin	1	120	5,909 38	19	951 98	9	24 90	1,057 33	1,020 93	36 40	104
	2	119	3,555 46	14	1,002 18	11	.....	1,363 85	1,363 85	.....	108
	3	20	1,124 00	11	367 25	1	66 06	573 21	625 44	14 83	16
	4	1	30 00	.....	.....	.....	22 83	55 00	61 00	.....	.....
	5	55	1,458 14	7	363 09	1	.....	467 59	467 59	16 83	53
Elgin	1	196	6,898 22	19	739 27	22	153 07	3,300 25	3,045 12	409 20	181
	2	89	2,780 26	12	663 60	4	.....	1,956 73	1,966 02	3 06	85
	3	694	20,185 23	25	1,297 57	74	13 04	8,598 98	8,715 72	53 22	673
	4	146	4,943 96	14	496 39	13	39 24	1,509 21	1,509 21	15 56	140
Essex	1	31	690 07	3	84 72	7	.....	227 46	213 46	14 00	31
	2	128	4,775 43	7	433 86	22	151 00	1,890 33	1,918 55	122 78	181
	3	84	2,827 73	8	.....	26	86 40	1,355 78	1,372 73	69 45	2
	4	101	2,965 61	23	913 24	10	130 28	1,731 97	1,567 01	295 24	98
	5	116	3,128 28	10	479 28	24	97 63	1,314 22	1,344 06	67 79	113
	6	80	1,876 85	6	518 23	.....	10 00	1,126 63	1,086 50	40 13	77
	7	512	17,285 05	18	782 00	122	148 02	5,976 37	5,662 28	314 09	387
	8	126	4,038 08	8	567 84	10	17 47	1,901 18	1,830 30	105 35	124
	9	88	3,097 37	2	161 82	5	18 78	573 40	554 62	18 78	64

A.

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1903, inclusive, shewing:

(12) Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	(13) Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	(14) Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	(15) Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	(16) Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	(17) Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	(18) Amount paid to jurors summoned.	(19) Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	(20) Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	(21) Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	(22) Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	(23) The amount of costs so taxed.	(24) Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	(25) The number of such debtors actually committed.	(26) Clerks' returns of emoluments.	(27) Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
58	.....	.....	3	80	2	.....	....	.....	36 26	4	20 00	.....	.....	1,362 60	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 15	183 76
8	102	.....	1	16	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	214 95	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	269 50	299 28
3	.....	5	.....	22	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 15	163 81
1	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 54	171 72
33	8	3	.....	111	1	12 00	....	15 69	2 15	2	20 00	5	.....	1,021 50	531 45
1	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	1 06	.....	.....	.....	1	1	134 75	84 23
5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 97	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	83 50	24 50
2	1	.....	1	15	2	24 00	....	1 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 56	89 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35 10	18 43
5	.....	.....	.....	25	1	11 00	....	3 63	.....	.....	.....	4	1	214 50	151 23
2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 56	32 62
4	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	....	2 34	.....	.....	.....	10	1	216 25	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	8 00	....	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368 45	94 97
6	.....	.....	1	7	1	12 00	....	2 49	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	122 81	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 26
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	86	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	62 35	42 95
7	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	....	4 48	.....	1	3 00	1	.....	397 74	163 98
3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	....	1 14	.....	2	11 00	.....	.....	60 30	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 39	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	202 81	167 25
5	3	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 06	53 00
5	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	2 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 90	31 50
90	16	.....	3	376	.....	.....	....	61 63	1,625 95	19	130 00	208	15	4,789 25	{ 1,311 08 1,407 90
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 83	82 00
1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 70	34 88
2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 07	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	75 05	58 03
1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	....	79	.....	1	7 00	.....	.....	76 80	61 28
2	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 66	.....
4	1	.....	1	17	.....	.....	....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	126 35	101 52
16	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	6 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 55	198 41
9	.....	.....	.....	24	2	24	....	5 00	.....	1	5	1	1	246 20	292 35
4	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 50	77 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	118 10	58 99
15	.....	.....	.....	36	1	12	....	6 62	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	402 30	400 55
4	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2 83	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	175 05	124 07
21	5	11	1	212	1	10	....	16 08	39 30	.....	.....	10	2	1,393 00	819 55
.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	4 35	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	336 45	418 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	51	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	65 93	54 06
10	.....	.....	.....	27	2	14 00	....	4 84	.....	2	15 00	4	.....	315 80	{ 2 39 226 74
1	2	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	2 06	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	229 95	{ 3 35 120 43
3	1	.....	1	20	.....	.....	....	2 55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	278 35	184 09
3	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	....	2 34	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	261 25	{ 7 24 161 90
3	3	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 95
32	2	1	10	211	.....	.....	....	11 17	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	907 25	{ 337 91 312 51
3	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	285 50	159 00
6	.....	.....	.....	17	1	11	....	2 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 90	245 86

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Frontenac	1	514	3,720 54	12	678 78	136	159 08	2,110 50	1,788 32	322 18	483
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	22	559 39	1	.....	1	.....	415 83	410 83	5 00	22
	4	38	1,272 12	4	186 76	5	15 79	822 40	799 54	38 65	41
	5	6	255 15	2	77 75	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	55	1,678 93	7	335 00	5	1 68	711 48	700 28	12 88	52
Grey	1	422	10,857 31	26	1,826 30	82	.....	5,414 07	5,414 07	.....	408
	2	95	3,921 05	14	465 61	4	.....	1,310 31	1,303 08	7 23	86
	3	78	2,514 87	11	398 15	13	4 97	1,560 05	1,560 05	4 97	72
	4	43	2,049 16	6	456 54	6	14 20	2,648 31	2,615 78	32 53	44
	5	149	5,587 00	15	937 00	23	.....	2,159 40	2,159 40	.....	138
	6	22	868 17	4	180 15	2	49 79	593 74	643 53	.....	23
	7	78	2,258 36	10	378 93	2	.....	1,138 79	1,135 29	3 50	76
	8	70	2,872 84	3	299 03	35	.....	1,283 10	1,283 10	.....	64
Haldimand	1	35	1,384 93	5	244 79	4	38 81	506 23	472 55	72 49	34
	2	26	1,039 95	.....	.....	1	12 00	213 13	198 63	14 50	24
	3	106	4,847 55	8	177 08	6	59 32	1,072 47	1,059 54	72 25	93
	4	3	20 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 60	20 60	.....	.....
	5	.....	.....	4	270 70	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00	.....
	6	55	2,322 25	7	174 27	3	37 19	1,045 50	990 26	92 43	50
Haliburton	1	50	1,363 37	5	345 82	5	75 00	559 74	628 09	6 65	49
	2	10	318 05	1	109 98	4	.....	170 27	170 27	.....	13
	3	62	2,084 44	3	92 63	6	.....	1,534 21	1,528 71	6 50	60
Halton	1	55	2,195 75	4	450 73	8	48 36	1,153 21	1,140 88	60 69	49
	2	50	2,177 45	6	521 17	1	19 15	719 82	708 17	30 80	45
	3	128	4,215 68	9	501 79	14	.....	2,467 18	2,467 18	.....	113
	4	43	783 68	2	48 60	8	.....	456 70	445 20	11 50	41
	5	14	387 90	.....	.....	1	.....	151 20	151 20	.....	14
	6	28	1,428 64	4	202 69	3	3 18	401 45	395 95	5 50	25
Hastings	1	206	7,724 81	10	624 28	10	174 77	2,074 03	2,239 80	9 00	193
	3	23	374 24	3	59 81	.....	.....	240 24	232 96	7 28	.....
	4	129	3,727 84	2	82 29	13	.....	1,751 25	1,699 85	51 40	125
	5	75	1,715 98	6	84 33	.....	.....	576 52	548 07	28 45	74
	6	79	2,914 96	3	62 24	.....	.....	1,381 86	1,381 86	.....	73
	7	102	1,391 78	5	251 48	4	75 81	959 08	986 96	47 93	100
	9	87	3,098 08	13	733 87	9	28 39	1,246 89	1,145 52	129 76	82
	10	88	2,337 12	5	249 67	5	150 80	925 69	965 47	110 02	93
	11	34	851 64	2	22 12	.....	154 70	324 75	410 40	69 05	34
	12	84	2,831 90	5	313 13	.....	.....	1,244 57	1,231 22	13 35	77
Huron	1	87	1,935 88	3	199 99	3	.....	989 38	465 61	23 77	37
	2	143	4,742 06	3	133 45	24	50 00	1,656 38	1,706 38	.....	130
	3	97	3,230 10	4	220 93	14	.....	1,346 96	1,346 96	.....	90
	4	47	1,775 21	4	64 72	2	50 00	848 53	816 91	82 62	45
	5	58	2,441 68	8	380 14	14	.....	1,414 72	1,414 72	.....	53
	6	21	707 39	5	750 49	1	.....	755 79	755 79	.....	20
	7	8	481 03	8	329 58	1	.....	369 23	369 23	.....	7
	8	94	3,116 13	6	329 91	2	16 30	1,151 93	1,113 36	37 57	93
	9	74	2,834 50	7	315 72	5	86 53	839 49	834 49	90 54	70
	10	39	1,556 03	.....	.....	.....	1 62	212 46	212 46	1 62	37
	11	20	754 33	2	69 87	1	11 45	265 16	270 85	5 76	18
	12	37	1,021 13	3	55 36	6	.....	497 89	497 89	.....	36
Kent	1	564	20,632 00	25	1,211 72	85	907 90	6,161 15	6,469 87	599 87	525
	2	165	3,677 02	20	1,200 59	49	134 02	1,679 55	1,738 64	74 93	162
	3	86	4,151 60	19	833 42	6	52 30	1,454 03	1,453 48	52 85	73
	4	138	3,229 64	2	65 72	25	229 26	1,962 79	1,978 12	213 93	133
	5	229	7,034 03	29	1,357 60	20	71 58	2,881 47	2,859 90	93 15	238
	6	70	3,336 30	15	940 32	6	.....	926 44	916 44	10 00	63
	7	148	3,761 70	23	750 83	6	183 51	2,105 40	2,137 42	151 49	152
Lambton	1	573	15,678 79	16	368 66	90	.....	5,308 99	5,308 99	.....	540
	2	186	3,596 31	7	476 45	2	75 50	1,028 90	1,010 40	18 50	83
	3	31	1,233 48	26	1,473 20	3	4 62	1,205 79	1,202 87	2 92	29
	4	45	1,598 78	15	783 62	7	.....	444 15	444 15	.....	31
	5	75	1,658 02	11	593 37	7	.....	964 86	974 86	.....	72
	6	19	640 63	1	18 36	2	12 77	188 84	178 84	22 77	19
	7	51	2,838 81	1	13 92	2	37 65	434 17	435 32	36 50	43
	8	219	8,139 80	28	1,363 20	40	129 05	2,244 37	2,203 91	40 46	183
	9	71	2,182 42	9	21 37	4	15 79	1,201 68	1,201 88	15 59	54
Lanark	1	138	4,926 12	5	428 60	7	.....	1,402 75	1,359 12	43 63	128
	2	13	899 99	.....	.....	.....	45 29	86 08	91 93	39 44	10
	3	108	3,649 72	3	270 50	23	.....	987 48	987 48	.....	101

Court Business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
27	7	.....	1	134	.....	.....	....	16 21	17 06	.....	.....	122	2	1,170 65	{ 35 13 { 606 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 94	41 40
2	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 68	110 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11 74	10 71
3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	1 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 58	{ 50 85 { 18 79
14	8	.....	.....	143	2	15 00	1	8 93	9 17	4	21 00	14	4	1,091 17	540 94
9	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	3 96	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	222 55	172 68
6	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	2 64	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	194 30	138 21
5	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	2 24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	117 32	123 58
11	9	.....	.....	44	2	22 00	....	5 18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	396 24	392 57
1	1	.....	1	3	1	11 00	....	70	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	96 35	72 57
2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	....	1 46	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	112 35	89 92
3	6	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	2 17	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	275 85	150 00
6	3	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	1 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 50	56 63
2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 08	28 81
12	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	....	4 57	.....	.....	.....	1	1	208 50	187 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 60	4 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 16	5 02
7	.....	.....	.....	16	1	9 00	....	2 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 20	54 21
1	.....	.....	.....	17	1	11 00	....	1 12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	137 30	104 50
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 10	24 76
2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 00	226 41
4	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	149 15	127 26
4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 69	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	136 45	.....
7	2	.....	.....	16	1	11 00	....	3 42	.....	.....	.....	1	1	281 85	87 22
2	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	95	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	129 60	43 98
.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 73	.....
3	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 42	75 12
14	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	....	6 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497 30	{ 121 25 { 97 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 45	34 13
3	2	.....	.....	29	2	9 00	....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 26	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	....	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 79
6	.....	.....	.....	16	1	11 00	....	2 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 75	83 38
1	1	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 80	66 02
5	.....	.....	.....	17	2	21 00	....	2 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 78	129 07
5	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 05	136 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 86	86 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	12 00	....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 84	110 80
5	1	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	1 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 92	.....
11	5	.....	.....	48	1	12 00	....	6 02	.....	3	16 00	3	1	342 55	32 00
7	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	....	2 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239 05	110 66
2	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	....	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 80	86 44
6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 35	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	145 85	101 07
1	5	.....	.....	4	1	12 00	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 95	54 74
1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 44	22 43
1	2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	2 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 80	124 44
4	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	2 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 55	114 14
2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 62	69 03
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 05	34 55
1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	11 00	....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 25	78 61
31	2	.....	1	79	2	21 00	....	20 79	7 43	4	20 00	25	.....	1,074 25	{ 373 38 { 301 22
3	1	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	....	2 82	.....	.....	.....	11	1	405 60	252 68
13	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	4 60	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	245 70	189 44
5	4	.....	1	61	1	12	....	2 66	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	256 21	97 26
11	2	.....	1	77	1	5 00	....	5 78	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	591 90	275 89
5	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....	....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	172 60	{ 56 07 { 111 81
6	.....	.....	1	21	1	11 00	....	4 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 50	439 65
25	6	2	3	219	2	23 00	....	14 74	.....	4	35 00	34	5	989 90	229 38
3	.....	.....	.....	16	1	12 00	....	2 25	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	171 10	148 56
2	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	1 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 00	.....
3	.....	.....	1	6	1	12 00	....	1 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 65	181 68
4	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	2 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 15	190 92
.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 24	29 10
8	.....	.....	.....	8	1	11 00	....	3 20	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	120 25	.....
18	1	.....	1	37	1	11 00	....	8 52	.....	1	5 00	10	.....	485 00	363 42
9	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	....	3 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 08	.....
9	3	.....	1	53	.....	.....	....	4 19	.....	4	22 00	5	.....	365 30	{ 62 92 { 165 25
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 00	.....
7	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	251 45	157 26

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Lanark.—*Continued.*	4	270	7,435 89	7	383 43	34	88 59	2,369 42	2,359 56	98 45	262
	5	3	239 27	.....	.....	.....	43 74	43 74	47 17	.....	2
	6	38	1,405 35	2	95 24	.....	.....	320 19	320 19	.....	35
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	265	8,050 80	4	103 89	23	214 12	2,034 43	2,231 18	17 37	248
	2	151	3,538 17	10	420 19	16	130 63	1,658 11	1,649 40	139 34	148
	3	133	3,401 46	11	597 31	7	42 47	1,227 09	1,221 58	47 98	116
	4	169	6,167 91	6	249 76	37	149 79	2,828 18	2,784 95	193 02	155
	5	122	3,868 60	3	78 25	17	38 30	1,591 07	1,614 37	15 00	115
	6	72	2,333 36	3	134 14	28	.....	866 84	810 57	56 27	100
	7	49	1,494 43	5	181 51	5	90 58	627 15	564 08	153 65	46
	8	89	3,919 71	7	382 08	8	108 90	886 80	995 70	.....	82
	9	36	815 30	.....	.....	5	17 65	541 04	537 03	4 00	40
	10	26	1,023 93	1	75 19	2	59 64	510 07	460 43	49 64	25
	11	22	493 03	2	50 02	2	.....	407 41	407 41	.....	21
	12	12	398 11	3	231 48	.....	.....	170 70	168 20	2 50	12
Lennox and Addington	1	146	3,918 79	4	131 08	44	55 98	1,646 86	1,685 15	7 69	141
	2	16	759 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 01	223 01	.....	14
	3	9	143 71	2	.....	.....	.....	33 00	31 00	2 00	.....
	4	23	1,101 01	.....	.....	6	.....	358 26	306 66	51 60	23
	5	21	1,048 00	3	131 67	6	8 63	259 27	261 63	6 27	19
	6	18	797 72	4	.....	1	.....	428 15	428 15	.....	16
	7	66	3,177 88	1	5 03	5	1 35	1,205 03	1,172 03	34 35	60
Lincoln	1	49	2,095 88	12	25 00	4	.....	640 42	640 42	.....	49
	2	283	8,549 51	22	1,030 67	71	233 15	3,359 58	3,406 62	186 11	266
	3	78	2,484 23	5	352 08	6	8 00	1,241 51	1,213 26	28 25	2
	4	42	1,988 12	7	167 95	6	96 83	671 38	764 21	4 00	38
Manitoulin	1	57	2,380 31	12	572 82	1	25 09	978 49	921 92	56 57	52
	2	61	2,101 76	5	253 29	4	9 05	841 92	839 52	11 45	59
	3	22	627 46	1	194 60	1	.....	380 45	380 45	....	20
Middlesex	1	1,370	42,765 75	34	1,635 60	108	774 24	15,510 86	15,522 81	762 29	484
	2	37	1,000 37	8	160 34	6	8 14	412 78	413 74	7 18	86
	3	29	1,373 12	8	435 21	2	47 97	827 55	779 58	47 97	26
	4	30	1,272 99	4	139 23	2	.....	590 72	589 72	1 00	25
	5	73	2,834 94	14	425 94	5	178 35	795 50	892 37	81 48	66
	6	110	4,282 05	12	336 06	12	147 23	1,868 08	1,813 95	201 36	110
	7	18	339 58	5	155 76	.....	14 24	204 64	187 14	31 74	18
	8	10	335 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 39	94 39	.....	10
	9	347	4,279 23	.....	.....	61	158 54	3,199 58	3,217 55	90 62	338
Muskoka	1	186	7,949 35	11	598 85	16	46 18	2,954 02	2,937 13	16 89	167
	2	76	2,747 97	18	559 38	3	25 83	1,692 38	1,699 22	18 99	57
	3	122	4,509 12	20	863 34	7	94 11	1,592 70	1,686 70	.....	122
	4	10	422 80	4	144 02	1	.....	298 12	253 47	44 65	9
Nipissing	1	135	4,763 51	6	192 66	2	91 00	1,298 73	1,386 17	3 57	129
	2	79	2,901 63	5	363 60	.....	14 75	1,449 47	1,449 47	.....	74
	3	332	12,436 16	10	522 21	9	39 33	4,282 36	4,153 02	168 17	321
	4	384	13,753 22	4	187 01	8	118 24	6,284 43	6,352 40	50 27	307
	5	48	2,171 73	7	236 50	2	.....	566 52	566 42	.....	44
	6	18	616 18	7	223 51	.....	.....	331 15	331 14	.....	17
	7	66	3,409 54	5	302 27	1	25 85	1,528 11	1,504 52	23 59	57
Norfolk.....	1	123	3,357 50	9	662 79	18	19 10	1,210 40	1,202 30	27 20	115
	2	101	2,133 05	8	546 56	7	93 28	838 79	865 03	97 04	103
	3	24	475 56	3	95 73	3	7 80	312 57	303 46	16 91	23
	4	49	2,118 87	13	571 07	3	81 33	641 96	554 04	87 92	39
	5	30	935 00	6	236 02	2	.....	528 83	528 83	.....	28
	6	169	394 12	21	581 16	32	.....	841 53	341 53	.....	164
	7	31	841 88	6	234 00	3	.....	355 24	355 24	.....	2
	8	31	1,647 08	7	244 91	.....	.....	516 34	516 34	.....	27
Northumberland and Durham.....	1	122	3,098 82	11	733 07	18	101 61	1,173 13	1,196 79	77 95	117
	2	21	1,126 46	11	737 48	.....	115 44	754 01	741 48	127 97	17
	3	129	4,459 00	11	637 27	5	31 46	1,433 99	1,430 45	35 00	122
	4	85	2,777 43	13	796 92	8	64 20	1,256 33	1,213 77	106 76	85
	5	150	4,392 32	11	409 72	42	16 00	1,154 45	1,114 61	55 84	141
	6	17	694 97	7	282 24	2	.....	93 66	93 66	.....	16
	7	88	2,702 75	10	559 90	21	82 96	1,335 69	1,352 81	65 84	85
	8	56	1,873 84	7	597 76	14	.....	642 62	642 62	.....	48
	9	51	1,706 28	3	105 60	4	.....	519 77	469 11	50 66	50
	10	31	979 53	15	824 79	8	.....	357 72	348 31	3 41	31
	11	72	1,643 52	12	516 93	9	5 15	1,010 93	1,016 18	.....	74
Ontario.....	1	139	5,555 19	16	726 68	16	.....	1,229 29	1,229 29	.....	122
	2	53	2,194 80	11	379 85	12	70 60	897 23	967 73	.....	47
	3	57	2,455 00	1	50 00	5	13 00	418 09	431 19	.....	.....
	4	51	1,364 30	6	186 30	7	.....	622 03	622 03	.....	46
	5	55	2,485 51	9	321 71	4	.....	1,692 32	1,687 32	5 00	51

Court business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
8	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	....	5 75	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	628 65	362 23
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 55	69 73
2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	1 01	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	82 45	.....
17	2	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	....	7 94	.....	4	20 00	2	1	587 10	40 12 173 00
3	6	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	....	3 21	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	338 40	249 82
6	2	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	3 42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	267 16	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	....	6 12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	476 60	321 20
7	2	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	....	3 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261 50	.....
3	1	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	1 74	.....	.....	.....	1	1	221 30	37 49
3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 95	111 23
7	4	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	3 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 87	209 45
1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 04	43 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 60	64 34
1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 06	28 93
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 56	38 54
5	7	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	....	3 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 35	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 33	13 84
3	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 23	.....	2	15 00	.....	.....	72 90	49 08
2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 35	42 33
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 75	40 22
6	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 97	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	173 79	12 32 137 00
2	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	....	1 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 68	.....
17	.....	.....	2	105	.....	.....	....	7 64	.....	1	3 00	2	.....	454 25	286 72
7	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	2 62	.....	1	4 00	2	.....	190 55	121 61
2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	131 05	77 83
5	4	.....	2	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 65	209 70
2	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	141 75	98 34
2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 20	38 14
65	8	.....	1	456	4	33 00	....	39 12	449 04	3	17 00	21	1	2,820 30	926 05
1	1	.....	.....	12	1	12 00	....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 35	74 32
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9 00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	91 02	51 98
5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 09	92 94
5	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	....	2 89	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	180 00	200 42
7	2	.....	.....	38	1	11 00	....	4 13	.....	1	5 00	1	1	266 90	144 50
.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	12 00	....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 10	36 88
.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	12 00	....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 72	28 74
9	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	....	4 44	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	601 35	140 00
19	3	3	1	34	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	20 00	3	.....	397 95	206 31
2	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 30	122 23
9	.....	.....	.....	29	1	6 00	2	1 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 80	213 06
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 60	47 55
6	.....	.....	2	25	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	4 00	2	.....	297 60	168 77
5	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 15	.....
18	.....	.....	1	72	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	2 00	3	2	828 35	333 16
17	4	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	821 30	434 38
4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	8 00	.....	.....	89 67	71 55
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 49	30 50
7	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 94	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	....	6 84	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	304 45	142 43
4	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	....	2 78	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	206 15	109 77
1	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	52	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	51 75	.....
4	.....	1	.....	6	2	20 00	....	2 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 43	97 03
1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 95	98 65
5	1	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	3 89	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	212 07	270 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 33	49 09
5	1	.....	.....	5	1	24 00	....	1 60	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	70 00	30 34
3	1	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	2 84	.....	2	10 00	4	.....	320 40	198 47
4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	13 00	....	1 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 38	51 42
7	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	3 88	.....	1	10 60	1	.....	304 30	.....
4	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	2 68	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	206 25	205 75
9	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	....	4 17	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	451 63	.....
1	.....	.....	1	3	2	13 00	....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	42 45	58 79
3	4	1	2	26	.....	8 00	....	2 13	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	321 55	108 46
4	.....	.....	3	14	1	13 00	....	1 81	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	151 90	75 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	130 48	118 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	12 00	2	60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	67 86	56 53
6	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	....	2 67	.....	1	10 00	1	.....	139 22	.....
18	.....	1	1	44	1	11 00	....	6 69	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	284 73	287 28
5	.....	.....	1	6	1	12 00	1	2 27	.....	1	7 00	2	.....	184 15	163 92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 50	92 00
.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	2 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 70	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	2 26	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	162 03	44 90

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Ontario.—*Continued.*	6	58	2,100 35	5	190 48	2	25 24	1,377 30	1,399 61	2 93	57
	7	19	664 48	12	576 83	2	80 00	126 84	171 59	25 25	19
Oxford	1	366	12,761 19	25	1,146 89	76	125 42	7,346 18	7,348 12	123 48	395
	2	71	2,543 70	8	476 42	8	48 36	1,549 69	1,472 41	125 64	68
	3	60	1,885 15	4	200 02	3	17 84	1,227 90	1,182 06	45 84	56
	4	116	4,872 90	10	527 14	13	153 77	1,824 12	1,892 01	85 58	120
	5	1,055	41,757 94	18	738 67	14	120 09	12,668 69	12,910 22	165 57	970
	6	169	5,256 40	6	433 56	22	71 91	1,595 87	1,630 41	37 37	159
Parry Sound	1	178	6,546 88	20	585 80	11	.....	2,426 63	2,426 63	.....	162
	2	23	991 34	.....	.....	1	.....	253 92	253 92	.....	21
	3	4	192 13	1	8 92	.....	2 29	42 32	42 32	2 29	4
	4	102	3,720 09	9	396 14	16	22 90	1,255 34	1,234 91	43 33	98
	5	51	1,887 42	2	30 30	5	35 49	976 93	934 00	78 32	48
	6	52	1,877 89	4	179 29	3	9 45	1,928 24	1,764 04	173 94	49
	7	91	2,447 87	3	94 38	4	....	791 37	791 37	.....	91
Peel	1	87	4,634 38	6	421 85	18	153 15	1,411 19	1,501 34	63 00	73
	2	38	1,555 55	9	507 25	4	.....	1,168 78	1,168 78	.....	36
	3	35	1,411 18	6	216 72	4	.....	433 03	433 03	.....	31
	4	31	1,086 45	3	150 82	3	25 00	402 34	427 34	.....	28
Perth	1	269	6,723 87	26	1,305 99	19	30 50	2,904 73	2,868 49	66 78	259
	2	71	2,664 47	3	131 99	7	76 02	1,697 77	1,713 41	60 38	66
	3	103	2,778 03	8	340 06	9	.....	1,382 15	1,382 15	.....	107
	4	27	1,450 69	4	42 60	1	6 50	596 36	593 91	8 95	28
	5	56	2,247 51	16	534 64	1	....	1,494 58	1,494 58	.....	52
	6	235	6,404 48	31	2,130 20	37	.....	2,742 59	2,742 59	.....	227
Peterborough	1	369	11,717 42	22	778 40	41	.....	4,739 34	4,739 34	.....	352
	2	93	3,039 20	16	652 02	3	104 26	1,643,07	1,536 94	106 13	63
	3	3	34 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 75	6 75	.....	1
	4	56	1,970 28	5	366 70	6	.....	626 53	626 53	.....	54
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell.	1	24	329 04	.....	.....	4	.....	322 02	322 02	.....	20
	2	62	2,375 17	.....	.....	1	150 00	2,375 17	2,375 17	150 00	58
	3	54	1,164 83	.....	.....	2	.....	269 36	261 31	8 05	56
	4	99	2,209 85	3	261 88	3	.....	30 18	30 18	.....	3
	5	35	1,368 20	6	240 09	.....	.....	618 30	545 74	72 56	32
	6	34	1,327 10	4	382 52	5	.....	854 78	854 78	.....	32
	7	234	5,788 17	4	351 04	70	.....	2,399 52	2,399 52	.....	227
	8	32	1,262 51	1	180 06	.....	19 49	788 48	700 92	7 00	32
	9	54	1,632 72	1	30 80	1	27 29	799 20	786 34	40 15	53
	10	146	4,095 89	6	94 42	14	.....	1,509 62	1,509 62	.....	141
	11	51	1,447 87	9	592 56	6	.....	678 79	646 79	32 00	50
Prince Edward	1	86	3,134 64	4	236 41	11	.....	1,161 71	1,161 71	.....	92
	2	17	643 76	1	61 16	131	.....	639 98	139 32	18 40	16
	3	7	328 39	3	97 13	.....	.....	163 06	163 06	.....	6
	4	8	410 76	1	29 29	.....	.....	114 48	114 48	7 00	7
	5	13	249 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 65	99 65	.....	12
	6	25	761 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 75	161 75	.....	.....
	7	12	451 78	2	239 91	.....	.....	133 71	133 71	.....	12
	8	.....	.....	1	22 06	2	.....	43 69	43 69	.....	.....
Rainy River	1	215	10,280 51	1	31 00	12	288 18	3,316 28	3,424 37	180 09	195
	2	57	1,910 54	1	87 36	.....	.....	568 82	568 82	.....	12
	3	35	1,518 63	1	74 34	.....	.....	342 07	338 67	3 40	32
	4	18	1,057 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 08	343 08	.....	15
	5	55	2,275 20	7	589 50	1	.....	813 18	813 18	.....	53
Renfrew	1	168	7,425 84	9	673 44	12	50 33	1,889 22	1,932 55	41 85	150
	2	24	1,401 16	3	164 60	1	8 87	682 59	658 57	23 99	19
	3	165	5,196 34	13	595 38	12	21 96	2,050 95	1,054 13	18 78	152
	4	189	6,248 19	13	505 85	5	17 64	2,490 62	2,436 40	71 86	179
	5	9	685 02	5	140 90	2	28 46	553 83	556 79	25 50	8
	6	156	10,681 11	8	550 66	12	.....	1,998 78	1,996 78	2 00	150
	7	56	2,016 12	4	175 59	.....	31 02	652 53	621 51	31 02	54
	8	61	2,083 71	9	422 66	5	.....	825 03	825 03	.....	65
Simcoe	1	305	10,671 47	14	618 50	28	95 59	3,518 42	3,521 12	92 89	113
	2	55	2,230 53	5	155 64	7	15 11	676 92	678 55	13 48	48
	3	158	4,926 90	9	747 40	1	.....	2,081 36	2,081 36	.....	148
	4	180	7,287 83	13	819 52	15	128 40	2,373 69	2,450 37	51 72	167
	5	50	2,082 10	9	372 96	11	2 67	1,315 22	1,295 22	22 67	167
	6	120	5,904 70	12	550 03	21	49 31	1,018 86	996 17	72 00	50
	7	22	754 70	10	384 01	2	408 98	528 36	528 36	408 98	105
	8	86	4,210 36	8	296 52	11	40 51	1,267 84	1 186 09	81 75	22
	9	321	9,787 46	10	558 83	63	.....	5,617 97	5,608 14	9 81	73
	10	64	1,878 37	2	183 34	2	....	567 17	.....	.....	59

Court Business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
1	1	.....	.....	10	1	12 00	....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 20	100 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	12 00	....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 30	84 40
21	1	.....	.....	80	2	22 00	....	12 11	.....	1	5 00	24	2	928 65	633 73
2	2	2	.....	17	2	23 00	....	1 70	.....	1	5 00	4	.....	159 35	138 20
4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	1 93	.....	.....	.....	1	1	127 92	112 58
19	.....	.....	1	25	1	11 00	2	6 74	.....	1	3	1	.....	325 75	282 73
33	.....	.....	1	145	3	31 00	....	42 04	248 13	18	95 00	6	.....	2,049 85	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	....	4 99	.....	.....	.....	5	1	315 45	209 10
16	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	10 00	1	.....	406 65	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 43	73 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 53	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	6 00	2	1	263 32	258 52
1	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 97	115 53
3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 04	148 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	277 29	118 88
14	2	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	5 03	.....	2	10 00	1	1	235 80	108 69
2	3	.....	.....	5	2	20 00	....	1 40	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	138 54	124 73
4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 85	.....
3	6	.....	.....	6	2	24 00	....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 07	100 45
9	4	.....	2	85	.....	.....	....	6 13	.....	.....	.....	1	2	580 75	144 84
4	3	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	2 45	.....	2	12 00	3	.....	163 65	126 83
5	.....	.....	1	26	2	24 00	....	2 66	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	193 65	149 11
4	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	....	1 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 75	.....
5	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 85	128 22
2	2	.....	.....	79	1	12 00	....	5 84	.....	2	10 00	3	.....	494 15	225 28
17	3	1	.....	.....	3	32 00	....	10 25	.....	1	7 50	13	1	.....	419 82
4	3	.....	.....	23	1	12 00	....	2 62	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	184 06	151 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 05	.....
2	1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	1 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 50	84 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	55 00	43 53
4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 20	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	121 94	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 51	62 94
3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1 77	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	180 01	120 93
3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 60	103 93
2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	....	1 04	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	82 00	48 30
7	.....	.....	1	94	.....	.....	....	4 30	.....	.....	.....	36	3	532 19	217 08
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 85	60 09
1	3	.....	.....	12	2	24	....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 15	110 35
5	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	....	2 99	.....	1	5 00	4	.....	307 20	122 23
1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	94	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	127 77	{ 2 26 { 126 41
6	2	.....	1	24	3	21 00	....	2 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 35	.....
1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	61	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	43 51	{ 18 36 { 6 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 70	16 43
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 29	10 79
1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	12 00	....	37	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	25 28	9 00
1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	12 00	....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	39 58	39 00
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 09	17 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 12	10 04
14	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	503 50	.....
4	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 30	330 81
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 27	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 05	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 70	.....
18	3	.....	4	47	1	4 00	....	6 84	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	400 67	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	1 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 50	64 74
6	1	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	3 90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	154 75	105 65
10	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....	....	5 53	.....	1	10 00	1	.....	384 80	170 34
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	57	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	35 55	60 00
6	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	....	4 32	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	338 35	370 38
2	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 65	71 78
1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2 17	.....	1	2 00	1	.....	157 70	202 46
18	.....	.....	1	50	5	52 00	....	10 29	.....	1	6 00	9	.....	876 95	282 33
7	.....	.....	.....	8	1	23 00	....	2 31	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	157 30	81 61
9	.....	.....	.....	51	3	34 00	....	3 93	.....	4	24 00	.....	.....	314 44	246 85
13	4	.....	3	40	2	21 00	....	6 52	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	460 80	205 80
4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 99	.....	1	6 00	.....	.....	122 00	126 60
11	1	.....	.....	20	1	9 00	....	5 82	.....	1	6 00	7	2	307 00	12 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	25 00	....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 71	94 49
13	7	.....	1	10	4	44 00	....	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	223 53	156 36
20	1	.....	1	97	.....	.....	....	9 77	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	584 56	539 56
5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	1 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 11	78 82

RETURN of Division

County	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1	63	2,111 85	1	15 02	6	144 81	1,049 92	1,004 57	45 35	59
	2	146	5,072 49	.....	.....	19	53 81	1,288 73	1,192 02	96 71	170
	3	318	9,330 55	19	1,067 21	34	55 16	2,899 58	2,743 29	156 20	304
	4	55	1,582 47	6	234 70	12	39 92	782 79	772 67	50 19	55
	5	57	2,273 67	4	282 70	3	182 85	505 46	491 87	196 44	50
	6	102	4,103 39	6	202 64	12	1 00	1,003 27	921 08	82 19	86
	7	36	1,227 41	3	246 61	1	10 00	634 17	622 59	11 58	34
	8	112	4,864 81	8	348 33	11	259 35	1,307 62	1,439 56	127 41	78
	9	40	1,112 94	.....	.....	6	6 15	281 18	282 18	5 15	38
	10	118	3,611 80	11	562 60	8	.....	1,465 84	1,465 84	.....	113
	11	64	1,855 20	5	165 31	19	32 77	923 73	938 73	17 77	61
	12	84	2,942 70	1	23 41	.....	.....	870 90	866 40	4 50	80
Thunder Bay.....	1	242	10,607 73	5	222 54	3	.....	2,206 22	1,952 59	253 63	231
	3	213	9,680 68	9	778 06	4	54 60	3,315 21	2,120 21	249 60	193
Victoria.....	1	87	2,238 69	7	239 97	7	.....	1,353 17	1,353 17	.....	58
	2	48	1,716 77	7	210 71	.....	.....	723 94	723 94	.....	46
	3	41	1,244 83	3	181 20	4	14 76	752 59	748 74	3 85	39
	4	43	1,297 67	4	393 68	3	14 00	175 30	160 30	15 00	39
	5	315	10,878 07	15	633 73	46	188 19	3,906 17	4,068 07	26 29	293
	6	40	1,447 43	3	134 23	3	1 40	706 97	708 37	.....	38
	7	32	1,199 26	3	138 43	2	32 18	527 72	353 13	174 59	31
Waterloo.....	1	350	11,540 20	29	1,010 22	44	60 39	4,609 54	4,542 64	66 90	362
	2	164	3,282 26	6	127 56	12	.....	1,591 30	1,558 75	32 55	.....
	3	420	8,558 94	13	785 99	43	50 48	3,583 03	3,487 11	146 38	409
	4	78	3,932 60	9	526 04	9	84 53	674 25	664 05	94 73	66
	5	50	1,707 55	6	217 14	1	1 78	651 01	652 97	.....	24
	6	33	1,116 83	4	242 09	1	.....	765 84	765 84	.....	32
	7	23	1,106 60	.....	.....	.....	67 50	308 93	354 93	21 50	19
Welland.....	1	158	4,807 22	7	262 47	26	29 50	3,087 26	3,071 40	45 36	143
	2	45	1,398 06	4	172 80	2	7 00	681 76	688 76	.....	41
	3	147	4,385 36	4	222 02	14	19 67	2,111 21	2,095 03	35 85	141
	4	188	6,421 50	14	985 50	16	26 97	2,377 53	2,177 72	199 81	179
	5	49	1,543 88	4	139 76	12	5 00	1,104 97	1,104 97	5 00	9
	6	30	1,317 79	3	140 47	1	42 55	623 11	623 11	.....	9
Wellington	1	436	13,337 44	14	966 62	142	467 55	4,345 88	4,208 37	605 06	248
	2	14	592 45	3	133 37	.....	.....	310 70	310 70	.....	12
	3	6	401 02	1	32 40	1	.....	153 40	153 40	.....	5
	4	61	1,610 97	5	518 18	6	2 50	855 06	857 56	.....	60
	5	10	978 01	11	685 10	2	.....	375 53	375 53	.....	17
	6	38	1,235 60	8	524 47	10	64 24	1,077 73	1,109 82	32 15	36
	7	64	2,214 89	30	1,301 66	8	7 00	1,391 76	1,398 76	.....	61
	8	69	3,010 00	6	316 37	3	63 71	800 69	767 04	97 27	62
	10	128	4,913 73	14	647 90	17	128 40	2,118 23	1,942 94	303 69	145
	11	74	2,387 01	11	607 30	8	110 03	691 78	657 53	144 28	72
Wentworth.....	1	694	22,503 49	12	720 35	47	253 63	4,768 23	4,772 19	252 67	656
	2	54	5,440 96	9	174 81	10	.....	533 84	533 84	.....	48
	3	17	582 51	6	162 66	.....	.....	268 01	268 01	.....	17
	4	18	991 22	6	599 79	3	.....	404 86	367 94	36 92	16
	5	24	607 60	2	31 71	1	.....	267 05	267 05	.....	24
	7	6	151 65	1	64 96	.....	.....	187 59	187 59	.....	.....
	8	4	81 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 08	281 08	.....	.....
	9	435	18,055 69	27	1,543 19	24	403 24	4,720 00	4,768 87	354 37	389
York.....	1	2,021	89,373 08	54	2,900 23	335	590 95	15,514 29	15,326 08	779 16	1,835
	2	84	3,508 43	9	467 86	25	75 17	1,425 10	1,336 95	163 32	76
	3	21	880 39	6	440 38	5	40 00	615 77	655 77	.....	25
	4	144	7,649 78	26	1,253 49	9	272 40	2,893 30	2,852 12	313 58	123
	5	33	1,578 00	5	212 15	2	160 30	555 03	397 29	318 04	33
	6	59	2,375 98	10	245 37	1	29 20	1,048 41	1,020 41	28 00	60
	7	26	1,168 51	4	109 71	4	12 75	517 91	525 66	5 00	24
	8	147	3,979 35	3	101 95	13	.....	1,097 14	1,055 75	41 39	144
	9	37	1,153 48	2	57 37	5	13 66	465 70	462 70	16 38	36
	10	1,797	79,226 75	47	2,206 66	419	274 27	12,664 19	12,533 08	405 38	1,645
Totals.....	325	39,964	1,464,135 58	2,625	126,645 12	5,090	17,035 60	475,921 48	463,566 88	19,368 89	35,914

Court business.—Continued.

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	1 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 95	112 54
2	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	....	4 21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	309 71	.....
12	5	1	1	107	.....	.....	....	6 59	.....	.....	.....	4	3	691 55	387 61
.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	99	.....	.....	.....	2	3	131 05	{95 00 / 75 01
4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	2 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 60	84 22
11	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	....	4 31	.....	.....	.....	3	1	248 40	166 42
1	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 20	71 31
8	1	.....	1	26	.....	.....	....	4 42	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	241 75	192 76
2	.....	16	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 13	.....	1	7 99	1	.....	88 36	71 00
13	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	5 46	.....	1	4 00	2	.....	300 00	283 82
3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	1 71	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	170 97	216 26
4	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	2 58	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	185 55	159 39
13	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517 65	200 02
20	3	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	465 79	228 94
2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	....	1 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 59	.....
2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 48	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 70	48 46
2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 00	54 45
14	6	.....	.....	77	2	24 00	....	9 73	.....	1	10 00	13	1	870 15	295 75
2	4	.....	1	9	3	36 00	....	1 22	.....	1	10 00	1	.....	159 30	119 24
1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	12 00	....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 28	.....
23	4	.....	1	91	.....	.....	....	12 19	.....	3	13 00	2	1	810 25	404 03
.....	2	2	2	72	.....	.....	....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	1	1	345 60	167 90
10	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	....	6 35	.....	1	5 00	6	.....	801 80	205 74
12	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	4 41	.....	1	5 00	2	.....	157 55	113 54
3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	124 25	93 98
1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 75	58 10
4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	1 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 81	26 61
12	.....	.....	.....	54	1	12 50	1	5 81	.....	.....	.....	$	.....	397 15	305 58
4	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	1 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 15	77 90
12	.....	.....	1	41	.....	.....	....	3 96	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	330 55	250 88
8	2	.....	.....	48	1	99	....	5 34	.....	1	5 00	2	.....	470 70	127 24
3	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	....	118	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	120 60	79 23
1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	11 00	....	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 25	45 98
25	7	.....	.....	182	1	11 00	....	12 69	7 89	10	50 00	39	1	1,078 92	431 33
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 19	28 84
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 75	12 51
1	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	1 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 15	75 62
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	95	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	65 55	56 05
2	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 25	41 30
2	2	.....	.....	16	1	11 00	....	1 73	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	166 85	165.91
7	6	.....	1	8	.....	.....	....	3 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 84	105 40
10	2	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	4 72	.....	3	18 00	6	.....	273 95	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	2 03	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	206 70	113 18
28	6	.....	2	235	6	36 00	....	15 88	20 92	8	41 00	4	.....	1,209 27	708 26
6	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2 61	.....	1	10 00	1	1	114 30	114 80
.....	.....	12	.....	2	2	.....	....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 75	53 23
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 60	59 50
.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 02	34 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 70	5 59
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
44	6	.....	1	118	3	32 00	....	18 70	12 54	3	15 00	4	.....	1,125 48	489 08
186	22	3	4	344	6	24 00	....	81 44	816 38	11	65 00	138	.....	3,632 77	933 10
6	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	3 62	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	209 30	142 22
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 91	47 25
19	5	.....	2	20	2	21 00	....	7 94	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	392 00	380 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	27 00	....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 49	67 83
.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	9 00	....	1 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 50	147 78
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 05	.....
3	4	.....	2	46	.....	.....	....	2 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 63	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	97	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	52 10	.....
138	.....	.....	2	300	3	33 00	....	69 17	707 96	26	136 00	122	.....	3,392 25	2,024 71
2,305	477	105	118	9,646	148	1,436 50	9	1,117 10	4,000 18	221	1,155 50	1,263	67	.....	.....

TABLE B.

List of Division Court clerks, their post office address, the county or district and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1903, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	A. P. Monaghan	Sault Ste Marie.
	2	Thomas Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	W. A. McEwan	Thessalon.
	4	Stanley Chant	Webbwood.
	5	P. J. Tyne	Chelmsford.
	6	Wm. F. Adams	Richard's Landing.
	7	James Lochore	Blind River.
Brant	1	James C. Spence	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	David Reid	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	John Lee	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	J. C. Gibson	Paisley.
	5	Robert Munro	Port Elgin.
	6	Chas. Cameron	Tiverton.
	7	W. R. Hilborn	Tara.
	8	James Walmsley	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	W. Moshie r	Lion's Head.
	11	W. J. Little	Lucknow.
	12	T. J. Elliott	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Mark Danby	Richmond.
	3	G. M. McKay	Carp.
	4	Mathew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	W. C. Cameron	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Mosgrove.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Hugh Falconer	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	James Henry	Mono Mills.
	5	R. E. Hamilton	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	3	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. F. Pequegnot	Sandwich.
	2	J. A. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	George A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	S. Ducharme	Belle River.
	7	Joseph D. A. Deziel	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.
Frontenac	1	James S. Robinson	Kingston.
	2		
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	W. H. Reynolds	Verona.
	5	S. J. Lake	Battersea.
	6	Matthew W. Price	Mountain Grove.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Archibald Davidson	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunkett	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. Van Dusen	Flesherton.

List of Division Court Clerks.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Grey.—*Continued*	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard D. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canfield.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	Wm. Prust	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	Charles B. Patterson	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R. J. McNab	Acton.
	5	M. Beatty	Campbellville.
	6	James Robinson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Hartford Ashley	Belleville.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	Thomas Y. Clute	Stirling.
	6	Arthur W. Coe	Madoc.
	7	J. G. Johnston	Deseronto.
	9	James B. Young	Trenton.
	10	B. C. Hubbell	Marmora.
	11	James Harvett	Maynooth.
	12	Thomas F. Kavanagh	Bancroft.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	John Beattie	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	Andrew Cousley	Brussels.
	5	Charles Snell	Exeter.
	6	James Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	James Thomson	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan	Wroxeter.
	10	E. Zeller	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	James McMurchie	Blyth.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown.
	3	Jas. T. Smith	Dresden.
	4	Arch'd. Sampson	Blenheim.
	5	Chas. B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	W. F. Robertson	Stewart.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Thos. L. Jones	Forest.
	6	Chas. Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Moore.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwen	Carleton Place.
	4	G. F. McKimm	Smith's Falls.
	5	P. C. Dowdall	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. C. Hughes	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.

List of Division Court Clerks.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Leeds and Grenville.—*Continued*	4	Oliver Bascomb	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	C. W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	John Haley	North Augusta.
	12	M. J. Connolly	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	G. A. Aylesworth	Newburgh.
	5	Chas. Whelan	Centerville.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	John McKimmie	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Charles Grassie	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Samuel P. Jackson	Gore Bay.
	2	W. H. Becks	Little Current.
	3	W. J. Tucker	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	Earnest A. Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	Ed. Rowland	Strathroy.
	7	Edward Thomas Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis	London.
Muskoka	1	Chas. Bard	Bracebridge.
	2	Thos. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reeve	Huntsville.
	4	Fred. D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	Thomas J. Ryan	Sudbury.
	5	J. A. Trahan	Bonfield.
	6	J. B. Lee	Warren.
	7	Hector McQuarrie	Haileybury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tohin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Victoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	William W. Williams	Fairground.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	H. M. Wood	Millbrook.
	5	John G. Orr	Cobourg.
	6	Donald Reid	Grafton.
	7	S. S. Britnell	Colborne.
	8	Ed. O. Butler	Brighton.
	9	D. Robertson	Warkworth.
	10	D. S. Austin	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonnell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.

List of Division Court Clerks.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Ontario.—*Continued*	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	R. L. Gaughan	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas. K. Curry	Drumbo.
	3	O. M. Alger	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	Neil G. Gunn	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tillsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	D. Macfarlane	Parry Sound.
	2	David Paterson	McKellar P. O.
	3	Wm. Ditchburn	Rossean.
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	Sam'l G. Best	Maganetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.
	7	G. E. Seidward	Sundridge.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	John McDonald	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. L. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	George K. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	Richard Sheppard	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	Wm. Bright	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	Thomas Fraser	Norwood.
	3	James McNeil	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David S. Buchan	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	L. J. Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	D. Viau	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	J. S. F. V. Costello	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	South Indian.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	Theodore Dodge	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William H. C. Roblin	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarks	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	Geo. H. Crane	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clarke	Rat Portage.
	2	B. F. Phillips	Emo.
	3	C. S. Smith	Fort Francis.
	4	Fred Deacon	Wabigoon.
	5	D. K. McGregor	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	Lennox Irving	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh S. Miller	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr.	Renfrew.
	4	John R. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	John J. Carter	Mount St. Patrick.
	6	Robert Bannerman	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allen	Cobden.
	8	Thomas L. O'Grady	Brudenell.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	W. R. Strong	Bradford.
	3	Geo. Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. B. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. Macgillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	George Bigelow	Cornwall.
	4	Fred. Warren	Wales.
	5	F. F. Plantz	Morrisburg.
	6	A. F. Sherman	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterfield.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	Hugh Munro	Port Arthur.
	3	J. J. Wells	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. C. Moore	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Fred. Rohleder	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Edward J. Wilkins	Galt.
	4	David Eby	New Hamburg.
	5	C. W. Parcell	Linwood.
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacobs.
	7	Wm. D. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Abner O. Seger	Welland Station.
	2	Paul J. Wilson	Marshville.
	3	W. W. Thom	Ridgeway.
	4	Jos. G. Cadham	Niagara Falls South
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	F. Black	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Thomas J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm. Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownbridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clark	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	Joseph Driscoll	Arthur.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	6	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	7	J. McClement	Glanford.
	8	Thomas Murphy	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert F. Corson	Markham.
	3	Thomas F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	K. N. Robertson	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton West.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	John Hamshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County or District and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1903, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	James Fraser	Sault Ste. Marie.
	1	James McGregor	Schrieber.
	2	Thomas Knight	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	Wm. Irving	Webbwood.
	5	Isaie Hortier	Chelmsford.
	6	Daniel McPhail	Marksville, Ste. Jos. Is.
	7	John Tansey	Blind River.
Brant	1	John L. Dyckman	Brantford.
	2	Horace Huston	Paris.
	3	Edgar W. Patten	St. George.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Jacob Wagner	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Hollywood.
	2	John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	Alex. Fraser	Paisley.
	5	Wm. Mulvaney	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	Vacant	Wiarton.
	9	John McRitchie	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	R. J. Cameron	Lucknow.
	12	D. R. Bone	Chesley.
Carleton	1	E. A. Lapierre	Ottawa.
	1	John Whitten	Ottawa.
	2	W. H. Hamilton	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelbourne.
	3	Arthur Love	Stanton.
	4		
	5	T. H. Rounding	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenize	St. Thoms.
	4	Malcom C. Leitch	Dutton.
Essex	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburg.
	2	John Pettypiece	Amherstburg.
	2	Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	3	James Wigle	Kingsville.
	3	Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Harrow.
	5	Jesse T. Brown	Leamingt n.
	5	Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	6	John D. Renand	Belle River.
	7	W. A. Millard	Windsor.
	7	Clement Reaume	Windsor.
	8	Daniel Sinclair	Essex.
	9	Leon Souchereau	Chevalier.
Frontenac	1	Hiram Davis	Wolfe Island.
	1	J. A. Gardiner	Kingston.
	1	Jacob J. Gardiner	Kingston.
	2	John A. Gardiner	Kingston.
	3	Edwin G. Ruttan	dydenham.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Frontenac.—*Continued*	4	E. M. York	Verona.
	5	Wm. J. Arthur	Battersea.
	6	John M. Hayes	Arden.
		Wm. J. Fraser	Ardoch.
		H. S. Godfrey	Mountain Grove.
Grey	1	James Cochrane	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	Harris Luton	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr.	Flesherton.
	6	Wm. Donlon	Chatsworth.
	7	Henry Prast	Hanover.
	8	W. J. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorbnrn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	W. R. McIndoe	Dunnville.
	4	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
	5	Eli Piper	Canfield.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2	W. J. Austin	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2		Oakville.
	3	James Guthrie	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5	Ephraim Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Joshua Duffin	Belleville.
		Jones Phillips	Belleville.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	P. Conley	Stirling.
	6	C. St. Charles	Madoc.
	7	J. L. Ferguson	Deseronto.
	9	James Winterbourne	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	John Perry	Maynooth.
	12	Chas. E. Stanyer	Bancroft.
Huron	1	Thos. Gundry	Goderich.
	2	James McNamara	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Credition.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	W. A. Gosnell	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. Fellows	Bleinheim.
		John M. Burke	Bleinheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	John Eachran	Thamesville.
		S. J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Berlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	J. W. Bilton	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Wyoming.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address
Lambton.—*Continued*		H. T. Mosure	Thedford.
		Ed. Harkness	Corunna.
		John Sinclair	Petrolea.
		Wm. Irving	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
		Wm. J. Wilson	Perth.
	2	J. T. Jackson	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	James Murray	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhail	Brockville.
		Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Wm. Cusick	Merrickville.
	6	J. W. Russell	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	Michael P. Adam	Westport.
		Delorma Deacon	Westport.
	9	H. C. Phillipps	Athens.
	10	James P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	Jonas Hagerman	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		W. H. Huff	Napanee.
	2		Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		James H. Patterson	Newburgh.
	5	P. Vanderwater	Centreville.
	6	Geo. Watts	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Cascallen	Tamworth.
		Chas. Stein	Denbigh.
		D. Sedgewick	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	Robert Chapman	Niagara-on-the-Lake.
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	S. M. Fraser	Gore Bay.
	2	Ed. M. Bradley	Little Current.
	3	Henry Vanzant, jr	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	Jas. W. Hevey	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	John Ward	Lucan.
	4	Arthur Waters	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	Malcolm McIntyre	Strathroy.
	7	W. H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Chas. E. Smith	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	Vacant	Bracebridge.
	2	Wm. H. Johns	Gravenhurst.
	3	Wm. Rumsey	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Darling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	A. Fillion	Mattawa.
	3	Isaac Kinsella	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	Geo. Allard	Bonfield.
	6	A. Scott	Warren.
	7	Robert Latimore	New Liskeard.
Norfolk	1	John Algeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address
Norfolk,—*Continued*	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Joseph E. Duncan	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	J. W. Massacar	Fair Ground.
	8	S. L. Butler	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville.
	2	Vacant	Newcastle.
	3	H. Sing	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	7	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton.
	7	Geo. Sanderson	Colborne.
	8	Jas. M. Snider	Brighton.
	9	Luke Berry	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terrill	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	B. F. Campbell	Brooklin.
	2	R. W. Mowbray	Kinsale.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	Less Cliff	Cannington.
	6	John H. Smith	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.
Oxford	1	M. Virtue	Woodstock.
		M. Virtue, jr	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	A. S. Herd	Embro.
	4	C. E. Burgess	Burgessville.
	5	James Stirton	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tillsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	Benj. Hanna	Parry Sound.
		Duncan McCrae	French River.
	2	Archie R. Jackson	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rosseau.
	4	Wm. Alexander	Burk's Falls.
	5	Ed. B. Parker	Maganetawan.
	7	David Ricker	Commanda.
	8	Archibald McDonald	Sunbridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	James K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	Thos. Barons	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thomas Tobin	Stratford.
		D. C. McNaughton	Stratford.
	2	J. J. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare
	5	W. D. Weir	Milverton.
	6	Thos. Male	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	Dennis Mahoney	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	Thomas Nicholls	Lakefield.
	5	Isaac Lean	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	Thos. Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	John A. Peltier	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thomas Yonge	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	Arthur Molloy	Fournier.
		Napoleon Dupuis	St. Isidore.
	9	Jos. Miron	Alfred.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Continued.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Prescott and Russell.—*Continued*	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Mosie Lavoilette	Clarence Creek.
	11	W. C. O'Byrne	South Indian.
		E. Chevrier	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	D. A. Spencer	Picton.
	2	G. N. Ostrander	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	F. C. Spencer	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Herman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2	Alex. Locking	Emo
	3	F. H. Warner	Fort Francis.
	4	Thomas W. Thomson	Dryden.
	5		Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	Henry Mitchell	Pembroke.
		James Millar	Pembroke.
	2	Charles Taylor	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Renfrew.
	4	John Lyons	Arnprior.
	5	Thomas J. Gorman	Shamrock.
	6	Wm. J. Wolsey	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	Simon Finnerty	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	Fred. B. McKay	Bradford.
	3	M. J. Casserly	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	F. Kean	Orillia.
	7	Andrew Patton	New Lowell.
	8	Thomas A. Whitesides	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	P. W. Robertson	Williamstown.
	2		Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		R. J. Gravely	Cornwall.
	4	Simon Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
		G. S. Castleman	Aultsville.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	John A. Munro	Finch.
	9	Daniel McLeod	Lancaster.
	10	A. Stallmayer	Chesterville.
		Milow Knowland	Chesterville.
	11	Ed. J. Molony	McMillan's Corners.
	12	Donald J. Robertson	Maxville.
Thunder Bay	1	Vacant	Port Arthur.
	3	Robt. Swanson	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Thomas Barnes	Woodville.
	2	E. Mark	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. R. Given	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Abel Minthorn	Oakwood.
	7	John Corson	Co
Waterloo	1	Charles Huber	Berlin.
	2	John Soeder	Preston.
	3	Levi Bawtinheimer	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—Concluded.

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Waterloo.—*Continued*	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Jas. G. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland.
	2	Carson B. Wills	Marshville.
	3	Irwin E. Teal	Ridgeway.
	4	B. Carter	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	C. Ramey	Welland.
	6	C. Ramey	Welland.
Wellington	1	John H. Doughty	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	G. T. Scott	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	S. C. Trask r	Drayton.
	8	David T. T. Small	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	E. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	W. Harvey	Waterdown.
	4	Emerson Clement	Lyndon.
	5	J. F. Felker	Stony Creek.
	7	Seth Hassard	Glanford.
	8	Seth Hassard	Glanford.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	Chas. Synge	Toronto.
	2	J. J. Lanan	Ringwood.
	3	Jno. Michael	Richmond Hill.
	4	A. L. Widdifield	Newmarket.
		Amos H. Wilson	Newmarket.
	5	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton, West.
	6	Jas. Playter	Aurora.
	7	G. Burton	Woodbridge.
	8	A. Kaake	Weston.
	9	John Annis	Scarboro.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OR THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ALGOMA.

F. W. Johnston, Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.

Edward O'Connor, Jr., Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.

J. J. Kehoe, County Crown Atty. and Clk. P., Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland, and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, theence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last-mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comrised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Townships of Rayside, Balfour Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess Moncrief and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Moncrief to the westerly boundary of the Provincial Judicial District of Algoma, and all that portion of the said District lying north of the said C. P. R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Moncrief. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been and is a po tion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

7.—To include the following territory —commencing at a point in the boundary line between the Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced south to the shore of Lake Huron, thence west, including the Village of Cutler and John's Island, to a point on the north shore of Lake Huron, between the Townships of Bright and Thompson, produced to the northern boundary of the said District of Algoma; thence east along the said northern boundary of the said District of Algoma to a point in the boundary line between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly, thence south along said boundary line, between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly to the place of beginning.

BRANT.

A. D. Hardy, Judge, Brantford.

A. J. Wilkes, C.C.A. and C.P., Brantford.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and all that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of the continuation of the last-mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and

west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

BRUCE.

Wm. Barrett, Judge, Walkerton.
A. B. Klien, J.J., Walkerton.
Thomas Dixon, C.C.A. and C., Walkerton.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick and the Township of Brant, south of the 12th concession, in lots up to No. 26, and south of the 10th concession, in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, the Townships of Culross and Greenock south of the 12th concession.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, the Township of Kincardine, lying south and of 10th concession.

4.—The Village of Paisley, and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of 11th concession and west of lot 26. That part of Greenock lying north of concession 11; lots 26 to 35, inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and Saugeen, east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the proportion of the town line between Aaron and Elderslie to the Saugeen River. All Elderslie lying west of the 25th side line and south to the 12th concession. And also that part lying north of concession 11 and west of lot 17.

5.—All of the Township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession. Port Elgin and Southampton, and all Saugeen not in No. 4, and Arran, west of the line between lots 10 and 11, north of Arran Lake and its outlet, and Amabel, south of concession 11, and west of concession C. and concessions 8, 9 and 10.

6.—The Village of Tiverton and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4, and all Kincardine, north of the 9th concession.

7.—Tara and all Arran, not in No. 5, and all Elderslie, not in Nos. 4 and 12, and Amabel, south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C.

8.—The Town of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of Amabel not in Nos. 5 and 7.

9.—The Township of Huron.

10.—The Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds.

11.—Lucknow and the Township of Kinloss.

12.—Chesley and those parts of Brant and Elderslie not included in Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

CARLETON.

D. B. McTavish, Judge, Ottawa.
Jno. J. O'Meara, J.J., Ottawa.
J. A. Ritchie, C.C.A., and C.P., Ottawa.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 and 6, inclusive, Ottawa front and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2.—The Township of Goulbourne, the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough, all the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood, and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concession.

3.—The Township of Huntley and the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5 inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—The Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—The Township of North Gower, Long Island in the Rideau River, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—The Township of Osgoode, the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front and from lots 16 to 30 inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—The Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concessions 4, 5 and 6 north of the River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions, and, including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the Township of March.

DUFFERIN.

M. McCarthy, Judge, Orangeville.
W. J. L. McKay, C.C.A. and C.P., Orangeville.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession in the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

ELGIN.

C. W. Colter, Judge, St. Thomas.

C. O. Z. Ermatinger, J.J., St. Thomas.

N. McCrimmon, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Thomas.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

ESSEX.

C. R. Horne, Judge, Sandwich.

M. A. McHugh, J.J., Sandwich.

A. H. Clarke, C.C.A. and C.P., Sandwich.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich East.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and Townships of Alden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South and all of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Maiden street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, ...e first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in the said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville and all of Sandwich East, north of the Talbot street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street, to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Maiden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lots No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.

(Note.—A resident bailiff appointed on Pelee Island is authorized to serve and execute process of the Second, Third and Fifth Division Courts of Essex on the Island.)

FRONTENAC.

C. V. Price, Judge, Kingston.

J. L. Whiting, C.C.A. and C.P., Kingston.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sudbury comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Canonto and South Canonto.

GREY.

W. J. Hatton, Judge, Owen Sound.

Duncan Morrison, J.J., Owen Sound.

J. Armstrong, C.C.A. and C.P., Owen Sound.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brooke and the Townships of Derby, Keppell, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows:—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying between the 4th and 5th concessions and south of the lots between 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 12 concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 20 inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18 inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lot from 51 to 130 inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being northeast and southwest) of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the southwest of the third concession, southwest of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia; all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in concessions 5 and 6, and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia; all lots south of the allowance for road between lot 15 and 16 in the 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lots 25 to 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland; and all the lots lying east of allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the said Township of Glenelg.

HALDIMAND.

E. C. S. Huyeke, Judge, Cayuga.

J. A. Murphy, C.C.A. and C.P., Cayuga.

No. 1, Caledonia.—Comprising all the Township of Seneca except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robert Weir; all the Township of Oneida except the first range north of the Cayuga line, the Dennis tract, and the lots southerly of the said tract and the Village of Caledonia.

No. 2, Cayuga.—Comprising the Township of North Cayuga except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and 1st and 3nd concessions of the Township of Seneca except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, the Young tract and the lands of the late Robert Weir and Richard Martin, Esquire, in the said Township of Seneca, the first range of Oneida north of the Cayuga line, also the Dennis tract and river lots lying south and the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.

No. 3, Dunnville.—Comprising the Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn and the Towns of Dunnville.

No. 4, Jarvis—Comprising the Township of Walpole and the Village of Hagersville.

No. 5, Canfield.—Comprising the Township of Canboro', that portion of North Cayuga lying east of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and those parts of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

(Annexed to Victoria for Judicial Purposes.)

W. W. Dean, Judge, Lindsay.

J. E. Harding, J.J.

A. P. Devlin, C.P. and C.C.A., Lindsay.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Townships of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale, and that portion of Monmouth not included in the third division.

3.—All the rest of the territory com- Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 to 19 inclusive), in the 13th, 14th, 15th,

16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

HALTON.

T. A. Gorham, Judge. Milton.

T. G. Matheson, C.C.A. and C.P., Milton.

1.—All the teritory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

HASTINGS.

T. W. Lazier, Judge, Belleville.

E. B. Fralick, J.J., Belleville.

P. J. M. Anderson, C.C.A. and C.P., Belleville.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession, and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—(Order made discontinuing this court, from the 1st of March, 1897. The territory to be divided amongst 1st, 5th and 9th courts as given under these respective divisions).

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and al lthat part of the township of Rawdon which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession; also Block A and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division), together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession and also that part lying west of lot 26 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th concession of said township, the Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said township.

7.—The village of Deseronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the township, including Mill Island. Also, all of said ownship of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Township of Marmora Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that port of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 6th concession of said township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

HURON.

L. B. Doyle, Judge, Goderich.

Philip Holt, J. J., Goderich.

Chas. Seager, C. C. A., and C. P., Goderich.

1.—Comprising the Town of Goderich, that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line, then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland, then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth and all that portion of the Township of Tickersmith not included in the third division.

3.—Comprising all that portion of the Township of Hullett south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Hullet, that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7 ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions. Township of Stanley, 1st and 2nd concessions, Township of Tuskersmith, L.R.S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H. R. S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey, all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots Nos. 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12), and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and all West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich, south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich ; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield, all Stanley not included in No. 3 and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in No. 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the northeast angle of the Township of Hullet, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullet, to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township, thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township, thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the southeastern corner of the Maitland Block, thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached, thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh, thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township, thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris, thence easterly along said road to the line between lots 10 and 11, thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions, thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 19, thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett, thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

KENT.

Archibald Bell, Judge, Chatham.

Jno. L. Dowling, J.J., Chatham.

W. Douglas, C.C.A. and C.P., Chatham.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East, and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concesison line, and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that portion of Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleight south of the 15th concessions and east to the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the shore through lots 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of

the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Oxford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the township of Rone, the Township of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot Road.

LAMBTON.

D. F. McWatt, Judge, Sarnia.

John A. McKenzie, J.J., Sarnia.

J. P. Bucke, C.C.A., and C. P., Sarnia.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The texernal boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

LANARK.

W. S. Senkler, Judge, Perth.

E. G. Malloch, C.C.A. and C.P., Perth.

1.—The Town of Perth, and the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess, North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark, and west of lot No. 12 in each concession. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Perth.

2.—The Second Division to consist of the Village of Lanark, and the Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke. The sittings of said court to be held at the Village of Lanark.

3.—The Third Division to consist of the Town of Carleton Place and the Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Carleton Place.

4.—The Township of Montagu, the Town of Smith's Falls, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive, not within the limits of the Town of Smith's Falls. Sittings at Smith's Falls.

5.—The Township of Pakenham, the Town of Almonte, and the Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the said township. Sittings at Almonte.

LEEDS AND GRENVILE.

H. S. McDonald, Judge, Brockville.

E. J. Reynolds, J.J., Brockville.

M. M. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Brockville.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots No. 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the town township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburg

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowances of roads within and between them), lots No 1. to 10, inclusive, in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the

Township of Oxford, and allowances of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Landsdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Township of Escott and Young, in rear of the 4th concession of Young, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots No. 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford: lots No. to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their lines those portions of the River St. Lawrence and islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Jas. H. Madden, Judge, Napanee.

H. M. Deroche, C.C.A. and C.P., Napanee.

1.—The Town of Napanee, Township of Richmond, al lthat part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay, and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernestown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh and all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalada, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

LINCOLN.

R. B. Carman, Judge, St. Catharines.

M. Brennan, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Catharines.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merritton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville, the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

A. B. McCallum, Judge, Gore Bay.

A. G. Murray, C.C.A. and C.P., Gore Bay.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, the islands known as Cockburn, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 in the several concessions thereof, and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland and those

parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah and 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the line between lots 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Township of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the 6th Hemwtyp emfwy emfwy emfw puupupj 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18 of said township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

MIDDLESEX.

Talbot Macbeth, Judge, London.
Edward Elliott, J.J., London.
Jas. Magee, C.C.A. and C. P., London.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly or a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Town ships of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames, south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames, and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and east of the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots Nos. 42 and 43, not included in the first division, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the River Thames, and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Exfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe, the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions, with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, and thence east of the line between lots 27 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13 to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots 14 and 15.

9.—All that part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London, lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

W. C. Mahaffy, Judge, Bracebridge.
Thomas Johnson, C.C.A. and C. P., Bracebridge.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean,

Ridout, Monck and Caldwell concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst, the Townships of Morrison, Ryde and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville, the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair, and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and that part of the Township of Watt situated on the west of lot 11 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Jos. A. Valin, Judge, North Bay.

H. D. Leask, J.J., North Bay.

A. G. Browning, C.C.A., and C.P., North Bay.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattewan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Blezard and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfield and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Fitzpatrick, Dunnett, Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between the lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7.—To be composed of the Townships of Lorain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Armstrong, Evanturel, Marter, Henwood, Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robillard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said district lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

NORFOLK.

James Robb, Judge, Simcoe.

T. R. Slaght, C.C.A., and C.P., Simcoe.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the said line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concession lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said township.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

T. M. Benson, Judge, Cobourg.
J. Ketchum, J.J., Cobourg.
W. F. Kerr, C.C.A. and C.P., Cobourg.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and the Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Caven, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Townships of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

ONTARIO.

N. McCrimmon, Judge, Whitby.
D. J. McIntyre, J.J., Whitby.
J. E. Farewell, C.C.A. and C.P., Whitby.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

OXFORD.

Alex. Finkle, Judge, Woodstock.
F. R. Ball, C. P., Woodstock.
N. R. Ball, C. C. A., Woodstock.

1.—Comprising the Town of Woodstock the Townships of Blanford, East Zorra and East Nissouri, North Northe Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2—Comprises the Townsnip of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Townships of West Zorra and East Missouri, North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford not comprised in the First Division; the Town of Ingersoll and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the Fifth Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

P. McCurry, Judge, Parry Sound.
W. L. Haight, C. C. A. and C. P., Parry Sound.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Furguson and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Furguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Paterson, produced to the French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

PEEL.

D. McGibbon, Judge, Brampton.
W. H. McFadden, C.C.A. and C.P., Brampton.

1.—Township of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton. Township of Albion.

PERTH.

J. A. Barron, Judge, Stratford.

G. G. McPherson, C.C.A. and C.P., Stratford.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Townships of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to 13th concession, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullerton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullerton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east of lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and the north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 13 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots No. 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Elice; and concessions, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

PETERBOROUGH.

C. A. Weller, Judge, Peterborough.

R. E. Wood, C.C.A., and C.P. Peterborough.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon, and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21, from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of the said Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession, and all that part of the said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway; and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lage and South Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

A. Constantineau, Judge, L'Orignal.

J. Maxwell, C.C.A. and C.P., L'Orignal.

1.—Comprise the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the 1st

concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.
ship of East Hawkesbury.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

E. Merrill, Judge, Picton.
Jas. R. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Picton.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concession of "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13 eastward: Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place, 1st concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" in the concession north and east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg, and 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74 in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract" 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13, in those concessions, Gore "E" 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots 36 and 87, and the 3rd concessions west of the line between lots No. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession lying north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

T. W. Chapple, Judge, Rat Portage.
P. E. Mackenzie, C.C.A. and C.P., Rat Portage.

1.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending northward parallel with the sixth meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the mouth of Rainy River at Hungary Hall, in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bany, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying east of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and extending

northwards in a straight line from the westerly boundary line of the townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extending northward and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extended further in an easterly direction to the boundary line between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the south-west angle of Hawke Lake.

4.—That part of the district lying north of the northern boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

5.—To be composed of all that portion of said district lying west of the western boundary of the Townships of Shenstone and Tait, and the line drawn northward to the northern boundary of the second division.

RENFREW.

D. J. Donahue, Judge, Pembroke.
Thomas Deacon, J.J., Pembroke.
J. R. Metcalf, C.C.A. and C.P., Pembroke.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Herd, Clara and Maria and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concession, both inclusive, and also those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concession, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior, and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Township of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said Township of Amaston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 14th concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

SIMCOE.

J. A. Ardagh, Judge, Barrie.
W. F. A. Boys, J.J., Barrie.
J. R. Cotter, C.C.A. and C.P., Barrie.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford, the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, excepting that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions thereof.

3.—The Township of Tecumseh, except concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession

thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concession, respectively, that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 3rd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly of for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots No. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, formerly part of the 9th division, and lying wholly and part for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6 in the 1th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except portions lying west of the 8th concession; the island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

Note.—Each of the Said several divisions shall include all allowance for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is herein before declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

J. R. O'Reilly, Judge, Cornwall.
J. W. Liddell, J. J., Cornwall.
Jas. Dingwall, C.C.A. and C.P., Cornwall.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.

8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.

9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.

10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.

11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.

12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

F. Fitzgerald, Judge, Port Arthur.
David Mills, C.C.A. and C.P., Port Arthur.

1.—All that part of the district lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

VICTORIA.

W. W. Dean, Judge, Lindsay.
J. E. Harding, J.J., Lindsay.
A. P. Devlin, C.C.A. and C.P., Lindsay.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: of the 15th concession of the Township gon Lake, and the Township of Somerof Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of the Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

WATERLOO.

D. Chisholm, Judge, Berlin.
W. H. Bowlby, C.C.A. and C.P., Berlin.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying north of said township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterlool lying south of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19 in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of the said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

WELLAND.

George W. Wells, Judge, Welland.
T. D. Cowper, C.C.A. and C.P., Welland.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the westerly limit of the township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the township, including the Towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10, in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

WELLINGTON.

A. C. Chadwick, Judge, Guelph.
Joseph Jamieson, J.J., Guelph.
H. W. Peterson, C.C.A. and C.P., Guelph.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa; and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 15 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots Nos. 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur south and southeast of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions A and B of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

WENTWORTH.

C. G. Snider, Judge, Hamilton.
J. F. Monck, J.J., Hamilton.
John Crerar, C.C.A. and C.P., Hamilton.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverly and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson street.

YORK.

John Winchester, Judge, Toronto.
Ed. Morgan, J.J., Toronto.
P. M. Morson, 2nd J.J., Toronto.
H. H. Dewart, C.C.A., Toronto.
H. L. Drayton, Toronto.
Toronto City.—J. W. Curry, Crown Attorney.

1.—The City of Toronto east of Yonge street, at date of 14th September, 1875 (i.e., Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen street, and all south of Queen street as far as Lee avenue).

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concession 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Townships of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 1 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street, and the Township of Etobicoke

9.—Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875 (i.e., Bloor street on the north and Dufferin street on the west.)

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from and after 1st July, 1894.

FORM I.

Clerk's Fees.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book...$0 15
   (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)
2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms) in all:
   Where claim does not exceed $20 40
   Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60..... 50
   Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100 60
   Where claim exceeds $100 .... 1 00
   (N. B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee).
3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon 25
4. Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff 25
5. Copy of set-off or counterclaim (including particulars), when not furnished by defendant... 25
   (Note.—In either of the last two preceding items the fee may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs).
6. Receiving and entering bailiffs' return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division) 15
7. Taking confession of judgment..... 10
   (This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8).
8. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent 25
9. Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and papers with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 157), as required by either party, per folio of 100 words..... 05
10. Certificate therewith 25
11. Certifying under the seal of the Court, and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act, or for any other purpose.... 25
12. Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the Judge, each 10
    If exceeding two folios, per folio 05
13. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages 15
14. Entering final judgment by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed.... 50

15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the Judge.... 50
(Note.—This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons.)
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial. If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee).

16. Subpoena to witness 25
(The subpoena may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpoena shall be taxed, unless the Judge otherwise orders).

17. For every copy of subpoena required for service..... 05

18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman), when required by the parties..... 1 25

19. Calling and returning jury ordered by the Judge 25

20. Every order of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the Judge and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination... 25
(Any warning necessary with order, e.g., the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)

21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court..... 25

22. (Abolished — Transcript to County Court.)

23. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering same to bailiff..... 50

24 Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of commitment; when ordered by the Judge..... 15

25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk (including affidavits of justification and of execution)..... 1 00

26. For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case (in all)..... 20

27. Transmitting transcript of judgment; or transmitting papers for service to another division; or to the Judge on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postage .. 25

28. Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise) 30

29. Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant..... 10
Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old.... 10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old).

30. Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced.. 25

31. Making out statement of costs in detail (including Bailiff's fees), at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default..... 10
(Neither item 30 or 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served)

32. Taxing Bailiff's costs, under section 241 of the Division Courts (R.S.O.), 1897.... 25

33. Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, Judge's decision to appeal 50

2.—BAILIFFS' FEES.

1. Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons or order, on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman:
Where claim does not exceed $20.. 30
Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60.. 40
Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100 .. 50
Where claim exceeds $100 75
(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee).

2. For every return as to service under item 1.; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183) 15

3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice 15

4. Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove 10

5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons 15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each :

Where claim does not exceed $20 50

Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60. 75

Where claim exceeds $60.. 1 00

(When goods replieved, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant.)

Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12; and section 25 of R. S. O., cap 65), shall be taxed according to this tariff.

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure 12

8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile... 12

9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile.... 20

10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary :

Not exceeding $20 30

Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60 50

Exceeding $60 75

11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff, including affidavit of justification and execution 50

12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution, or under attachment, each.... 15

13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily incurred, in the care and removal of property.

(a) If a Bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.

(b) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.

(c) If assistance is necessary in the seizure or securing, or retaining of property, the Bailiff is entitled to the disbursements for such assistance.

(d) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the Judge.

(e) The Bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the Bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.

(f) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the Bailiff's returns properly.

14. If execution or process in attachment in the nature of execution, be satisfied, in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise, the Bailiff shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied, or on the amount of the value of the property seized, which ever shall be the lesser amount.

15. Poundage on executions, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent., exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property, necessarily sold.

3.—FEES TO WITNESSES AND APPRAISERS.

Allowances to Witnesses.

Attendance, per diem, to witnesses within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county... 75

And if without the county ... 1 00

Attendance, if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings, and within the county, per diem 1 00

Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, per diem 1 25

Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, per diem 4 00

(Note.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees, by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportional part in each cause only.

The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile. one way.

FEES OF APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict., cap. 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order $1 25

In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the sum.

For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent and entering the return thereto..... ... ... ,.. ... 50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the Judge, mileage excepted..... 40

For enforcing execution, schedule of property seized, or attached bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy 1 00

(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed to be first taxed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the Judge.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES

ONTARIO

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES, 1903.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

Sir.—I have the honor to present the twenty-first Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices upon the affairs of the County Judicial Offices of the Province for the year ending December 31st, 1903.

Since my appointment on April 9th last, I visited all of the judicial counties and districts of the Province, and with but few exceptions completed my inspections before the close of the year. The number of offices inspected was 304, that is to say, the offices of 44 Sheriffs, 38 Local Masters, 43 County Crown Attorneys, 43 Clerks of the Peace, 36 Local Registrars, 7 Deputy Registrars, 7 Deputy Clerks of the Crown, 43 County and District Court Clerks, and 43 Surrogate Registrars.

I also inspected the offices of several of the Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, and conducted a number of investigations.

The following officers were appointed during the year :

Sheriffs.

Henry Burfied Bridgland, of the Town of Bracebridge, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka, in the room and stead of James Whitney Bettes, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 25th July.

William McGarry, of the Township of Drummond (McGarry Postoffice), in the County of Lanark, Esquire, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Lanark, in the room and stead of James Thompson, Esquire, resigned, such appointment to take effect on, from and after the first day of January, 1904. Gazetted 26th December.

Surrogate Judges.

His Honour Bernard Louis Doyle, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Huron, in the room and stead of James Masson, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 10th January.

His Honour John Winchester, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of York, in the room and stead of Joseph Easton Macdougall, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 18th April.

His Honour William John Hatton, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, Judge of the County Court of the County of Grey, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Grey, in the room and stead of John Creasor, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 23rd May.

His Honour Charles Wesley Colter, of the Town of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Haldimand to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of Duncan McMillan, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 25th July.

His Honour C. V. Price, of the city of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, during the vacancy of the County Judgeship of that County, and that such appointment take effect from the first day of May, 1903. Gazetted 15th August.

His Honour George Washington Wells, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Welland to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Welland, in the room and stead of William Weir Fitzgerald, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 19th September.

His Honour James Henry Madden, of the Town of Napanee, in the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said United Counties of Lennox and Addington, in the room and stead of William Henry Wilkinson, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 3rd October.

Local Masters.

Isaac Pemberton Willson, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Esquire, Local Registrar in and for the County of Welland, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario in and for the said County of Welland, pro tempore, during the absence on leave of His Honour Judge Fitzgerald. Gazetted 31st January.

Thomas Alpheus Snider, of the Town of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario in and for the County of Haldimand, pro tempore, during the absence on leave of His Honour Judge MacMillan. Gazetted 7th March.

His Honour Charles Wesley Colter, of the Town of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Haldimand, to be a Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of Duncan McMillan, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 25th July.

His Honour George Washington Wells, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Judge of the County Court of the said County of Welland, to be a Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Welland, in the room and stead of William Weir Fitzgerald, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 10th September.

County Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

John Alfred Murphy, of the Town of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the said County of Haldimand, in the room and stead of Charles Wesley Colter, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, resigned. Gazetted 1st August.

Charles Seager, of the Town of Goderich, in the Couny of Huron, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the County of Huron, in the room and stead of Ira Lewis, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 10th September.

Robert Notman Ball, of the City of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be County Crown Attorney in and for the said County of Oxford, in the room and stead of Francis Ramsay Ball, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, resigned. Gazetted 7th November.

Local Registrars, Etc.

James Munro Fraser, of the Town of Gore Bay, in the District of Manitoulin, Esquire, to be Local Registrar, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Manitoulin. Gazetted 4th February.

Alexander Saunders, of the Village of Watford, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the County of Lambton, in the room and stead of William Raeside Gemmill, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 21st February.

John Thomas Field, of the Town of Cobourg, in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Esquire, to be Local Registrar, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the said United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead of John Fisher, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 7th March.

Police Magistrates.

James Greenwood, of the Town of Blenheim, in the County of Kent, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Blenheim, without salary, in the room and stead of Richard Lawrence Gosnell, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 21st March.

John Richard Reece, of the Town of Huntsville, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Huntsville, without salary.—Gazetted 18th April.

David Marr Brodie, of the Village of Massey Station, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate in and for the District of Algoma and also in and for the District of Nipissing. Gazetted 2nd May.

Abram Myndart Tobin, of the Village of Waterford, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Village of Waterford, without salary, in the room and stead of William Bruce Wilkinson, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 9th May.

Ernest Cruickshank, of the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, to be Police Magistrate in and for the City of Niagara Falls and the Villages of Fort Erie and Bridgeburg, pursuant to the provisions of the Act to provide for the better Government of that part of Ontario situate in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara, in the room and stead of Alexander Logan, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 27th June.

John Pattison Telford, Esquire, of the Town of Durham, in the County of Grey, to be a Police Magistrate in and for the said Town, without salary. Gazetted 11th July.

Charles Austin Humber, of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Town of Goderich, without salary, in the room and stead of Charles Seager, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 10th October.

Alfred Servos Ball, of the City of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be Police Magistrate, in and for the said City of Woodstock, in the room and stead of Gilbert C. Field, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 31st October.

Hugh McEwing, of the Town of Palmerston, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate, in and for the said Town of Palmerston, without salary. Gazetted 31st October.

Francis Hunt, of the City of Saint Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Elgin, without salary. Gazetted 21st November.

Alexander Jackson, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Lindsay, in the room and stead of William Steers, Esquire, resigned. Gazetted 28th November.

Coroners.

Arthur Jukes Johnson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., to be the Coroner for the City of Toronto, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 97, intituled "An Act respecting Coroners," as amended by Section 22 of 3 Edward VII., Chapter 7, intituled "An Act to Amend the Statute Law." Gazetted June 27th.

Associate Coroners.

Thomas Oliver, of the Village of Copper Cliff, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the District of Nipissing. Gazetted 10th January.

Eugene Bedard, of the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the County of Renfrew. Gazetted 17th January.

Francois Xavier Boileau, of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the District of Nipissing. Gazetted 31st January.

Osborne Totten, of the Town of Forest, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the County of Lambton, in the room and stead of Alexander Scott, Esquire, M.D., deceased. Gazetted 31st January.

Alexander Newlands Hayes, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the County of Lambton in the room and stead of Anson S. Fraser, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted February 28th.

Henry Reed McCullough, of the Town of Harriston, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the County of Wellington, in the room and stead of Samuel Cowan, Esquire, M.D., deceased. Gazetted 14th March.

John Ephraim Elliott, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the City of Toronto. Gazetted 18th March.

Eli Thomas Eede, of the Townshsip of Mersea, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the County of Essex, in the room and stead of Jeffrey Talbot Sutherland, Esquire, M.D., deceased. Gazetted 21st March.

Casey Franklin Smith, of the Town of Saint Mary's, in the County of Perth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Perth. Gazetted May 2nd.

John Irwin Ferguson, of the Township of Moore, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton. Gazetted 6th June.

Victor Howard McWilliams, of the Village of Keene, in the County of Peterborough, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the said County of Peterborough. Gazetted 13th June.

William John Clark, of the Town of Orangeville, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Dufferin, in the room and stead of Charles Merrill Smith, Esquire, M.D., removed from the County. Gazetted 27th June.

William Wallace Sands, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Frontenac. Gazetted 27th June.

Malcolm Cameron Black, of the Village of Paisley in the County of Bruce, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Bruce. Gazetted 1st August.

George Wallace Brown, of the Town of Port Arthur, in the District of Thunder Bay, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the said District of Thunder Bay. Gazetted 22nd August.

Cecil Clarkson Ross, of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of James M. Smith, deceasd. Gazetted 5th September.

William Hall Carleton, of the Village of Thornhill, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the County of York, in the room and stead of David Abraham Nelles, Esquire, removed from the County. Gazetted 19th September.

James Albert Dickson, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the County of Wentworth. Gazetted 3rd October.

John Arthur Hamilton, of the Town of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the District of Nipissing. Gazetted 3rd October.

Eldridge Tyler Kellam, of the City of Niagara Falls, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner in and for the County of Welland, in the room and stead of James McGarry, Esquire, deceased. Gazetted 3rd October.

Walter Wilson Thompson, of the Village of Niagara Falls South, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the County of Welland. Gazetted 3rd October

Thomas Emmerson Bennett, of the Town of Meaford, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Grey. Gazetted 23rd November.

Christopher McLean Lang, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the County of Grey. Gazetted 23rd November.

William George Dow, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Grey. Gazetted 12th December.

John Marty, of the Village of New Hamburg, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Waterloo. Gazetted 12th December.

Albert Fletcher Reynar, of the Township of Albion, (Palgrave Post Office) in the County of Peel, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate-Coroner within and for the said County of Peel in the room and stead of Robert Lorne Stewart, Esquire, M.D., removed from the County. Gazetted 19th December.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES.

There is a want of uniformity in the way in which accounts are kept by the Sheriffs of their fees and cash. To facilitate a ready and thorough inspection two books are essential, namely, the Sheriff's "Fee and Cash" book, and what is known as the "Fi. Fa." or "Suitors' Cash" book. The former is arranged so as to comply with the statute (R.S.O., Cap. 17, Sec. 45) and is adapted for the entry of fees earned as well as fees received, and disbursements paid. It should contain daily entries of all cash received by the Sheriff for all services in connection with his office, and also the several sums disbursed for carrying on the work of the office. The "Fi. Fa." cash book, on the other hand, should contain entries of suitors' moneys only, and a separate account should be opened for each writ of execution. All of the Sheriffs but two had the former, but I found the "Fi. Fa." cash book in a few offices only; all, however, had cash books of a general kind, in which they entered cash received on account of writs of execution and all other cash, and sometimes fees as well. Six officers did not make daily entries in the fee and cash book as required by statute, and in some offices I found this book considerably in arrear.

Several were careless about their entries in the Execution book, not making complete records of the proceedings taken under each writ, nor entering in detail the fees and disbursements in connection therewith; nor were the entries always made in the proper column, nor reference made therein to the folios of the fee and cash books.

Seven did not number the process in their Process books, and some did not enter criminal subpoena in this book.

No book was kept in nine offices wherein to enter the names selected for the jury panels, and in four the same were not signed by the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Peace, or the two Justices. In a few they were signed by the Sheriff and the Justices, but not by the Clerk of the Peace.

Eight charged for County Court writs and return to subpoena; no fee is allowed for either of these.

With three exceptions I found that all had been prompt in paying over to the persons entitled thereto the money received on writs of execution.

In several offices instructions endorsed upon writs of execution by solicitors contained directions to the Sheriff to levy a higher rate of interest than the legal rate; none of the Sheriffs, however, gave heed to such mis-direction, but in every case levied what was stated in the writ itself.

Many of the Sheriffs do not avail themselves of their right to collect at the time

a writ is placed in their hands the fees for receiving, warrant, and return; with the result that these fees are frequently never paid them.

During the year 1903 the incomes of eight Sheriffs, not paid wholly or in part by salary, were each less than $1,000.00. These are entitled under 2 Edward VII., Cap. 12, Sec. 5, to be paid sums sufficient to bring their incomes up to $1,000.00.

When inquiring, pursuant to instructions from the Honorable the Attorney-General, as to the volume of business done, and the disbursements charged, by those Sheriffs who in 1902 took the benefit of the above mentioned statute, I found a want of uniformity in the manner in which certain items were given in their annual returns, for example, in stating the number of subpoena served, some did not include criminal subpoena; and in stating the number of process served, some counted the originals only, while others included the copies served. I therefore made changes in the blank forms sent to these officers for their annual returns, and have so arranged Appendix A. as to show the total process received for service, as well as the number of persons served, also the number of jurors summoned, and other items not heretofore included.

Some have in past years inserted in their Annual Returns as "Salary," the quarterly payments to them under Item 42 of the Schedule to R.S.O., cap. 101, and Sec. 11 thereof; and the same has appeared in the Inspectors' Annual Reports, under the heading "Salary Paid by the Government." It is not a salary, and should be included with the ordinary receipts as any other fee or emolument of the office.

Appendix "A" sets out in tabulated form the statistical returns made by the Sheriffs for the year 1903.

LOCAL MASTERS.

All of these officers, save fifteen, are the Judges of the County or District Courts. Their duties are generally well performed. In a few of the offices fees or proceedings were not all entered in the Master's docket; and two of the Masters whose fees have been commuted, failed to collect stamps for all of the proceedings before them, as required by Secs. 142 and 147 of the Judicature Act.

There has been a gradual falling off in the business of the Masters' offices in recent years, due chiefly to legislation in the interests of litigants, but partly to a growing tendency to avoid references wherever possible. As a result there has been a great reduction in the incomes of those Masters who are not paid by salary.

In Appendix "B" I have set out in tabulated form the statistical returns of the Local Masters for 1903.

LOCAL REGISTRARS, DEPUTY REGISTRARS, DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN, COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

Entries were not made regularly nor with sufficient fullness by six of these officers in their Procedure books. Some of the entries omitted were: orders to produce, examinations for discovery, fi. fa. issued, and the like. In two offices actions were entered in the Procedure book although nothing further had been done than to issue a writ of summons. Actions should not appear in the Procedure book until appearance has been entered or judgment signed on default thereof.

Some officers did not number the entries of writs in the Process book, actions in the Procedure book, nor judgments in their Judgment book. All should be numbered consecutively each year, beginning the year with No. 1. In some offices these books were considerably in arrears, no entries having been made for one, two, four and even nine months.

A few failed to make daily entries in their Fee books; in one office this book was three months behind, while in another no entries had been made from the date of the previous inspection. Unless books are kept entered to date a proper audit is impossible. Several omitted to enter in their fee and cash books the moneys directed to be paid into court, and the amounts secured on chattel mortgages.

In some offices the judgments as copied in the Judgment book had not been compared with the originals. No Order books were kept in 46 offices. In many of these however, the full entry orders were copied into the judgment book. A few only made any entry of those orders which are not required by the rules to be entered in full. The style of cause and a brief note of the purport of all such orders should be entered in the Order book. (H. and L., Rule 636 and notes.)

In some the Assize and County Court dockets were not fully entered nor neatly kept; in four the entries therein were made in lead pencil. These books should show the payment over of all jury fees to the County Treasurer at the close of every Assize or County Court sittings. In a few cases the jury fees were not promptly paid over.

Only two had the book required by Sec. 171 of the Judicature Act for a record of the moneys received in respect of the shorthand reporters' fund.

One or two only had books in which to record the payments in and out of court of moneys so directed in County Court cases. I have in course of preparation a book which I trust will prove a useful help to the officers in such matters.

Four of the officers did not keep a "solicitor and agents'" book, as required by Rule 92. In six offices a copy of the jurors' book had not been fyled as required by Sec. 33 of the Jurors Act, while the copies fyled in two offices were not true copies of the original. This is an important matter, as in the event of the loss or destruction of the original such copy would be required.

In four offices bills of sale, chattel mortgages, etc., were not all entered. Some of them were indexed under the name of bargainor and mortgagor only ; they should also be entered under the name of bargainee and mortgagee. I found that several did not make entries of discharges of mortgage in their chattel mortgage books, nor endorse certificates of the discharges upon the instruments discharged, as required by Sec. 26 of the Act (R. S. O., Cap. 148), and that many did not make the same in the form prescribed, nor sign their names thereto.

A few only of the County Court Clerks kept a book in which to "record at full length" as required by statute (R. S. O., Cap. 151, Sec. 7) the certificates of limited partnership fyled with them.

The fees charged by these officers have been generally uniform and in accordance with the tariffs. In a few instances only were they not sufficiently strict in the taxation of bills of cost, allowing for service of summons where same not served by Sheriff, and $1.00 too much for instructions for suit on taxations under default judgments.

Frequent complaints were made to me that these officers had not made prompt returns of judgments to the Central office, nor of the moneys received by them in respect of the Shorthand Reporters' Fund, to the Accountant's office. Much trouble and unnecessary correspondence will be avoided if the officers will in future promptly carry out instructions in these matters.

In some offices suit papers were not carefully fyled away, but the papers in different suits were bundled together. The papers in each action should be kept by themselves and fyled away in separate envelopes.

In several of the counties the vault accommodation provided for these officers is inadequate. In one county a vault of about 2 feet by 6 feet does service for the business of the Local Registrar, County Court Clerk, Surrogate Registrar and the Division Court Clerk. In some vaults the fyles are all full and the vaults so congested that papers are kept outside wholly unprotected in case of fire.

Appendix "C" is a return of all business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of the Local Reigstrars, Deputy Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown, while Appendix "D" is a return of the business done in the offices of the Clerks of the County and District Courts, for the year 1903.

SURROGATE REGISTRARS.

In the offices of the Surrogate Registrars I found a lack of uniformity in the fees charged, and in the way in which entries were made in the books.

The overcharges were :—Receiving and entering certificate of Surrogate Clerk 50 cents instead of 25 cents ; the two notices to Surrogate Clerk $1.00 instead of 50 cents; 80 cents for search for will and certificate instead of 70 cents ; $1.00 instead of 50 cents per thousand dollars for the Crown on grants: $1.00, also $1.75 for preparing probates and letters of administration, instead of 75 cents ; 70 cents for search for will and certificate in probate cases.

More than the actual postage, in some cases this overcharge was 20 cents on every grant issued ; $2.00 instead of $1.00 for the Registrar's fee on grant in estates under $1 000 ; more than the actual number of folios in wills, and too many fylings. Some charged as seven fylings the affidavit and schedules required under the Succession Duties regulations ; at most they are but three, and where all are contained in the same document, one fyling only. Others charged as fylings the indorsements on wills required to be made under Rule 18. In two offices the vouchers produced on the passing of the accounts were fyled and charged for. These should not be fyled, but initialed by the Judge, and returned to the parties. $8.00 instead of $5.00 was charged as the Registrar's fee on grant in estates of $20,000 or upwards.

I found in six offices fees for search for will and certificate, also for services under the Succession Duties Regulations, and fylings, charged in estates valued at $400 or under. Such charges are quite irregular, the only sums allowed, in addition to the $2.00 fee provided for by Sec. 76 of the Surrogate Courts Act, being the amount actually expended in postage, and the 30 cents authorized by 1 Edward VII., Cap. 12, Sec. 8, s.s. d, as an additional fee for the certificate of the Surrogate Clerk. Similar overcharges were made in cases coming within Sec. 155 of the Ontario Insurance Act.

In two offices, a Judge's order issued in every case for the fyling within three months of an inventory, for which the Registrar charged for himself 50 cents and for the Judge 50 cents. Such order is quite unnecessary, as the rules provide for the fyling of an inventory at the time application is made.

In six offices, in addition to the fee allowed for the grant, $1.00 was charged in every case for the Judge as a special attendance, and in others a special attendance was charged where the papers required some trifling alteration, such as supplying dates, entering names in full, or a paper omitted, or the will not marked, etc., directions as to which should have been given by the Registrar, and the papers put in order before being presented to the Judge. A special attendance must not be charged for, except where some "special care" and "a special adjudication" are required (Re Dallas, 29 Q.B., 482).

When inspecting I found that in one office fees were charged for the Registrar and the Crown, and in another for the Registrar only, upon the value of the real as well as the personal property ; and complaints having been made to me that in one county fees were being charged upon the value of property situate outside Ontario, and that in another the Judge treated as personalty, for the purpose of computing fees, lands which by the terms of the will the executors were directed to sell, or given a discretionary power to sell ; and my ruling being requested, I addressed the following circular letter to all of the Surrogate Registrars of the Province :

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 6th Oct., 1903.

Dear Sir.—The Surrogate Courts Act, R.S.O. 1807, Cap. 50, purports to deal only with property within Ontario ; and the words of Section 74, "whole estate and effects," and of Section 77, "whole estate," refer to the whole of the deceased's property in this Province, and over which Probate or Letters of Administration have effect. The

fees upon grants must therefore be computed on the value of the property within Ontario solely; so that, in cases where the value of the property within Ontario is under $400, or being over $400 is under $1,000, Sections 74 and 77 respectively apply; and this though the deceased died possessed of valuable property situate outside the Province.

Another question has arisen, namely, whether or not probate fees may properly be charged upon the value of the land directed to be sold by the testator in his Will. Prior to the passing of The Devolution of Estates Act in 1886, the jurisdiction of the Surrogate Courts was, as that of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in England now is, confined to the Probate of Wills relating to personal property solely; and the equitable doctrine of conversion could not confer upon these Courts jurisdiction over a Will limited to Realty and directing its conversion into Personalty (Re Jane Barden, 1 P. & D. 325). And thus the fees payable on the Letters were limited to the value of the Personal estate alone. The passing of The Devolution of Estates Act did not, however, effect a change in the matter of the fees; for, while it abolished the distinction between real and personal property for the purposes of Administration and to devolve the realty as well as the personalty upon the legal personal representatives, it expressly enacted by sub-section 6, of Section 4, that the fees were to be based "as hitherto" on what before that Act was *personal property*. Hence the value of the land must not be considered in the computation of fees whether directed to be sold or not.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

JAS. W. MALLON,

Inspector.

Upon the receipt of this letter a few of the Registrars wrote to me asking what fees they should charge where the estate within Ontario consists of valuable realty, and of personalty of the value of $400 or under. I replied that they should charge fees for the Judge on an estate under $1,200, and for the Crown and Registrar on an estate under $1,000; that such cases do not come within secs. 74 or 77 of the Surrogate Courts Act (the whole estate exceeding in value $1,000); but that they are estates the personal property of which is valued at a sum less than the lowest sums mentioned in Schedules "A" and "B" and Tariff "I" of the Surrogate Courts Act and Rules; that in so doing they were not computing fees on the real, but on the personal property only.

I found a lack of uniformity in the various methods adopted by these officers in making entries, and numbering cases in their books. Some made no entries until after grant had issued. Many entered applications for guardianship in the non-contentious business book: some numbered the papers to correspond with the numbers in the non-contentious business book, and kept the same numbers throughout all the books, so that where a grant did not issue a number would appear to be missing.

With a view, therefore, to securing uniformity in all the offices, the following directions were necessary:

(1) The Non-Contentious Business Book and the Guardian book are books of first entry. Applications for probate and letters of administration as soon as received must be entered in the Non-Contentious Business Book, and a number corresponding with the number in the said book placed upon the application paper (Rule 47). Guardianshsip applications must likewise be entered and numbered in the Guardian Book.

(2) Grants of Probate and Letters of Administration when issued, and before being copied in the Register, must be entered in the Grant Book. The entries in this book should be numbered consecutively each year, and a corresponding number placed upon each set of papers fyled.

(3) The entries in the Guardian Book of letters of guardianship, and the copies of same in the Guardianship Register, must be numbered consecutively each year, and a corresponding number placed on each set of guardianship papers fyled.

(4) All caveats must be entered and numbered in the Caveat Book, as well as in the "Collateral Proceedings" column of the Non-Contentious Business Book, or in the "Other Proceedings" column of the Guardian Book, according as same is lodged against a Grant of Probate, Administration or Guardianship; all entries in the Caveat Book should be numbered, and a corresponding number placed on the caveat fyled (Rule 56). (In a few offices the Caveat Book was not used.)

(5) Process, such as citation orders, etc., must be entered in the Process Book. (In some offices this book was not used.)

(6) When accounts have been passed a note thereof with the date of audit and nature of the order should be made in the "Collateral Proceedings" column of the Non-Contentious Business Book, opposite the original entry therein of the application. (Many made no entries at all of accounts audited; others entered them in the Process Book, while a few kept separate books for that purpose.)

In some offices the copies in the Register and Bond Books were not true copies of the original grants or bonds. Some did not make copies of the affidavits of execution or justification, as required by Rule 53, and in a few offices the copying was considerably in arrears.

Some did not make entries in, nor add up the columns, of their Fee Books. I found this very important book in one office a month in arrears, in another nine months, while in a third no entries had been made since the former inspection.

Some offices had no Caveat Book, three had no Guardian Book, two were without a Process, and one had no Register or Bond Book. These I caused to be procured. Two offices only had separate columns in their Non-Contentious Business Books for the sworn value of the personal and real property. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that the form given in the Rules does not contain such columns, although Rule 44 requires them. Four officers only had an index book of the names of executors and administrators, and many were without an index of testators and intestates (Rule 44). I have prepared indices to meet the requirements of this rule.

In most offices the papers were neatly and carefully put away. In several, however, the following were missing: Affidavit of value, inventory and valuation, and the affidavit of the value of the real estate. In four offices an affidavit of Plight was not insisted on, and in two the same was only required where an alteration appeared on the face of the will. This affidavit should be taken in every case, and should trace as well as possible the custody of the will from its possession by the deceased in his lifetime, to the time of the making of the application. It is one of the best means of proving a will.

In some offices the papers were not sufficiently stamped, and in 18 offices I found papers without any stamps at all. The amount of fees due the Crown as represented by such stamps, and which under the authority of R.S.O., Cap. 25, sec. 14, I caused to be affixed and cancelled, was the sum of $784.25.

In appendix "E" I have set out in tabulated form the business of the Surrogate Courts for the year 1903.

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEYS AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

The duties of these officers were generally well performed, and their books carefully kept.

As their fees are payable partly by the Counties and partly by the Province, they are subject to revision by an Officer of the Government, and to the scrutiny of Boards of Audit appointed by the various County Councils. Some differences in the fees allowed by the various Boards of Audit are noticeable.

Eight of the County Crown Attorneys had no book for fines, forfeitures, etc., received from Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and others, and in a few cases the same were not promptly remitted to the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, as required by Order in Council of October 9th, 1885.

Complete minutes were not always kept of the business of the Courts of Assize and General Sessions of the Peace, in their Sessions Books, some neglecting to enter the names of Grand Jurors serving at the Sessions, Petit Jurors in the cases tried, witnesses sworn, etc.

Minute books of the September meetings of the County Selectors were not kept by four of the Clerks of the Peace, whose duty it is to attend these meetings and make full minutes thereof. They should be present also when the County Selectors meet at the Sessions, and should record in their Sessions Books the names there selected, and afterwards copy them into their Jurors Book.

A few were not careful enough about the Jurors Book. In four offices the panels were not signed by the two Justices, and in others the Clerk of the Peace did not sign them. Some did not fyle in the office of the Local or Deputy Registrar a copy of the Jurors Book, as required by the Jurors Act.

In four offices the County Judge's Criminal Court dockets were in arrears, while in six the returns of convictions made by Justices of the Peace were not entered in any book. Publishing and posting up these returns is not sufficient, they must also be entered of record in the Sessions book, or in a separate docket kept for the purpose (R.S.O., Cap. 93, sec. 6).

Many did not keep books in which to enter the names of the Justices of the Peace, Constables or Bailiffs, lists only being kept which they revised from time to time.

In nineteen offices no books were kept in which to record the affidavits of affiliation fyled under R.S.O., cap. 169, sec. 3. I would recommend also that an alphabetical index of the names of those who have served as jurors be kept, to ensure for them the statutory exemption from jury service.

Most of the Clerks of the Peace are the distributors of law stamps for their respective counties, many of whom fail to keep on hand a sufficient supply, thereby causing inconvenience and delay to the Profession, besides furnishing some of the officers with an excuse for not having their papers sufficiently stamped.

In two offices there is no vault accommodation whatever, consequently the valuable records required to be deposited by various statutes, are without protection from fire or accident.

GENERAL REMARKS.

By Orders in Council I have authority to inspect, when required, the offices of Stipendiary and Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Provincial and High Constables. Some of the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace are not sufficiently careful in the preparation of their quarterly returns of convictions, showing fines imposed, without stating the disposition thereof. These returns should show the names of the complainant and of the accused, the nature of the offence, the amount of fine or term of imprisonment, the date when fine was received, to whom paid and when,

and if not paid the reason. When fines are paid to municipalities it is not sufficient to say "Paid Village Treasurer," "Paid Town Treasurer," or the like; the name of the municipality must be stated.

The sums payable to the Province under R.S.O., chapter 18, amounted to $5,845.93:

From Local Registrars	$5,613.98
From County Crown Attorneys	231.95
	$5,845.93

Appendix "F" is a statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers for the year 1903, and of the sources from which they derive their incomes.

At the request of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature I have prepared a table (Appendix "G") showing the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal, and the disposition thereof, during the year 1903.

As this report was required for an earlier date this year than is usual, I requested the officers by circular letter to send me their annual statistical returns immediately after the close of the year. I am pleased to be able to report that the majority of them complied with my request; those who did not disregarded also the Statute which requires that these returns be made to the Inspector of Legal Offices not later than January 15th each year, and caused much delay and inconvenience in the preparation of this Report.

My thanks are due to all of the officers for the assistance afforded me at the time of my inspections, many of them remaining in their offices long after hours to enable me to expedite the year's work of inspection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. W. MALLON,
Inspector.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, February 20th, 1904.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Number of writs of summons received for service.		Number of subpœnas received for service in—				Number of orders for arrest.		Number of other process.	
			Criminal cases.		Civil cases.					
	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.
Algoma	60	76	2	13	9	2		1	52	66
Brant	5	6	2	18						
Bruce	11	11	6	31	1				6	2
Carleton	94	44	8	14	13		1	1	35	6
Dufferin	12	5		3					3	
Elgin	13	12	4	20	3			1	5	1
Essex	10	8	20	61	3					
Frontenac	20	10	1	10	3	1	2		6	2
Grey	8	4	4	25	1		1		1	1
Haldimand	6	1	2	7			1		4	
Halton	9	5	3	16					1	3
Hastings	23	4	4	45	2	4	1		12	10
Huron	20	8		8	8		1	1	9	1
Kent	19	20	4	34	7	1			5	4
Lambton	10	9	3	26	1	1	1		5	2
Lanark	15	2	2	7					3	1
Leeds and Grenville	19	10	5	23	7	3			3	3
Lennox and Addington	9	2	13	63	5				3	1
Lincoln	14	13	4	12		2			5	1
Manitoulin	3	8							2	
Middlesex	33	12	1	41	9		1		1	17
Muskoka	9	8	31	31			1		1	2
Nipissing	5	12	1	33				1		
Norfolk	13	7	21	15						
Northumberland and Durham	10	7	63	129	2	2			4	1
Ontario	3	3		11				2	2	
Oxford	19	9		15	2				2	2
Parry Sound	8	9	4	7	1				2	1
Peel	12	2	8	7					4	
Perth	15	9		8	4	1			4	2
Peterborough	24	10	3	16	11	3			7	2
Prescott and Russell	17	6		1	1	1				
Prince Edward	8	6	3	1	1	2			2	2
Rainy River	5	6	5	8	1				2	
Renfrew	18	19	1	13	1				4	5
Simcoe	10	11	1	18					3	1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	24	18	12	14	6	4		1	2	3
Thunder Bay	6	5	5	3					3	9
Victoria	7	7	1	15	3	4			3	9
Waterloo	18	21							3	1
Welland	12	6	1	23		3		1	2	
Wellington	14	10	2	6	2	1			3	5
Wentworth	36	25	12	40	9	2			15	7
York	12	13		195	3					2
Toronto	143	64	13		21	7	2	4	28	9
Totals	861	563	395	1,086	140	44	12	13	257	184

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

Total process received.		Number of persons served.		Estreats received.		Number of jurors summoned.		Number of Writs of Execution against— Goods and lands received.		Lands only received.		Goods only received.		Division Court.
H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	
123	158	92	150	.....	.....	122	86	82	118	.....	....	.....	.....	30
7	24	21	81	.....	.....	122	122	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
24	44	29	107	.....	.....	122	122	14	19	1	.....	.....	.....	12
151	65	110	48	.....	.....	188	107	56	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
15	8	16	12	.....	.....	122	218	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
25	34	72	94	....	.....	122	122	8	15	.....	.....	.....	....	8
33	69	73	69	.....	.....	122	122	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
32	23	40	47	.....	.....	122	98	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
15	30	44	109	.....	1	122	122	12	8	.. ..	.....	.....	....	24
11	10	7	25	.....	.....	122	119	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
13	24	8	41	.....	.....	122	98	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
42	63	88	184	.....	.....	122	110	15	6	... .	.....	1	1	7
38	18	39	43	.....	.....	122	122	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
35	59	42	201	.....	2	121	121	15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
20	38	42	119	.....	.....	122	98	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
20	10	36	30	.....	.....	117	214	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	7
34	39	47	161	.....	.....	122	218	4	12	.... .	.....	.....	.....	19
30	66	44	67	.....	.....	122	98	11	1	....	.....	.....	.....	5
23	28	35	68	.....	.....	132	122	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
5	8	.....	.....	.....	....	39	120	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
44	70	32	148	. ....	1	183	122	20	29	.....	.. ...	.....	.... .	11
42	41	42	41	.....	.....	122	122	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.... .	2
6	45	15	114	.....	.....	122	86	11	11	.....	.....	....	.....	12
34	22	34	22	.....	.....	122	122	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
79	139	26	9	.....	.....	122	122	9	9	.....	2	.....	2	16
7	14	7	42	.....	... ..	122	122	8	7	....	.....	.....	... ..	2
23	26	29	89	.....	.....	122	122	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
15	17	22	31	.....	.....	122	38	7	6	.....	.....	1	1	12
24	9	24	43	.....	....	122	122	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23	21	27	30	.....	.....	122	122	9	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
45	31	67	98	. ....	....	122	122	10	7	....	.....	.....	.....	11
18	8	23	26	.....	.....	122	122	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
14	11	61	13	.....	.....	61	61	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
13	14	37	28	. ..	.....	122	.....	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
24	37	23	37	.....	.....	122	122	6	8	1	.....	1	.....	3
14	30	9	72	.....	.....	106	86	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
44	40	123	136	.....	.....	122	122	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
14	16	49	30	.....	.....	124	125	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
14	35	9	99	.....	.....	122	98	5	9	.....	.....	.....	1	26
21	22	20	21	.....	.....	118	119	15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
15	33	18	93	....	.....	122	122	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
21	22	108	92	.....	.....	122	122	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
72	74	98	164	.....	.....	183	122	17	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
15	209	24	910	.....	3	.....	372	19	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
207	84	401	618	1	.....	339	.....	128	94	2	... ..	.....	.....	18
1,544	1,888	2,213	4,653	1	7	5,665	5,374	671	646	5	2	4	5	513

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Number of renewals of writs of execution against—							Number of writs of possession received.	
	Both goods and lands received.		Lands only received.		Goods only received.		Division Court.		
	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.		H.C.	C.C.
Algoma	6	5	2	1			1	1	
Brant	2	2		1			4		3
Bruce	2	6					3	1	1
Carlton	8	3					4	2	1
Dufferin	1	1					1	2	
Elgin	2						1	1	
Essex	3	2					1		3
Frontenac	3	1					1		
Grey	5						2		
Haldimand	1	3							
Halton	3	1							1
Hastings	6	7	3	4	1	5	3	3	2
Huron	3	10					3	3	
Kent	2	2	3		3		1		
Lambton	3	4	3	4	1	3	10		
Lanark		1					2	1	
Leeds and Grenville	3	1					1		1
Lennox and Addington							1		
Lincoln	1	1							
Manitoulin		1							
Middlesex	2	2						1	2
Muskoka	2	2					2	2	1
Nipissing									
Norfolk									
Northumberland and Durham	7	14		4		1	17	1	1
Ontario	5	3	1	3			5	1	
Oxford	5	2					2	2	
Parry Sound		1	1				3	1	
Peel	4	3		1				2	
Perth		1						1	
Peterborough		3					4		
Prescott and Russell									
Prince Edward		1		1					2
Rainy River		6						1	
Renfrew		1	1		1				
Simcoe	8	9					10		3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	1		1					
Thunder Bay	2	2	1	1			2		
Victoria	1	2	4	2	4		3	2	
Waterloo	1								1
Welland		1							
Wellington	1	1					2		
Wentworth	14	18	3	5	1		14	1	1
York	12	4	11	6			5	2	1
Toronto	54	27	58	32	4	1	7	9	9
Totals	174	155	91	66	15	10	115	40	33

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1903.—*Continued.*

Number of writs Ca. Sa.		Number of sales under writs against—					Seizures under writs of execution where no subsequent sale.			Attendance to seize when no goods found.		Cases under Creditors' Relief Act.	Certificates received under Creditors' Relief Act.	Assignment made to Sheriff under R.S.O cap. 147.
		Goods.		Lands.		Division Court.			Division Court.					
H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.	H.C.	C.C.		H.C.	C.C.		H.C.	C.C.			
			5				2	2		3	1			2
		1		1			7	1		1	6	2		
		2	2			1		2		1	1			
							1				1			
			1					2		3	7	1		1
							2	1		1	1			
		1			1		9	6	3	1		1		
										6	5			
			1				2							
		1	1				11	8	1		1			
		3	1			1	4					5		2
			1		1		2	2		4	6	2		
		1	1	1		1	2	4				2	2	
			1							1		1		1
		1					5	2		1			13	
			2			2	2	6				1	15	3
														1
			2				2					2		1
							2	4						1
1							4	6		14	30			
			1					1		2			1	
							2	3		1	1			
						1								
								2		2	1			
	1	1				1	6			4	1	1		
							5	5	1	3	3			1
			1		1			1		4		1		1
		1								3	1	1	4	
		2										2		1
							1	2			2			
			2					2				2	2	2
							2	1			1			
		5	4		2		3	6				19	2	1
				2			2							
				1			2	3			5			
		1	1				1	2						
				1			4	1			3	3	18	
			1					1				1	8	
		2					5	6		2	4			
		2			1		1				1	3		
			1				2					1		
							3	7		25	16			1
	1						4	6		2	2			
		3	2	1								5		
1	2	27	31	7	6	7	100	95	5	84	100	56	65	19

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts.	Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution against goods and land (not renewals.)					
	(1) For debt or damages.			For costs taxed.		
	H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.	H.C.	C.C.	Div. Co.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	516,566 80	66,426 48	2,726 97	4,738 36	4,396 83	175 73
Brant	5,135 10	730 91	372 62	269 41	91 02	29 67
Bruce	5,597 62	3,414 43	1,075 57	1,018 77	742 73	74 26
Carlton	143,141 89	7,072 05	3,619 23	1,711 99	586 36	98 14
Dufferin	31 00	317 60	990 78	6 00	25 54	56 49
Elgin	20,041 54	3,297 83	984 31	816 11	363 26	4 78
Essex	20,352 77	2,713 96	801 56	1,946 94	483 82	122 47
Frontenac	10,291 15	1,117 30	1,015 05	276 82	169 40	147 28
Grey	7,631 70	1,450 37	1,981 62	907 09	401 12	105 74
Haldimand	633 80	159 88	417 48	141 87	.....	33 01
Halton	13,419 73	2,248 35	1,180 39	1,182 15	443 26	236 28
Hastings	148,089 68	886 25	574 52	795 08	65 83	49 60
Huron	9,686 19	2,396 71	630 92	207 06	152 65	29 30
Kent	18,704 68	4,113 48	2,808 25	1,773 20	646 25	189 62
Lambton	4,736 79	3,138 02	2,123 35	284 53	234 55	142 14
Lanark	3,927 00	9,520 76	530 65	1,024 47	293 91	33 14
Leeds and Grenville	6,192 24	3,488 57	2,734 33	427 16	504 22	212 30
Lennox and Addington	9,208 75	416 28	505 66	2,153 73	33 07	27 16
Lincoln	26,897 94	3,503 97	450 17	379 65	424 39	26 70
Manitoulin	2,991 79	2,104 19	161 93	240 73	396 65	16 02
Middlesex	28,398 32	4,402 78	992 81	1,200 53	618 86	48 13
Muskoka	24,869 89	1,043 34	158 29	409 09	340 22	13 91
Nipissing	8,646 16	2,463 53	1,046 19	538 67	310 35	45 30
Norfolk	1,673 26	556 14	1,656 10	138 00	26 00	.....
Northumberland and Durham	4,357 84	2,743 96	1,510 00	817 07	257 00	54 37
Ontario	40,185 27	2,323 63	122 82	169 08	147 17	16 71
Oxford	35,182 74	2,456 18	823 29	369 63	146 56	53 31
Parry Sound	3,198 00	1,488 00	1,881 00	257 00	109 00	39 00
Peel	10,118 68	1,513 58	63 06	549 34	151 02	4 52
Perth	3,940 70	1,766 71	193 93	1,055 86	95 46	5 10
Peterborough	12,145 65	1,798 81	1,423 55	431 09	231 36	86 33
Prescott and Russell	2,628 07	2,174 01	997 78	220 35	305 98	11 88
Prince Edward	6,287 67	1,793 41	531 77	837 88	229 51	8 78
Rainy River	4,142 42	10,185 60	1,231 94	106 10	264 13	56 80
Renfrew	1,558 56	1,985 29	225 15	207 34	155 64	3 88
Simcoe	7,752 10	3,542 29	1,882 06	523 37	281 50	17 36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5,030 84	2,390 31	1,192 75	1,066 81	208 70	9 40
Thunder Bay	29,205 02	3,812 52	859 27	439 15	258 64	66 71
Victoria	337 90	1,800 46	2,329 44	497 55	160 91	157 24
Waterloo	15,181 55	4,429 87	1,292 73	818 00	644 99	34 16
Welland	12,768 51	2,055 83	.....	275 57	333 87	.....
Wellington	17,989 71	3,492 29	1,389 25	1,177 91	292 56	26 07
Wentworth	19,963 46	5,081 10	1,358 15	1,583 76	617 63	147 69
York	85,296 57	9,240 45	1,590 36	2,492 49	912 32	61 46
Toronto	238,185 78	27,846 69	1,628 47	11,768 64	2,418 43	71 48
Totals	1,592,322 83	220,904 17	52,065 52	48,251 40	19,972 47	2,849 42

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1903.—*Concluded*,

Amount realized from sales under writ against						Amount received for fines, penalties, etc.	Amount received under Writs of Ca Sa.	Amount received (not fees) under Fi. Fa's. without sale, goods and lands.		
Goods.			Lands.							
H. C.	C.C.	Div. Co.	H. C.	C.C.	Div. Co.			H.C.	C. C.	Div. Co.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.. ..	1,088 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	952 79	1,717 94	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277 36	16 92	154 24
578 85	784 85	.....	14 73	.....	.....	110 00	.....	368 69	994 07	... .
410 00	214 50	.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	1,372 17	1,651 46	111 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 00	.....	.....
.....	91 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709 92	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,383 81	378 09	.....
157 70	....	.....	..... .	271 85	....	.....	....	1,660 61	968 58	646 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	... .	.....	303 62	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
608 69	15 00	....	... .	....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	....
381 90	253 14	.... .	.....	.....	225 00	.....	.....	1,559 87	....	123 27
....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	717 20	481 35	....
654 98	86 50	.....	925 00	.....	80 00	250 00	.....	2,861 99	655 32	327 01
.....	78 60	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	....	104 03	318 21
2,007 46	.....	.....	....	....	.....	... .	.....	.....	341 42	... .
....	647 05	.....	.....	45 00	293 15	.....	.....	623 36	1,347 14	844 62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,869 26	.....	.....
413 68	355 63	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	125 00	.....	219 99	1,098 37	569 80
.....	200 00	.....	.. ..	.....	. . ..	... .	.....	18,828 44	303 73	253 52
.. ....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 87	149 61	.....
.....	.....	15 00	. .....	.....	....	.. ..	.....	..	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 90	....	502 14
130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	....	87 15	305 62	136 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265 56	1,386 80	287 23
.....	165 10	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	308 22	226 05	49 21
406 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	..	....	94 35
197 24	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	622 96	565 22	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00	59 82
....	366 65	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 37	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.. ....	494 04	471 89	.....
2,749 24	705 84	.. ..	.....	3,119 57	.....	.....	. ....	16,299 10	498 09	.....
.....	.....	.....	796 40	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	361 08	1,435 00	.....
.....	....	.....	100 00	.....	... ...	25 00	.....	. ....	9 48	....
....	151 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	193 89	119 75	.. ..
.....	.....	.....	131 00	.....	.. ....	.....	....	2,037 66	698 06	.....
.....	360 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 80	.. .. ..
2,878 69	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	858 12	1,322 75	44 10
739 23	.....	.....	.....	195 00	.....	.....	... .	59 66	490 38	566 39
.....	354 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 67	613 48
.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 85	185 64	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530 00	.....	387 25	.....	.....
972 26	307 05	.....	300 00	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	1,116 09	897 48	612 94
13,286 72	6,605 91	15 00	2,267 13	3,931 42	634 15	1,490 00	.....	62,491 94	20,234 62	6,314 20

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local Masters through-

County or District.	Number of Orders made for the following purposes:					Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial.
	For administration of estates.	For partition or sale of property.	Respecting Infants under R. S. O. c, 137, s. 3. (Examination only.)	Under Winding-up Acts.	Other orders made in chambers.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Algoma					1	2
Brant						
Bruce					3	
Carlton	1			4	183	68
Dufferin		1			24	
Elgin	1					16
Essex						
Frontenac		1				19
Grey	1				23	2
Haldimand						
Halton		1				
Hastings		1			52	41
Huron						
Kent		1			3	
Lambton	1				29	3
Lanark						1
Leeds and Grenville	2	2			28	
Lennox and Addington					2	
Lincoln		4				
Manitoulin						
Middlesex						69
Muskoka						
Nipissing					2	
Norfolk		2				
Northumberland and Durham		1			2	
Ontario	4				6	
Oxford	1	1	1		2	16
Parry Sound					1	
Peel					15	2
Perth	1				9	
Peterborough					31	
Prescott						
Prince Edward					2	2
Rainy River		2			12	6
Renfrew		2			7	
Simcoe	1	3			11	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		2			28	
Thunder Bay					67	
Victoria		2			25	
Waterloo		1				3
Welland					2	
Wellington		2			49	42
Wentworth	2	1			11	
Totals	15	30	1	4	580	304

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

Number of judgments or orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates. (7)	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation. (8)	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond. (9)	Redemption of mortgage or bond. (10)	Sale under mortgage or agreement. (11)	Account on any charge or liens on land other than mechanics' liens. (12)	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act. (13)	Specific performance. (14)	Partnership accounts. (15)	Alimony. (16)	Partition or sale. (17)	Damages for breach of contract or covenant. (18)
	1	3		1						1	
	1		2		1	5					
1	2	4		6	1	25				1	1
										1	
					1						1
		1								2	
		4		1						1	
1	1										1
	2									2	
		1		1		1				1	
1		2		1						1	
		2								1	
		2				1				3	
2	1	2		2						2	1
	1										
				1							
		1	1		1						
										2	
1	1	1	1			1					
2	1										
1	1	1				1				1	
2	1							2			1
2		2		1		1					
							1				
						3		1		1	
										2	
1		1								4	1
		2								2	
		1						1			
1											
										2	
										2	
4	1	2	4	2						1	2
19	14	33	8	16	4	38	1	4		33	8

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders, etc.—*Con-*						
	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.	Promissory notes and bills of exchange.	Bonds, life and fire insurance.	Infants' estates.	Quieting title matters.
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Algoma							
Brant							1
Bruce	1						
Carlton	1	1	1	1			
Dufferin							
Elgin							
Essex							
Frontenac							
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							
Huron							1
Kent				1			
Lambton							
Lanark							
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							
Manitoulin							
Middlesex	1					1	1
Muskoka							
Nipissing							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							1
Ontario							
Oxford						1	
Parry Sound							
Peel							
Perth							
Peterborough		1					1
Prescott							
Prince Edward							
Rainy River						1	
Renfrew							1
Simcoe							
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							
Thunder Bay							
Victoria	1						
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington							3
Wentworth							
Totals	4	2	1	2		3	9

B.—*Concluded.*

tinued.									
Lunacy.	Miscellaneous.	Advertisement of sale issued.	Reports issued.	References pending at date of return.	Bill of costs taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master.	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters.
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29 70
1	.....	2	5	1	5	1,080 00	304 37	245 00	83 49
1	1	1	5	6	6	525 00	382 72	101 25	66 80
1	3	11	34	14	28	142,210 50	7,431 36	.....	2,513 80
.....	1	1	2	1	5	1,100 00	138 51	368 50	66 95
.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	328 75
.....	2	4	8	2	4	15,845 00	350 89	355 90	132 20
.....	.....	3	10	1	7	8,525 00	718 35	303 73	584 73
.....	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	308 65	376 00	238 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	490 83	.....	40 38
1	6	1	5	3	11	2,240 00	1,799 67	162 50	1,149 10
1	1	3	4	3	12	2,361 85	642 01	435 00	158 96
.....	1	1	4	5	7	.....	.....	.....	324 70
1	.....	5	6	2	2	6,000 00	121 65	275 00	116 38
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	70 76	.....	25 40
1	2	7	19	11	24	178,750 00	6,977 59	263 70	425 72
.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	986 00	.....	133 90
.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	2,900 00	.....	.....	266 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	1	11	6	3	3,985 00	276 61	168 73	701 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 30
.....	.....	2	2	1	1	550 00	.....	169 96	29 60
.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	.....	754 36	975 09	117 66
1	.....	2	7	4	7	711 00	230 07	728 85	321 65
1	1	2	4	3	.....	3,125 00	183 77	100 00	678 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	148 41	.....	5 30
.....	.....	4	5	5	5	2,345 00	1,384 40	305 00	79 70
.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	225 00	1,353 80	148 40
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	51 30	.....	16 20
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	600 00	269 43	.....	89 10
.....	.....	3	4	3	2	9,456 02	615 00	.....	212 40
1	.....	2	2	2	3	2,679 69	245 00	185 39	60 97
.....	1	5	3	7	5	4,457 00	400 48	657 87	214 00
.....	1	1	4	1	10	5,800 00	371 00	384 00	229 98
.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 20
1	.....	3	8	2	5	9,320 44	1,250 85	393 64	113 80
1	.....	3	6	2	4	8,380 00	380 48	551 39	243 57
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 80
2	2	2	13	6	9	10,075 00	472 22	752 50	650 15
1	5	8	20	16	15	23,324 96	5,723 20	7,590 60	569 43
23	30	82	216	127	208	446,346 46	33,704 94	17,203 40	11,430 76

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy

County or district.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of parties returned.	Actions entered for trial.	
								By jury.	Without jury.
Algoma	121	.....	114	58	41	80	13	5	14
Brant	54	.....	47	3	38	18	18	8	16
Bruce	62	...	51	9	36	35	17	3	6
Carlton	207	.....	288	27	88	33	84	24	45
Dufferin	17		15	3	22	.....	7	1	4
Elgin	101	.....	88	10	60	21	3	9	22
Essex	98	.....	61	23	38	82	41	10	19
Frontenac	71	.....	51	7	31	52	7	3	13
Grey	65	....	44	8	30	6	27	11	9
Haldimand	20	1	20	1	13	13	11	8	5
Halton	19	.....	15	3	10	5	2	3	7
Hastings	96	....	75	9	60	22	11	19	29
Huron	74	1	70	7	38	36	16	13	21
Kent	66	...	58	13	46	11	36	5	21
Lambton	65	1	69	2	32	14	40	20	16
Lanark	42	.....	30	1	26	34	17	6	7
Leeds and Grenville	46	.....	37	9	18	1	30	6	8
Lennox and Addington	30	.....	24	2	32	13	9	6	8
Lincoln	48	.....	46	1	24	22	11	12	11
Manitoulin	5	.....	6	.....	6	6	2	.....	2
Middlesex	201	2	137	11	89	69	81	29	20
Muskoka	19	1	23	2	7	21	5	5	3
Nipissing	60	.....	50	5	16	38	15	6	12
Norfolk	30	..	26	3	22	8	3	6	3
Northumberland and Durham	36	.....	28	3	21	8	2	9	5
Ontario	29	.....	27	4	12	14	2	.....	5
Oxford	64	.....	56	5	31	25	34	7	19
Parry Sound	18	.....	16	3	4	..	4	2	1
Peel	13	.....	11	...	5	5	4	3	3
Perth	78	.....	62	7	51	62	65	14	11
Peterborough	62	1	56	5	20	2	18	3	8
Prescott and Russell	10	.....	13	1	6	6	9	3	2
Prince Edward	15	....	13	1	12	9	8	3	2
Rainy River	37	.....	35	.....	25	25	7	1	7
Renfrew	31	.....	21	.....	15	16	4	2	6
Simcoe	88	...	66	4	24	10	26	12	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	99	1	93	6	48	19	1	13	19
Thunder Bay	35	.....	69	37	18	32	10	2	7
Victoria	28	.....	25	2	21	18	16	6	7
Waterloo	52	.....	37	3	21	19	27	9	9
Welland	54	....	49	8	27	12	13	6	10
Wellington	81	.....	66	10	44	3	18	10	6
Wentworth	224	.....	207	18	136	89	62	39	36
Totals	2,671	8	2,405	334	1,364	1,014	826	362	500

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

Judgment entered into without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments over $10,000.	Number over $5,000, under $10,000.	Number over $2,000, under $5,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
16	28,145 95	588 45	81 94	40	818,474 41	2,159 09	470 90	2	3	5
10	8,374 23	177 90	56 96	12	5,500 00	310 89	96 81	...	.. .	3
8	3,146 84	65 42	17 54	5	2,234 35	588 63	294 08	....	....	1
90	233,728 10	4,500 58	1,177 05	45	34,104 65	5,306 25	1,566 72	8	13	12
.....	....	....	.....	2	685 00	... ...	.....	...	....	....
5	14,656 78	178 21	45 18	16	13,422 00	2,369 63	705 31	2	....	....
14	18,773 41	283 16	81 32	18	7,893 41	2,879 19	1,569 08	....	1	3
26	30,895 12	685 58	213 35	10	20,679 17	1,220 55	1,484 29	....	....	9
6	6,758 11	129 48	34 91	3	200 00	478 23	263 58	....	....	1
2	2,725 93	76 06	19 36	3	350 00	724 37	414 57	....	....	1
1	2,721 38	47 40	16 41	1	414 14	87 52	22 40	....	....	1
13	7,059 61	546 78	258 90	9	2,370 00	301 95	458 91	....	....	2
13	6,609 14	597 48	77 77	5	25 00	.....	.....	....	....	....
3	9,640 86	69 26	13 75	3	504 37	573 65	345 61	....	1	....
11	21,733 84	326 78	71 25	13	13,619 00	2,008 81	545 28	1	1	2
8	9,625 99	341 36	81 47	6	715 25	1,831 01	1,330 78	....	....	2
2	1,360 06	94 92	30 20	10	9,159 18	1,788 17	854 27	...	...	1
6	1,602 53	81 66	24 76	4	417 67	493 33	150 34	....	....	....
1	3,085 96	98 48	18 65	4	2,300 00	1,070 08	568 05	....	....	....
2	.... ..	..	.....	....	....	.. ..	.....	....	....	....
40	32,070 78	1,239 89	224 84	15	3,497 00	1,356 76	531 30	...	1	5
4	1,735 90	112 43	27 22	6	1,109 75	488 71	263 76	....	....	....
10	6,222,81	246 40	40 88	10	2,656 82	886 60	283 80	....	....	....
4	2,473 49	47 58	11 26	3	209 00	.. ..	....	....	...	...
9	5,217 05	317 02	114 10	6	1,274 07	1,584 51	967 52	....	....	....
4	7,496 11	52 82	25 27	...	... ...	... ..	.....	....	....	2
5	28,404 93	28 50	16 71	22	17,920 71	1,002 99	283 98	....	2	4
6	2,730 46	184 50	54 05	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
4	6,781 72	186 26	54 00	....	.. ...	.. ..	....	....	....	2
4	3,034 06	165 65	51 29	21	6,352 10	1,860 99	882 35	....	....	2
14	14,513 92	354 45	102 27	11	7,371 20	1,046 99	456 20	....	1	4
4	7,219 28	146 01	24 96	2	..	....	.....	....	....	1
3	1,268 96	67 37	9 96	5	5,109 59	892 08	231 74	....	....	....
5	8,110 84	138 59	35 21	2	309 80	256 33	139 64	....	1	1
11	9,470 10	341 13	95 40	2	.....	394 20	95 40	...	....	1
7	3,252 93	202 77	49 59	...	1,240 27	337 95	243 61	....	....	....
12	5,482 16	298 47	71 87	16	16,034 26	2,203 77	898 45	....	1	2
5	37,490 10	219 99	34 32	8	6,020 93	419 18	211 43	2	....	1
3	286 50	64 10	10 20	3	150 00	267 66	165 00	....	....	....
6	10,050 21	278 40	87 75	8	2,050 00	1,013 46	469 33	....	..	1
5	11,428 55	107 44	23 29	2	.....	47 55	22 96	1	....	....
13	16,616 70	297 88	93 69	7	467 14	1,046 73	492 57	....	2	1
49	79,122 25	1,820 27	463 61	30	53,208 61	3,002 65	964 93	4	2	7
464	711,123 65	15,806 88	4,045 51	388	1,058,048 85	42,300 46	18,744 95	20	29	77

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy Regis-

County or district.	Number over $1,000, under $2,000.	Number over $100, under $1,000.	Number $100 and under.	Judgments for reference to Masters.	Writs of execution against goods only.	Writs of execution against lands only.	Writs of execution against goods and lands.	Number of writs Ca. Sa. issued.	Number of certificates under Creditors' Relief Act.
Algoma	5	12	7				13		
Brant	1	6	5	4			12		
Bruce		6	1	5			15		
Carlton	16	23	30	20			46		
Dufferin		1		1			2		
Elgin	3	3	13				12		
Essex	3	7	18	7			22		
Frontenac	10	8	5	6			16		
Grey	2	1	4	1			5		
Haldimand		1	3				1		
Halton		1					3		
Hastings	1	3	9	3			21		
Huron	3	4	11	6			4		
Kent		1	4	5			6		
Lambton	3	8	5	2			2		
Lanark	2	2	2				7		8
Leeds and Grenville	4	2	3	10			7		
Lennox and Addington	1		7	2		1	4		
Lincoln	2	4	1	2			6		
Manitoulin									
Middlesex	6	7	17	1			23	1	
Muskoka		4	6	1			6		
Nipissing	1	8	10	3			8		
Norfolk	1	2		1			1		
Northumberland and Durham	1	7	4	3			5		
Ontario				2		2	5		
Oxford		4	17				13		
Parry Sound	1	2	4				7		
Peel	1	1		1			1		
Perth		3	20	4			9		
Peterborough	1	1	5	5			3		
Prescott and Russell				5					
Prince Edward		4		1			2		
Rainy River	1	3	3				3		
Renfrew	2	4	3				5		
Simcoe	1	2	2	4		1	6		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	9	4	4			5		
Thunder Bay	2	1	7	4			8		
Victoria			2				2		
Waterloo	4	2	3				9		
Welland		2	4				6		
Wellington	1	4	2	4			13		
Wentworth	9	24	19	9			45		
Totals	90	187	260	126	..	4	389	1	8

trars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December. 1903.

Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of court.	Number of days' sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days's sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of estreats issued.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	1,040 78	.....	8	...	....	....	15 00	401 80	....
.....	.....	200 00	.....	5	6	.....	.....	24 00	286 44	....
.....	.....	849 00	.....	5	3	.....	.....	9 00	340 95	....
.....	.....	160 00	.....	10	23	.....	.....	72 00	535 60	255 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	3 00	70 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	24 00	370 70	.....
.....	.....	363 73	231 00	6	8	.....	.....	21 00	501 75	5 80
.....	....	.....	....	7	4	.....	.....	9 00	360 00	.....
.....	.....	425 00	.....	13	8	.....	.....	33 00	271 50	.....
.....	....	....	....	6	....	.....	.....	18 00	111 00	....
.....	...	.....	.....	4	.....	....	.....	9 00	69 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16	.....	...	33 00	54 80	471 90
.....	.....	....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	39 00	206 30	.....
.....	....	746 67	....	7	9	.....	.....	15 00	376 60	.....
.....	.....	150 00	.....	10	3	.....	.....	57 00	306 30	.....
8,194 75	103 88	345 00	.....	6	.. ...	.....	.....	15 00	376 60	.....
.....	.....	92 50	.....	8	5	.....	.....	18 00	650 51	....
.....	.....	....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	18 00	169 70	.....
.....	....	2,940 00	.....	8	4	.....	.....	36 00	87 40	84 90
.....	....	....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	23 60	.....
.....	.. ...	.....	.....	15	4	.....	....	87 00	3,178 70	166 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	....	.....	15 00	118 95	....
.....	.....	468 87	.....	4	2	....	.....	18 00	264 30	.....
.....	.....	10 00	10 00	8	2	.....	....	15 00	120 90	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	15 00	182 80	.....
.....	..	.....	.....	2	4	....	.....	.....	89 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	... ..	.....	21 00	162 10	48 10
.....	.....	.....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	...	.....	9 00	67 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	.....	.....	42 00	497 80	.....
.....	.....	7,835 50	.....	6	2	.....	... ..	9 00	254 30	....
.....	..	.....	.....	...	4	.....	.....	9 00	64 95	... ...
....	.....	148 00	.....	4	.....	.. ..	.....	9 00	89 15	.....
.....	....	600 00	600 00	1	8	.....	.. ...	3 00	125 60	....
.....	.....	161 01	30 01	2	3	...	....	6 00	157 20	.....
.....	.....	60 00	60 00	4	9	.....	.....	33 00	108 40	57 00
.....	. ....	100 00	.....	11	8	.....	.....	39 00	455 20	.... ..
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	6 00	257 90	.....
.....	.....	400 00	....	4	10	1	. ....	18 00	142 30	....
.....	....	.....	.....	.... .	7	.....	.....	27 00	187 30	.....
.....	....	.....	.....	3	2	....	.....	18 00	198 60	.....
.....	.....	1 00	6	2	.....	.....	30 00	409 00	....	
.....	.....	601 00	.....	21	8	.....	.....	117 00	897 10	374 52
8,194 75	103 88	17,698 06	931 01	286	206	1	.... .	1,014 00	13,661 00	1,463 52

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Order for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Examination of parties.	Actions entered for trial.		Number of judgments entered without trial.
								By jury.	Without Jury.	
Algoma	178	1	150	5	21	147	20	2	21	77
Brant	36	...	34	1	12	21	5	6	3	15
Bruce	38	....	27	4	13	14	9	3	7	12
Carlton	97	....	79	....	39	39	28	6	14	44
Dufferin	9	....	8	.....	4	12	9	4	....	1
Elgin	41	....	37	.....	14	11	12	8	6	11
Essex	43	....	31	....	15	.....	16	4	6	13
Frontenac	23	....	18	.....	4	6	1	....	3	9
Grey	18	....	13	.....	7	.....	7	2	5	3
Haldimand	8	....	8	.....	2	1	3	1	....	....
Halton	10	....	4	.....	2	6	.....	.....	1	2
Hastings	32	....	26	1	12	13	8	3	9	4
Huron	31	1	35	.....	14	21	4	.....	5	10
Kent	30	....	28	1	27	10	15	1	8	5
Lambton	29	....	29	1	9	7	13	3	1	13
Lanark	8	....	6	.....	4	11	2	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	22	....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6
Lennox and Addington	9	....	5	1	4	6	2	3	....	2
Lincoln	23	....	15	.....	1	14	2	.....	...	7
Manitoulin	22	....	22	3	17	17	.....	1	1	4
Middlesex	90	....	71	.....	33	30	10	9	5	33
Muskoka	13	....	15	.....	4	9	1	2	2	3
Nipissing	31	....	14	.....	3	16	.....	2	7	11
Norfolk	8	....	8	1	2	7	3	1	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	21	....	14	.....	11	4	2	2	4	6
Ontario	16	....	12	.....	5	2	2	.....	1	5
Oxford	23	....	36	1	11	22	23	7	10	3
Parry Sound	8	....	7	.....	.....	5	...	1	....	4
Peel	11	....	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Perth	29	....	21	.....	8	.....	5	3	1	7
Peterborough	24	....	14	...	2	1	3	2	....	7
Prescott and Russell	11	....	9	1	5	7	.....	....	1	4
Prince Edward	7	....	8	.....	9	4	6	4	....	1
Rainy River	30	....	24	.....	7	18	...	....	6	9
Renfrew	21	....	14	.....	1	20	1	2	2	9
Simcoe	59	....	40	1	19	.....	11	9	2	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	43	....	36	...	28	24	.....	7	7	11
Thunder Bay	33	....	43	....	9	35	9	3	6	9
Victoria	20	....	13	1	5	5	6	4	....	8
Waterloo	50	....	31	.....	13	7	14	2	3	21
Welland	17	....	16	.....	10	8	1	2	3	3
Wellington	25	....	18	.....	12	16	1	1	7	8
Wentworth	127	....	107	1	38	56	13	15	13	44
York	475	1	334	.....	132	247	30	25	43	158
Totals	1,899	3	1,501	23	590	902	*298	152	216	621

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total costs taxed thereunder.	Total disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Total amount of such judgments without costs.	Total costs taxed thereunder.	Total disbursements allowed.	Total number of judgments.	Number of executions against goods and lands	Number of writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
41,610 68	1,780 40	388 98	35	20,213 82	1,400 47	448 96	112	78	....	.....
3,303 07	183 55	67 84	3	150 00	115 35	146 24	17	17	....	.....
1,988 81	228 86	70 89	7	623 50	640 00	322 93	19	8	....	.....
10,373 63	822 41	233 93	11	1,808 01	738 50	302 55	.....	23	...	.....
317 61	13 25	8 29	2	.....	125 25	45 50	3	1	....	..
2,445 89	225 73	46 37	2	735 17	52 87	19 26	13	8	....	... ..
2,550 39	264 71	90 45	12	1,033 68	560 14	286 03	.....	18	....	.. ...
1,916 66	193 30	53 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	....	.....
573 48	69 56	16 71	5	975 00	395 00	256 12	8	6	....	.....
....	....	....	1	200 00	105 78	58 48	.... .	2	....	.....
404 18	59 90	15 39	2	.... ..	85 90	66 91	4	2	....	.....
1,024 99	49 33	13 66	10	1,369 97	230 01	160 28	14	8	....	.....
3,200 91	237 28	79 57	3	.....	200 91	81 15	.....	9	....	
1,030 68	98 11	30 21	2	200 00	82 04	35 25	7	4	....	1
4,764 30	206 64	52 59	3	140 00	310 22	38 26	16	7	....	.....
342 89	46 20	18 70	1	.... ..	156 65	80 82	3	1	.. ..	5
1,247 51	149 86	55 96	3	.....	352 62	167 72	8	1	....	9
723 25	55 84	19 34	.....	.....	.....	..... .	2	2	....	.....
1,987 99	168 82	37 70	... ..	.....	.....	.....	7	6	....	.....
1,025 68	28 87	....	1	682 55	232 47	.....	5	3	....	.....
8,493 74	578 22	198 36	5	381 28	317 41	115 52	38	46	....	1
866 54	38 18	9 38	3	142 75	252 36	192 23	6	2	....	.... .
2,261 15	203 66	31 65	5	553 72	249 08	61 78	16	7	....	.....
223 85	30 66	7 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.. ..
1,558 30	134 18	47 34	.....	....	....	.....	6	6	....	.....
1,494 58	81 01	38 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	.....
1,017 08	40 94	13 29	4	939 93	123 02	73 48	.....	4	....	.....
1,193 47	86 76	24 76	.....	....	.....	.....	4	3	....	.....
865 21	83 36	23 21	.....	... .	....	.... .	4	4	....	.....
2,034 75	148 79	46 59	1	93 60	94 74	64 30	8	3	....	.....
2,593 84	151 28	45 23	1	.....	.....	.....	7	5	....	.....
1,033 13	116 92	46 77	1	....	144 28	95 94	5	7	....	1
235 30	14 29	3 64	3	574 04	342 83	217 05	4	5	....	.....
6,044 19	267 05	51 44	6	7,422 29	492 71	219 87	15	10	....	2
2,341 63	251 30	99 06	2	566 60	69 10	35 45	11	3	....	...
3,899 90	241 19	64 04	1	213 50	201 18	126 92	13	7	....	.....
1,744 36	243 75	56 10	7	840 34	420 20	121 67	18	6	....	.....
3,411 93	139 07	38 75	3	370 00	56 54	28 44	12	8	....	12
1,873 33	152 07	42 79	1	144 00	.....	.....	9	7	....	.....
6,110 66	406 39	104 78	6	524 00	384 03	140 93	.....	13	....	.....
702 00	37 78	13 00	3	300 00	183 83	128 49	6	3	....	.....
2,563 79	192 92	55 72	7	1,535 79	367 23	109 79	15	5	1	1
11,149 42	775 02	227 62	12	1,458 00	1,088 70	433 63	56	33	....	.....
38,619 51	2,530 71	651 41	35	4,311 74	2,251 88	608 28	193	175	1	.....
183,164 26	11,819 12	3,240 54	209	48,503 28	12,823 30	5,290 23	698	580	3	32

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks throughout

County or District.	Amount for which issued without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Number of days of sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Number of partition matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$ c.		$ c.
Algoma			320 00	483 64			12	3 00		
Brant			184 40	44 10			6	9 00	1	625 00
Bruce			57 10	224 31	4	6	10	4 50		
Carlton			102 80	28 85	5	17	22	9 00		
Dufferin			122 18	122 18	4	3	7	6 00		
Elgin			21 20	21 20			13	12 00		
Essex			306 00	81 00			13	6 00		
Frontenac			99 44	99 44			7			
Grey			815 22	287 80			11	3 00		
Haldimand			141 92	141 92			3			
Halton										
Hastings			50 00	191 05	6	3	9	4 50		
Huron			533 49				4			
Kent	17 16	3 15	165 00				7	1 50		
Lambton			80 00	80 00			3	4 50		
Lanark	297 87	30 04					2	1 50		
Leeds and Grenville	1,486 91	69 32					5	1 50		
Lennox and Addington			10 00	10 00			5	4 50		
Lincoln			102 37	112 37			4			
Manitoulin							5			
Middlesex	150 65	8 95	150 23	150 23			14	13 50		
Muskoka							4	3 00		
Nipissing			58 85	58 85			2	3 00		
Norfolk			100 00	100 00			3	1 50		
Northumberland and Durham					3	7	10	3 00		
Ontario							3			
Oxford							10			
Parry Sound			35 00			2				
Peel							2			
Perth			198 60	149 35			3	4 50		
Peterborough			140 00		6	3	9	1 50		
Prescott	206 31	16 35		45 72			5			
Prince Edward							3	6 00		
Rainy River	1,155 69	23 50				4	3			
Renfrew							3	1 50		
Simcoe			166 00	100 00	5	3	8	12 00		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry			128 20	110 00			18	10 50		
Thunder Bay	792 08	50 40	82 95	7 00			8	4 50		
Victoria			150 00		3	3	6	6 00		
Waterloo			50 00		1	3	5	3 00	2	55 52
Welland							8	3 00		
Wellington	110 55	4 92	100 00	100 00			8	1 50		
Wentworth			171 00	171 00			19	22 50	1	
York			450 47	1,523 97			84	37 50		
Totals	4,217 22	266 63	5,092 42	4,443 98	37	54	386	208 50	4	680 52

the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1903.—*Concluded*,

Amount paid out.	Amount at joint credit of Judge and Clerk.	Number of chattel mortgages and bills of sale filed.	Total amount secured by such mortgages.	Number of mortgages renewed	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of creditors.	Number of hire receipts filed under R.S.O., Cap. 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk, including salary paid.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
.....	97 00	146	18,002,684 45	54	13	19	206	140,816 90	766 29
625 00	218 35	220	129,563 19	137	12	6	97	15,602 25	442 07
.....	1,472 67	341	121,707 00	209	9	9	51	45,293 12	678 31
.....	.....	392	452,918 37	320	35	37	89	29,405 47	1,233 15
.....	.....	69	30,344 72	67	2	5	125	6,479 43	209 00
.....	331 65	439	168,309 01	161	15	7	118	17,435 46	556 45
.....	225 00	347	73,589 09	146	12	8	62	10,610 09	714 03
.....	12 72	341	134,936 55	125	13	4	189	8,453 20	324 75
.....	.....	684	229,663 98	316	3	9	115	16,308 96	598 15
.....	.....	98	32,776 89	36	3	3	14	6,352 25	183 90
.....	.....	80	46,779 08	38	1	6	3	247 00	87 60
97 86	138 24	710	479,839 03	270	14	4	116	63 090 50	708 74
256 83	1,034 42	237	196,822 05	95	9	.....	43	14,592 51	260 10
.....	.....	684	161,538 54	447	21	5	2,167	60,930 85	1,215 90
.....	.....	358	110,694 39	182	15	16	82	11,251 74	516 33
.....	.....	173	84,972 26	65	2	2	10	1,374 35	224 85
.....	.....	196	66 937 28	147	3	12	43	4,143 30	387 35
.....	.....	127	66,605 79	115	3	2	97	5,086 10	265 55
.....	.....	88	5,132,129 67	110	5	4	25	11,992 70	305 65
.....	.....	66	18,546 49	28	2	3	7	912 16	92 85
.....	.....	244	73,770 54	273	7	12	142	37,102 41	665 65
.....	.....	210	169,977 16	63	9	...	19	3,489 87	263 55
.....	100 00	276	2,705,951 06	96	9	11	35	12,259 90	332 35
.....	525 54	155	1,047,972 56	82	4	6	136	10,943 28	329 15
.....	.....	213	70,784 84	239	3	6	88	8,226 00	359 90
.....	.....	136	67,395 14	115	5	4	40	3,243 92	163 00
.....	5,164 73	175	71,016 17	101	21	16	52	6,198 80	622 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 85
.....	.....	119	53 592 10	66	5	2	11	4,712 00	151 15
.....	.....	135	77,963 47	66	4	4	44	7,480 21	218 55
.....	.....	154	63,665 98	117	11	6	31	7,606 30	240 00
.....	215 00	93	94,927 94	54	3	14	15	2,735 00	193 10
.....	.....	111	27,832 91	53	.....	2	11	872 08	320 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 00
.....	.....	149	41,174 42	111	2	5	44	4,901 76	208 00
.....	.....	356	231,039 33	256	12	7	139	22,276 29	632 68
.....	18 20	313	126,123 16	97	13	13	169	8,687 40	577 15
.....	.....	51	27,448 25	20	3	1	160	26,512 62	351 55
.....	.....	101	91,312 67	82	4	4	68	15,678 90	463 24
.....	55 52	139	232,667 40	118	6	4	90	18,453 80	523 15
.....	18 40	254	187,655 42	108	6	2	39	6,228 34	236 45
.....	1,766 72	271	150,168 97	113	4	7	31	6,385 75	327 84
.....	.....	414	5,592,850 77	465	12	13	138	83,347 14	1,241 55
.....	4,190 11	1,419	928,354 00	999	66	33	503	219,421 00	3,470 60
979 69	15,584 27	11,284	37,875,002 09	6,753	401	333	5,660	987,141 11	21,851 83

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved or Guardianship issued as follows: Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	14	16	1	6	4			1	1
Brant	63	34	9	16	15	1	1	1	3
Bruce	133	50	6	21	22	1		1	4
Carleton	112	79	10	22	26	3	1	3	5
Dufferin	29	13	1	7	6				2
Elgin	81	57	5	21	24			2	7
Essex	87	39	5	24	22				3
Frontenac	51	37	2	11	17			2	9
Grey	124	63	2	61	50				5
Haldimand	49	22	1	4	9		1	2	1
Halton	33	24		7	7				5
Hastings	87	48	4	22	19				5
Huron	159	54	4	16	16		1	1	9
Kent	86	53	3	20	22			1	3
Lambton	90	85	5	21	30	1	2		6
Lanark	48	28		13	5			1	6
Leeds and Grenville	96	46	8	23	17	1	1	2	8
Lennox and Addington	39	16	2	6	7	1		1	3
Lincoln	62	31	1	19	8	1	1	1	6
Manitoulin	8	4	1	3	2				
Middlesex	221	120	7	50	45	2	1	5	12
Muskoka	14	10		5	9			2	1
Nipissing	5	10	1	2					1
Norfolk	55	28	4	14	16			1	
Northumberland and Durham	120	64	5	23	24			5	6
Ontario	64	56	4	22	24			2	5
Oxford	104	46	1	19	15	1	1	2	17
Parry Sound	13	18	1	9	12				1
Peel	46	23	1	7	8		1		1
Perth	110	45	5	33	44		1	1	5
Peterborough	57	29	4	24	19	1	1	1	3
Prescott and Russell	41	13	1	6	8		1		4
Prince Edward	42	22	1	13	16				1
Rainy River	2	8	1	2	5				
Renfrew	30	25	1	6	11		1	1	1
Simcoe	117	60	2	30	20			2	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	74	32	4	14	7			2	4
Thunder Bay	7	12	2	8	3				
Victoria	38	23	5	4	7			1	1
Waterloo	128	46	3	34	17			8	24
Welland	48	36		15	13				2
Wellington	150	57	2	35	24	1	1	2	6
Wentworth	152	52	3	35	19	2	1	4	5
York	455	313	29	69	159	3	6	9	35
Totals	3,544	1,947	157	822	853	19	23	67	231

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

and Letters of Administration where personalty valued lows :				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R. S. O. c. 127, s. 4	Amount earned for		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $100 to $1,000.	$100 and under.			Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
4	6	9	10	104,835 39	38,047 00	224 29	174 75	108 30
2	36	22	40	390,941 20	302,115 99	1,095 12	627 25	349 10
13	75	31	64	821,448 00	461,290 00	1,871 00	1,213 00	721 80
11	73	44	61	4,823,673 34	126,542 36	1,813 11	5,154 00	2,738 00
...	17	14	10	70,387 49	91,571 50	389 80	164 40	95 90
3	42	32	57	342,834 06	297,072 38	1,304 60	594 20	398 20
8	30	33	57	204,076 39	227,758 32	1,086 46	465 50	306 50
4	21	20	34	289,308 08	166,170 63	670 00	452 80	256 40
13	60	61	50	341,127 26	477,948 26	1,690 43	816 75	477 00
5	25	14	24	252,361 36	162,536 00	896 25	440 75	242 90
5	18	9	20	133,613 85	....	418 37	261 75	178 20
8	46	40	40	254,547 00	46,600 00	1,247 90	473 90	334 50
17	103	42	44	590,346 69	69,210 00	2,378 37	1,226 25	649 50
10	34	43	51	305,319 49	29,773 00	1,141 68	663 25	361 00
10	63	44	54	782,639 92	464,311 00	1,463 95	1,171 25	674 20
8	32	17	12	280,589 59	110,372 38	803 19	393 25	280 00
8	59	36	35	651,419 00	75,840 00	1,779 36	1,530 50	577 50
3	18	17	14	267,915 95	115,285 00	643 57	451 20	220 90
8	18	32	27	461,594 68	234,776 00	1,097 09	690 25	407 20
.....	6	4	3	11,332 10	3,020 00	96 04	44 50	22 50
24	118	67	119	1,440,980 92	145,226 00	3,219 00	2,132 40	1,299 30
1	6	5	9	129,113 66	32,600 63	173 02	158 50	102 30
2	3	1	9	34,066 63	1,730 00	109 07	43 50	41 30
6	23	23	34	145,998 94	96,670 00	964 30	329 75	205 10
12	74	45	47	560,483 30	371,327 00	1,814 60	1,054 20	614 60
7	48	28	34	317,336 11	28,134 00	969 65	612 75	343 70
34	62	19	15	521,808 59	386,220 02	1,899 49	992 25	530 30
1	6	7	17	40,950 00	15,900 00	174 60	88 50	63 20
8	29	12	19	199,942 75	187,348 00	926 93	413 70	214 50
11	65	33	44	435,114 27	55,950 00	1,741 70	696 30	380 30
5	37	24	18	408,942 26	179,430 00	725 40	575 00	343 40
10	25	7	8	168,537 36	123,681 50	521 89	270 50	174 70
12	25	14	13	38,520 00	13,520 00	615 90	258 75	156 00
1	2	3	5	16,043 00	3,951 00	61 65	28 50	20 90
4	20	14	15	174,014 44	129,680 00	422 50	271 50	178 90
9	57	43	63	336,641 29	71,007 06	1,575 90	679 00	467 80
5	56	25	18	304,317 32	321,172 19	1,415 84	568 00	332 80
3	5	4	9	32,268 11	58,290 00	149 54	65 50	52 10
..	32	17	15	138,290 85	.. ....	661 52	257 00	169 30
25	68	35	17	457,882 75	422,398 67	1,619 80	981 25	580 70
3	35	13	31	143,676 26	152,807 00	824 90	336 75	202 40
14	78	51	56	673,605 00	478 846 00	2,015 62	1,107 00	684 80
21	56	51	67	1,165,718 15	590,346 83	2,239 54	2,034 00	978 70
47	243	162	292	3,296,486 00	2,007,100 00	7,453 70	5,842 65	3,083 90
405	1,955	1,267	1,681	22,561,048 80	9,373,575 72	54,406 64	36,806 75	20,620 60

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers throughout the such officers payable by the Government, the County,

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Sault St. Marie	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	2,559 76	1,000 00	3,559 76	2,782 93
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston	174 75		204 45	174 75
	Local Master	"	29 70			29 70
	Crown Attorney	J. J. Kehoe				
	Clerk of the Peace	"				
	Local Registrar	T. H. Murray	552 70	150 00	2,293 28	702 70
	District Court Clerk	"	766 29	600 00		1,366 29
	Surrogate Registrar	"	224 29			224 29
BRANT:						
Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt	1,952 46		1,952 46	1,575 49
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hardy	commuted	588 00	1,165 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	577 00		
	Crown Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, K.C.	874 55		1,936 86	673 25
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,062 31			648 27
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt	209 55	675 00	2,421 74	884 55
	County Court Clerk	"	442 07			442 07
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,095 12			1,095 12
BRUCE:						
Walkerton	Sheriff	C. V. Parke	2,334 96		2,334 96	2,018 39
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	Judge Klein	commuted	400 00	400 00	
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Dixon	472 98		2,183 89	382 98
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,710 91			1,057 07
	Local Registrar	M. Goetz	206 76	675 00	3,331 07	881 76
	County Court Clerk	"	678 31			325 44
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,871 00			1,341 69
CARLTON:						
Ottawa	Sheriff	John Sweetland	4,684 45		4,684 45	4,118 66
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	W. L. Scott	2,513 80		3,371 55	2,384 40
	Deputy Registrar	"	857 75			839 45
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie	640 50		1,530 40	387 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	889 90			374 77
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. P. Featherston	454 75	450 00	3,951 01	904 75
	County Court Clerk	"	1,233 15			1,233 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,813 11			1,813 11
DUFFERIN:						
Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles	1,185 21		1,185 21	765 13
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	commuted	168 00	234 95	168 00
	Local Master	"	66 95			66 44
	Crown Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	67 00		499 90	42 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	432 90			185 60
	Local Registrar	John McLaren	70 50	675 00	1,344 30	744 60
	County Court Clerk	"	209 00			203 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	389 80			389 30
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald Brown	1,715 27		1,715 27	1,276 31
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hughes	commuted	681 00	681 00	
	Local Master	Robert Miller	328 75		328 75	260 50
	Crown Attorney	D. J. Donahue, K.C.	1,099 07		1,957 06	949 32
	Clerk of the Peace	"	857 99			496 02
	Local Registrar	D. McLaws	458 65	675 00	2,994 70	946 30
	County Court Clerk	"	556 45			434 31
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,304 60			1,192 97

Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1903 : and of total earnings of and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic., cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
791 95	3,574 88	1,267 18	2,307 70	.....	2,307 70	2,448 65	.....	1,111 11	Algoma
.....	265 45	.....	265 45	.....	265 45	.....	.....	174 75	
61 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 70	
12 00	2,305 28	382 40	1,922 88	42 28	1,880 60	150 00	.....	552 70	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	766 29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 29	
517 15	2,092 64	357 05	1,735 59	.....	1,735 59	1,132 79	488 78	330 89	Brant
.....	1,165 00	10 00	1,155 00	.....	1,155 00	1,165 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
471 20	2,090 35	824 00	1,266 35	.....	1,266 35	532 00	322 55	20 00	
297 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 45	741 16	170 70	
.....	2,421 74	206 88	2,214 86	92 97	2,121 89	675 00	.....	209 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442 07	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095 12	
230 13	2,248 52	673 46	1,575 06	.....	1,575 06	894 45	612 04	828 47	Bruce
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	
56 50	2,084 72	91 88	1,992 84	.....	1,992 84	452 98	20 00	.....	
588 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 26	1,393 17	157 48	
	3,159 27	525 00	2,634 27	190 28	2,443 99	675 00	.....	206 76	
244 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678 31	
366 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,871 00	
575 08	4,693 74	2,216 07	2,477 67	.....	2,477 67	1,545 65	578 32	2,569 77	Carlton
	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
115 41	3,340 46	462 65	2,877 81	.....	2,877 81	.....	.....	2,513 80	
1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	857 75	
124 00	1,486 48	820 41	666 07	.....	666 07	486 50	.....	154 00	
600 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 40	587 24	140 26	
.....	3,951 01	1,074 02	2,876 99	263 09	2,613 90	450 00	.....	454 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,813 11	
452 19	1,217 32	420 26	797 06	.....	797 06	443 71	414 13	327 37	Dufferin
.....	280 92	1 44	279 48	.....	279 48	180 00	.....	.....	
46 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 95	
33 00	467 65	60 00	407 65	.....	407 65	67 00	.....	.....	
207 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 75	335 25	24 90	
2 70	1,349 25	36 75	1,312 50	.....	1,312 50	675 00	.....	70 50	
7 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209 00	
2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389 80	
334 42	1,610 93	764 44	846 49	.....	846 49	890 22	374 38	450 67	Elgin
.....	681 00	.....	681 00	.....	681 00	681 00	.....	.....	
11 90	272 40	.....	272 40	.....	272 40	.....	.....	328 75	
239 10	2,015 62	311 61	1,704 01	.....	1,704 01	1,099 07	.....	.....	
331 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 50	543 49	.....	
172 30	2,881 40	300 00	2,581 40	174 42	2,406 98	675 00	.....	458 65	
109 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556 45	
26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304 60	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ESSEX:						
Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler.....	3,196 49	.....	3,196 49	2,869 84
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge Horne.....	465 50	.....	465 50	.....
	Local Master.....	*J. F. Hare	132 20	....	144 00	132 20
	Deputy Registrar...	"	11 80	.....	....	11 80
	Crown Attorney....	A. H. Clarke, K C..	848 95	.....	1,665 77	596 95
	Clerk of the Peace..	" ..	816 82	....	.... ..	470 86
	Local Registrar.. ..	Francis Cleary	620 21	656 25	3,076 95	1,260 71
	County Court Clerk.	§ "	714 03	....	....	709 88
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,086 46	.....	.....	1,086 46
FRONTENAC:						
Kingston	Sheriff	Thos. Dawson.....	2,105 13	....	2,105 13	2,105 13
	Surrogate Judge....	Judge Price	commuted	752 00	752 00	.....
	Local Master	J. Mudie	584 73	....	584 73	573 43
	Crown Attorney....	J. L. Whiting, K.C .	231 00	. .....	1,073 32	185 00
	Clerk of the Peace..	" ..	842 32	.....	... ...	483 72
	Local Registrar.....	Archibald McGill....	114 86	675 00	1,784 61	781 86
	County Court Clerk.	"	324 75	.. ..	.....	295 75
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	670 00	.....	.....	665 00
GREY:						
Owen Sound..	Sheriff	C. H. Moore	2,355 99	.....	2,355 99	1,717 84
	Surrogate Judge....	†Judge Hatton.....	816 75	... .	816 75	.....
	Local Masters.....	Judge Morrison . ..	238 95	.. ..	238 95	230 45
	Crown Attorney ...	J. Armstrong.....	551 15	.....	1,481 30	316 15
	Clerk of the Peace..	"	930 15	.....	... .	494 15
	Local Registrar.....	W. A. Bishop	191 70	750 00	3,230 28	941 70
	County Court Clerk.	"	598 15	....	....	598 15
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,690 43	.....	.....	1,690 43
HALDIMAND:						
Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis.....	1,283 56	.....	1,283 56	1,283 56
	Surrogate Judge....	‡Judge Colter	440 75	.....	440 75	.....
	Local Master. ...	"	...	.....	.....	... .
	Crown Attorney....	§J. A. Murphy.....	269 75	.....	1,383 73	203 50
	Clerk of the Peace..	"	1,113 98	. ...	.....	675 76
	Local Registrar.....	S. C. Macdonald.....	166 50	600 00	1,846 65	739 00
	County Court Clerk.	"	183 90	.....	.. ..	176 95
	Surrogate Registrar	"	896 25	.....	.. . .	875 10
HALTON:						
Milton	Sheriff. . . .	M. Clements	1,217 77	. . ....	1,217 77	1,176 27
	Surrogate Judge ...	Judge Gorham	261 75	.....	302 13	261 75
	Local Master. ...	"	40 38	... .	.....	40 38
	Crown Attorney ...	T. G. Matheson	557 46	....	1,905 05	466 21
	Clerk of the Peace..	"	1.347 59	....	....	945 89
	Local Registrar	W. A. Lawrence.....	127 50	600 00	1,233 47	727 50
	County Court Clerk.	"	87 60	....	....	87 60
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	418 37	. ....	.....	418 37
HASTINGS:						
Belleville.....	Sheriff.	G. F. Hope.....	2,735 08	... .	2,735 08	1,807 63
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Lazier	commuted	500 00	.....	....
	Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier ..... }	commuted	3,000 00	... .	....
	Deputy Registrar...	" ..... }				
	Crown Attorney ...	P. J. M. Anderson...	1.667 65	....	2,872 83	1,355 65
	Clerk of the Peace..	" ...	1,205 18	.....	.....	880 28
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	A. G. Northrup	144 20	450 00	2,550 84	512 69
	County Court Clerk.	"	708 74	.....	.....	505 44
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,247 90	.....	....	803 00

* Appointed Local Master only with fees commuted at $800.00 from 6th February, 1903.
† Judge Creasor died 10th March, 1903.
§ Local Registrar from 6th Feb., 1903.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net Income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public, respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
486 83	3,296 67	1,640 00	1,656 67	.....	1,656 67	1 406 00	597 95	1,192 54	Essex.
.....	465 50	.....	465 50	.....	465 50	.....	.....	465 50	
.....	144 00	.....	144 00	.....	144 00	.....	.....	132 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 80	
177 33	1,738 19	400 00	1,338 19	.....	1,338 19	538 33	2 60	308 02	
493 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 60	584 70	92 52	
19 40	3,099 82	394 80	2,705 02	211 50	2,493 52	656 25	.....	670 21	
4 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714 03	
9 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086 46	
.....	2,105 13	612 65	1,492 48	.....	1,492 48	753 89	609 76	741 48	Frontenac.
.....	752 00	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	
139 31	712 74	194 21	518 53	.....	518 53	.....	.....	584 73	
19 00	999 72	25 00	974 72	.....	974 72	231 00	.....	.....	
312 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 05	723 27	.....	
22 00	1,918 91	650 00	1,268 91	.....	1,268 91	675 00	.....	114 86	
50 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324 75	
104 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670 00	
574 76	2,292 60	860 10	1,432 50	.....	1,432 50	1,044 30	654 10	657 59	Grey.
.....	816 75	.....	816 75	.....	816 75	.....	.....	816 75	
60 80	291 25	5 00	286 25	.....	286 25	.....	.....	238 95	
135 35	1,497 98	372 00	1,125 98	.....	1,125 28	203 90	337 25	10 00	
552 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 05	612 10	92 00	
.....	3,230 28	341 00	2,889 28	266 78	2,622 50	750 00	.....	191 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,690 43	
.....	1,283 56	267 69	1,015 87	.....	1,015 87	622 87	330 31	330 38	Haldimand.
.....	440 75	.....	440 75	.....	440 75	.....	.....	440 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
85 00	1,346 57	340 00	1,006 57	.....	1,006 57	222 11	7 64	40 00	
384 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 85	929 09	86 04	
.....	1,791 05	232 05	1,559 00	5 90	1,553 10	600 00	.....	166 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	896 25	
19 76	1,196 03	320 50	875 53	.....	875 53	592 87	330 62	294 28	Halton.
.....	316 11	.....	316 11	.....	316 11	.....	.....	261 75	
13 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 38	
24 00	1,789 70	90 62	1,699 08	.....	1,699 08	480 46	.....	77 00	
353 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 20	1,095 13	83 26	
.....	1,233 47	339 30	894 17	.....	894 17	600 00	.....	127 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418 37	
651 52	2,459 15	568 70	1,890 45	.....	1,890 45	1,132 30	743 70	859 08	Hastings.
.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	3,000 00	400 00	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	
326 70	3,263 41	395 25	2,868 16	123 63	2,744 53	1,386 65	63 00	218 00	
700 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	1,025 18	.....	
20 00	1,986 13	719 43	1,266 70	.....	1,266 70	450 00	.....	144 20	
70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	708 74	
75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247 90	

‡ Appointed, Gazette of 25th July
§ Appointed, Gazette of 1st August.

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HURON:						
Goderich	Sheriff	R. G. Reynolds	1,725 36		1,725 36	1,646 84
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Doyle	commuted	1,000 00	1,158 96	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	158 96			17 98
	Crown Attorney	‡‡C. Seager	433 96		1,755 62	377 96
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,321 66			938 35
	Local Registrar	D. McDonald	244 30	750 00	3,632 77	994 30
	County Court Clerk	"	260 10			260 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,378 37			2,378 37
KENT:						
Chatham	Sheriff	J. R Gemmill	2,753 72		2,753 72	1,964 72
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	663 25		987 95	663 25
	Local Master	"	324 70			116 70
	Crown Attorney	H. D. Smith	1,210 69		2,458 34	881 72
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,247 65			1,167 00
	Local Registrar	James Holmes	615 50	675 00	3,648 08	753 50
	County Court Clerk	"	1,215 90			1,095 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,141 68			1,141 68
LAMBTON:						
Sarnia	Sheriff	James Flintoft	2,067 53		2,067 53	1,354 51
	Surrogate Judge	Judge MacWatt	1,000 00		1,116 58	1,000 00
	Local Masters	"	116 38			97 51
		Judge Mackenzie				
	Crown Attorney	J. P. Bucke	892 15		2,248 02	681 10
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,355 87			1,206 45
	Local Registrar	Alexander Saunders	483 93	675 00	3,139 21	1,026 81
	County Court Clerk	§ "	516 33			442 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,463 95			1.187 79
LANARK:						
Perth	Sheriff	†James Thompson	1,581 14		1,581 14	1,110 57
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	393 25		418 65	393 25
	Local Master	"	25 40			
	Crown Attorney	E. G. Malloch, K.C.	532 88		1,181 82	390 13
	Clerk of the Peace	" "	648 94			393 17
	Local Registrar	W P. McEwen	273 35	675 00	1,976 39	890 35
	County Court Clerk	"	224 85			179 35
LEEDS & GRENVILLE:	Surrogate Registrar	"	803 19			632 71
Brockville	Sheriff	G. A. Dana	2,133 90		2,133 90	1,697 29
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald	commuted	600 00		
	Local Masters	"	425 72		425 72	131 24
		Judge Reynolds				
	Crown Attorney	M. M. Brown	542 62		1,758 51	475 94
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,215 89			797 68
	Local Registrar	O. K. Fraser	363 92	750 00	3,280 83	1,113 92
	County Court Clerk	"	387 55			387 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1 779 36			1,779 36
LENNOX & ADD'N						
Napanee	Sheriff	G. D. Hawley	1,347 52		1,347 52	897 21
	Surrogate Judge	*Judge Madden	451 20		451 20	451 20
	Local Master	S. S Lazier	113 90		113 90	85 50
	Crown Attorney	H. M. Deroche, K.C.	260 90		1,054 91	166 90
	Clerk of the Peace	" "	794 01			401 84
	Local Registrar	W. P. Deroche	188 90	600 00	1,698 02	788 90
	County Court Clerk	"	265 55			265 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	643 57			643 57
LINCOLN:						
St. Catharines	Sheriff	Thomas C. Dawson	1,802 00		1,802 00	1,649 98
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Carman	690 25		690 25	
	Local Master	F. W. Macdonald	266 85		369 40	266 85
	Deputy Registrar	"	102 55			102 55

§ Appointed, Gazette of 21st Feb † Wm. McGarry gazetted to be Sheriff from 1st January, 1904.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
186 99	1,833 83	418 48	1,415 35	.....	1,415 35	715 05	511 54	498 77	Huron.
.... .	1,043 08	....	1,025 60	.....	1,025 60	.....	.....	1,000 00	
25 10	.....	17 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 96	
53 50	1,898 46	.....	1,898 46	.....	1,898 46	433 96	....	....	
528 65	.. .	...	.....	.....	.....	177 26	1,136 00	8 40	
.... .	3,632 77	548 30	3,084 47	342 23	2,742 24	750 00	.....	244 30	
.... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	... .	260 10	
..... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378 37	
592 94	2,557 66	892 55	1,665 11	.....	1,665 11	1,124 77	709 35	919 60	Kent.
.....	878 75	.....	848 75	.. ..	848 75	.....	.....	663 25	
98 80	...	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	324 70	
200 21	2,317 38	404 50	1,912 88	.....	1,912 88	1,210 69	.....	....	
68 45	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	247 65	1,000 00	.....	
.... ..	2,990 23	783 11	2,207 12	91 42	2,115 70	675 00	.....	615 50	
..... .	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215 90	
.. . .	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141 68	
549 35	1,903 86	593 85	1,310 01	.. ....	1,310 01	954 00	494 02	618 91	Lambton.
. .	1,122 01	....	1,122 01	.....	1,122 01	... .	.....	1,000 00	
24 50	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	... .	....	....	116 38	
..... .	...	.....	.....	.....	... .	... .	.....	.....	
211 00	2,247 97	314 23	1,933 74	.....	1,933 74	865 48	26 67	.....	
149 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335 87	1,020 00	.....	
.....	2,656 95	542 90	2,114 05	72 81	2,041 24	675 00	.....	483 93	
...	....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.. ....	.....	516 33	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	....	1,463 95	
386 13	1,496 70	400 28	1,096 42	. .....	1,096 42	768 36	401 86	410 92	Lanark.
..... .	449 15	.....	449 15	.....	449 15	.....	....	393 25	
55 90	.	... ...	.....	.....	.....	... ...	... ...	25 40	
118 88	1,180 79	35 90	1,144 89	.....	1,144 89	412 20	103 88	16 80	
278 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147 04	415 56	86 34	
39 50	1,882 50	88 05	1,794 45	29 44	1,765 01	675 00	.....	273 35	
48 00	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	224 85	
92 59	....	... .	...	.....	.....	.....	....	803 19	
401 91	2,099 20	719 41	1,379 79	.....	1,379 79	963 09	541 30	629 60	Leeds and Grenville.
....	600 00	....	600 00	.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....	
72 60	203 84	4 00	199 84	.... ..	199 84	.....	.. ..	425 72	
187 02	1,802 30	175 00	1,627 30	.....	1,627 30	523 62	.....	19 00	
341 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 05	748 65	300 19	
..... .	3,280 83	348 59	2,932 24	279 67	2,652 57	750 00	.....	363 92	
... ..	....	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.... .	387 55	
.....	.. . ..	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1,779 36	
512 39	1,409 60	294 61	1,114 99	.....	1,114 99	648 13	398 95	300 44	Lennox and Addington.
.....	451 20	. .	451 20	.....	451 20	....	.....	451 20	
43 79	129 20	20 00	109 20	.....	109 20	.....	....	113 90	
173 50	1,044 54	77 85	966 69	.....	966 69	208 90	8 00	44 00	
302 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 55	636 21	37 25	
.....	1,698 02	100 02	1,598 00	9 80	1,588 20	600 00	.....	188 90	
.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	... .	.....	265 55	
.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	643 57	
32 00	1,681 98	180 01	1,501 97	. .....	1,501 97	604 09	524 25	673 66	Lincoln.
.....	690 25	....	690 25	.....	690 25	.. ..	.....	690 25	
.....	369 40	.....	369 40	.....	369 40	.....	.....	266 85	
.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	....	.....	.....	102 55	

* Judge Wilkinson died April 15th. ‡‡ Appointed, Gazette of 19th September.

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and Salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LINCOLN.—*Con.*						
St. Catharines	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	887 57		1,186 57	246 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	299 00			515 97
	Dep Clerk of Crown	Johnson Clench	278 97	450 00	2,131 71	728 97
	County Court Clerk	"	305 65			265 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,097 09			1,084 29
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay	Sheriff	E. H. Jackson	447 35	500 00	947 35	879 97
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCallum	44 50		44 50	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Murray	58 95		482 24	58 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	173 29	250 00		423 29
	Local Registrar	J. M. Fraser	36 00		624 89	36 00
	Dis. Court Clerk	"	92 85	400 00		492 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	96 04			96 04
MIDDLESEX:						
London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron	4,081 66		4,081 66	3,948 47
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Elliott	commuted	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	701 09		2,430 21	186 59
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,729 12			1,098 96
	Crown Attorney	James Magee, K.C.	1,532 45		3,096 62	995 45
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,564 17			920 57
	Dep. Clerk of Crown	John Macbeth	105 10	500 00	4,489 75	592 90
	County Court Clerk	"	665 65			658 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	3,219 00			2,995 40
MUSKOKA:						
Bracebridge	Sheriff	*H. B. Bridgland	1,344 15	500 00	1,844 15	1,817 66
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	158 50		158 50	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	263 80	250 00	857 97	406 40
	Clerk of the Peace	"	344 17			224 51
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	100 07	600 00	1,136 64	100 07
	District Court Clerk	"	263 55			263 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	173 02			173 02
NIPISSING:						
North Bay	Sheriff	H. C. Varin	2,869 44	750 00	3,619 44	2,882 18
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin	43 50		79 80	43 50
	Local Master	"	36 30			36 30
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning	969 85	250 00	1,652 65	932 85
	Clerk of the Peace	"	432 80			324 24
	Local Registrar	Thos. J. Bourke	100 40	150 00	1,141 82	250 40
	District Court Clerk	"	332 35	450 00		782 35
	Surrogate Judge	"	109 07			109 07
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson	1,406 47		1,406 47	1,406 47
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	329 75		359 35	329 75
	Local Master	"	29 60			27 10
	Crown Attorney	T. R. Slaght, K.C.	521 00		1,492 59	319 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	971 57			572 21
	Local Registrar	C. C. Rapelje	201 79	675 00	2,170 34	826 84
	County Court Clerk	"	329 25			206 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	964 30			654 10
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM:						
Cobourg	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	2,420 80		2,420 80	2,230 81
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted	840 00		
	Local Master	†J. H. Dumble	117 66		117 66	42 20
	Crown Attorney	‡J. W. Kerr, K.C.	763 88		1,809 38	650 73
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,045 50			709 09
	Local Registrar	John T. Field	93 80	750 00	3,018 30	843 80
	County Court Clerk	"	359 90			359 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,814 60			1,814 60

* Gazetted 25th July. † Judge Ketchum appointed 23rd November. ‡ Appointed, Gazette 7th Mar.

Judical Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
116 50	1,269 64	135 00	1,134 64	.....	1,134 64	299 00	.....	.....	Lincoln.—*Con.*
390 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 55	249 02	23 00	
35 50	2,182 71	317 83	1,864 88	36 48	1,828 40	450 00	.....	278 97	
30 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 65	
37 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,097 09	
180 85	1,060 82	117 64	943 18	.....	943 18	447 35	.....	.....	Manitoulin.
.....	44 50	.....	44 50	.....	44 50	.....	.....	44 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
155 75	758 09	82 50	665 59	.....	665 59	58 95	.....	.....	
120 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411 29	.....	12 00	
.....	624 89	.....	624 89	.....	624 89	.....	.....	36 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460 00	.....	92 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 04	
48 78	3,997 25	1,731 59	2,265 66	.....	2,265 66	1,469 90	1,438 36	1,173 40	Middlesex.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
169 15	1,726 20	282 00	1,444 20	.....	1,444 20	.....	.....	701 09	
271 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,729 12	
388 40	3.163 02	1,250 00	1,913 02	.....	1,913 02	1,365 20	44 00	123 25	
858 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309 10	1,068 16	186 91	
15 20	4,317 20	950 00	3,367 20	483 60	2,883 60	500 00	.....	105 10	
3 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665 65	
51 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,219 00	
303 81	2.121 47	974 87	1,146 60	.....	1.146 60	1,623 00	.....	271 15	Muskoka.
.....	158 50	.....	158 50	.....	158 50	.....	.....	158 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
92 00	806 35	23 90	782 45	.....	782 45	513 80	.....	.....	
83 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 26	.....	71 91	
.....	1,136 64	32 37	1,104 27	.....	1,104 27	600 00	.....	100 07	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 02	
436 27	3,318 45	1,696 12	1,622 33	.....	1,622 33	3,619 44	.....	.....	Nipissing.
.....	80 80	50	80 30	.....	80 30	.....	.....	43 50	
1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 30	
227 20	1,591 54	187 50	1,404 04	.....	1,404 04	1,219 85	.....	.....	
107 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432 80	.....	.....	
.....	1,141 82	85 48	1,056 34	.....	1,056 34	150 00	.....	100 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	332 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 07	
247 18	1,653 65	341 30	1,312 35	.....	1,312 35	800 40	476 8[illegible]	129 22	Norfolk.
.....	364 05	.....	364 05	.....	364 05	.....	.....	329 75	
7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 60	
114 00	1,319 88	223 90	1,095 98	.....	1,095 98	149 00	372 00	.....	
314 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 60	753 94	119 03	
39 55	1,956 54	52 75	1,903 79	40 37	1,863 42	675 00	.....	201 79	
31 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329 25	
198 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964 30	
72 66	2,303 57	687 07	1,616 50	.....	1,616 50	1,203 70	665 50	531 60	Northumberland & Durham.
.....	840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00	840 00	.....	.....	
.....	42 20	.....	42 20	.....	42 20	.....	.....	117 66	
194 00	1,931 70	494 03	1,437 67	.....	1,437 67	709 58	47 00	7 30	
377 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 08	593 46	278 96	
.....	3,018 30	1,147 75	1,870 85	37 08	1,833 77	750 00	.....	93 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,814 60	

‡ W. F. Kerr acting from 4th September.

APPENDIX F.—A return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ONTARIO:						
Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	1,392 16		1,392 16	1,067 29
	Surrogate Judge	G. Y. Smith	612 75		934 40	612 75
	Local Master	"	321 65			161 02
	Crown Attorney	J. E. Farewell, K.C.	436 21		1,619 29	327 81
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,183 08			704 40
	Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay	37 00	675 00	1,844 65	712 00
	County Court Clerk	"	163 00			163 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	969 65			969 65
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady	1,839 51		1,839 51	1,726 67
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle	992 25		992 25	
	Local Master	W. T. McMullen	678 70		863 20	600 30
	Deputy Registrar	"	184 50			147 70
	Crown Attorney	*R. N. Ball	265 50		265 50	208 80
	Clerk of the Peace	F. R. Ball, K.C.	780 44		780 44	508 56
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	James Canfield	331 90	450 00	3,304 09	552 30
	County Court Clerk	"	622 70			301 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,899 49			1,201 00
PARRY SOUND:						
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Samuel Armstrong	1,255 24	500 00	1,755 24	1,223 38
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCurry	88 50		88 50	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	W. L. Haight	460 00	250 00	835 99	534 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	125 99			75 61
	Local Registrar	E. Jordan		600 00	877 45	600 00
	District Court Clerk	"	102 85			102 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	174 60			174 60
PEEL:						
Brampton	Sherriff	Robert Broddy	1,298 63		1,298 63	950 14
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McGibbon	413 70		419 00	413 70
	Local Master	"	5 30			5 30
	Crown Attorney	W. H. McFadden, K.C	401 30		1,279 23	262 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	877 93			719 98
	Local Registrar	J. B. Dixon	96 80	600 00	1,774 88	687 80
	County Court Clerk	"	151 15			151 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	926 93			926 93
PERTH:						
Stratford	Sheriff	John Hossie	1,672 44		1,672 44	1,311 75
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barron	commuted	873 00	1,723 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	850 00		
	Crown Attorney	John Idington, K.C.	426 83		1,339 05	304 93
	Clerk of the Peace	"	912 22			501 54
	Local Registrar	W. C. Moscrip	723 30	675 00	3,358 55	1,398 30
	County Court Clerk	"	218 55			218 55
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,741 70			1,741 70
PETERBOROUGH:						
Peterborough	Sheriff	J. A. Hall	1,670 32		1,670 32	1,257 81
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Weller	575 00		723 40	
	Local Master	"	148 40			
	Crown Attorney	R. E. Wood	752 00		1,572 23	513 75
	Clerk of the Peace	"	820 23			344 82
	Local Registrar	John Moloney	267 53	675 00	1,907 93	942 53
	County Court Clerk	"	240 00			240 00
PRESCOTT and RUSSELL:	Surrogate Registrar	"	725 40			725 40
L'Orignal	Sheriff	A. Hagar	1,319 68	400 00	1,719 68	1,313 40
	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Brian	270 50		286 70	270 50
	Local Master	"	16 20			16 20
	Crown Attorney	J. Maxwell	298 63		1,120 39	298 63
	Clerk of the Peace	"	821 76			821 76
	Local Registrar	Joseph Bélanger	84 60	675 00	1,474 59	756 00
	County Court Clerk	"	193 10			188 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	521 89			469 14

* Appointed, Gazette 7th November.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services for previous years.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic., cap. 9.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
405 38	1,472 67	499 85	972 82	.....	972 82	615 52	553 54	223 10	Ontario.
.....	854 52	10 00	844 52	.....	844 52	.....	.....	612 75	
80 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 65	
136 50	1,639 12	398 43	1,240 69	.....	1,240 69	365 45	.....	70 76	
470 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 10	943 88	20 10	
.....	1,844 65	290 00	1,551 65	5 45	1,549 20	675 00	.....	37 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	969 65	
86 67	1,813 34	979 06	834 28	.....	834 28	876 80	456 36	506 35	Oxford.
.....	992 25	.....	992 25	.....	992 25	.....	.....	992 25	
131 84	977 74	100 00	877 74	.....	877 74	.....	.....	678 70	
97 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 50	
.....	208 80	8 00	200 80	.....	200 80	265 50	.....	.....	
271 88	780 44	39 48	740 96	.....	740 96	57 70	544 69	178 05	
134 20	2,906 80	263 34	2,643 46	193 03	2,450 43	450 00	.....	331 90	
128 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622 70	
590 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,899 49	
402 49	1,625 87	940 62	685 29	.....	685 29	1,495 45	.....	259 79	Parry Sound.
.....	88 50	.....	88 50	.....	88 50	.....	.....	88 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
90 00	861 09	178 27	682 82	.....	682 82	424 00	.....	36 00	
161 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 09	.....	5 90	
.....	877 45	26 00	851 45	.....	851 45	600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174 60	
334 84	1,284 98	344 65	940 33	.....	940 33	665 89	413 73	219 01	Peel.
.....	466 52	.....	466 52	.....	466 52	.....	.....	413 70	
47 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 30	
76 25	1,275 00	61 54	1,213 46	.....	1,213 46	339 90	.....	61 40	
216 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 95	688 76	79 22	
.....	1,774 88	56 50	1,718 38	21 83	1,696 55	600 00	.....	96 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926 93	
440 61	1,752 36	696 95	1,055 41	.....	1,055 41	701 80	462 65	507 99	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	873 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	.....	.....	
93 00	1,518 22	389 31	1,128 91	.....	1,128 91	374 13	4 70	48 00	
618 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 80	708 30	87 12	
.....	3,358 55	1,319 15	2,039 40	57 88	1,981 52	675 00	.....	723 30	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,741 70	
320 55	1,578 36	669 90	908 46	.....	908 46	870 16	468 28	331 88	Peterborough.
.....	723 40	.....	723 40	.....	723 40	.....	.....	575 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 40	
139 00	1,425 72	45 28	1,380 44	.....	1,380 44	539 50	54 00	158 50	
428 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 29	602 94	52 00	
.....	1,907 93	366 90	1,541 03	4 10	1,536 93	675 00	.....	267 53	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725 40	
437 23	1,750 63	528 85	1,221 78	.....	1,221 78	942 66	385 24	391 78	Prescott and Russell.
.....	312 70	.....	312 70	.....	312 70	.....	.....	270 50	
26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 20	
.....	1,120 39	103 25	1,017 14	.....	1,017 14	154 48	124 15	20 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 40	718 50	43 86	
.....	1,517 83	310 05	1,207 78	.....	1,207 78	675 00	.....	84 60	
40 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 10	
64 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521 89	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Picton	Sheriff	James Gillespie	1,178 89		1,178 89	1,004 03
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Merrill	258 75		258 75	
	Local Master	C. H. Widdifield	89 10		89 10	70 55
	Crown Attorney	J. Roland Brown	147 05		357 63	145 05
	Clerk of the Peace	"	710 58			414 83
	Local Registrar	W. H R. Allison, KC		600 00	1,536 65	600 00
	County Court Clerk	"	320 75			320 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	615 90			615 90
RAINY RIVER:						
Rat Portage	Sheriff	J. W. Humble	2,171 76	1,000 00	3.171 76	2,847 69
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chapple	28 50		240 90	28 50
	Local Master	"	212 40			127 40
	Crown Attorney	*W. J. Moran	282 29	250 00	765 58	532 29
	Clerk of the Peace	"	233 29			288 62
	Local Registrar	F. J. Apjohn	148 05	700 00	995 70	848 05
	District Court Clerk	"	86 00			86 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	61 65			61 65
RENFREW:						
Pembroke	Sheriff	Wm. Moffatt	1,726 96		1,726 96	1,681 91
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Deacon	commuted	264 00	324 97	264 00
	Local Master	"	60 97			45 90
	Crown Attorney	J. R. Metcalf	161 16		823 77	150 16
	Clerk of the Peace	"	662 61			336 25
	Local Registrar	Matthew McKay	52 00	600 00	1,282 50	652 00
	County Court Clerk	"	208 00			208 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	422 50			422 50
SIMCOE:						
Barrie	Sheriff	Hon. C. Drury	2,138 57		2,138 57	2,138 57
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Ardagh	commuted	585 00	585 00	
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter	214 00		2,754 14	214 00
	Deputy Register	"	461 30			461 30
	Crown Attorney	"	1,013 05			870 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,065 79			623 39
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson	199 40	500 00	2,907 93	699 40
			632 68			632 68
	County Court Clerk	"	1,575 90			1,575 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"				
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLEN'Y:						
Cornwall	Sheriff	A McNab	2 591 85		2,591 85	2,330 65
	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Reilly	568 00		797 98	568 00
	Local Master	"	229 98			221 28
	Crown Attorney	James Dingwall	421 48		1,198 72	364 70
	Clerk of the Peace	"	777 24			518 96
	Local Registrar	J. A. McDougald	174 95	750 00	2,917 94	924 95
	County Court Clerk	"	577 15			577 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,415 84			1,415 84
THUNDER BAY:						
Port Arthur	Sheriff	A. W. Thompson	2,032 92	1,000 00	3,032 92	2,474 72
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fitzgerald	65 50		284 70	65 50
	Local Master	"	219 20			181 90
	Crown Attorney	David Mills, acting		250 00	1,240 85	
	Clerk of the Peace	"				
	Local Registrar	James Meek	258 35	450 00	1,359 44	707 85
	District Court Clerk	"	351 55	150 00		468 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	149 54			148 94

*P. E. Mackenzie appointed 28th December.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for services of previous years.	Total receipts by Officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vic. cap. 2.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer, payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
288 24	1,292 27	786 72	505 55	.....	505 55	527 76	508 27	142 86	Prince Edward
.....	258 75	.....	258 75	.....	258 75	.....	.....	258 75	
54 62	125 17	.....	125 17	.....	125 17	.....	.....	89 10	
2 00	826 06	101 25	724 81	.....	724 81	147 05	.....	.....	
264 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 50	601 33	33 75	
.....	1,536 65	130 05	1,406 60	.....	1,406 60	600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615 90	
501 30	3,348 99	1,034 49	2,314 50	.....	2,314 50	2,746 75	.....	1,425 01	Rainy River.
.....	285 90	15 00	270 90	.....	270 90	.....	.....	28 50	
130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 40	
60 25	1,022 58	.....	1,022 58	.....	1,022 58	532 29	.....	.....	
141 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 29	.....	.....	
.....	995 70	162 00	833 70	.....	833 70	700 00	.....	148 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 65	
83 94	1,764 95	711 77	1,053 18	.....	1,053 18	572 45	608 67	545 84	Renfrew.
.....	309 90	3 43	306 47	.....	306 47	264 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 97	
1 00	627 17	90 15	537 02	.....	537 02	151 16	.....	10 00	
139 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 87	440 38	110 36	
.....	1,282 50	.....	1,282 50	.....	1,282 50	600 00	.....	52 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422 50	
315 09	2,453 66	1,095 47	1,358 19	.....	1,358 19	1,042 76	497 30	598 52	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	.....	585 00	.....	.....	585 00	.....	.....	
.....	2,894 89	130 38	2,764 51	12 94	2,751 57	.....	.....	214 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461 30	
105 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	988 05	.....	25 00	
620 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 01	761 47	100 31	
.....	2,907 98	401 25	2,506 73	152 01	2,354 72	500 00	.....	199 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 68	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575 90	
170 83	2,501 48	1,359 90	1,141 58	.....	1,141 58	930 25	1,053 89	635 71	Stormont,
.....	833 13	25	832 88	.....	832 88	.....	.....	538 00	Dundas and
43 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 98	Glengarry.
125 30	1,394 08	558 95	835 13	.....	835 13	346 63	34 70	40 15	
385 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 67	484 65	132 92	
.....	2,917 94	491 85	2,426 09	135 21	2,290 88	750 00	.....	174 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415 84	
564 52	3,039 94	940 06	2,099 18	.....	2,099 18	2,186 47	.....	846 45	Thunder Bay
.....	284 70	.....	284 70	.....	284 70	.....	.....	65 50	
37 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 20	
.....	1,427 90	508 00	929 90	.....	929 90	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
69 65	1,423 64	109 00	1,314 64	.....	1,314 64	450 00	.....	258 35	
20 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	351 55	
8 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 54	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned	Salary or other allowance paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total receipts for present year's services
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
VICTORIA :						
Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	1,776 00		1,776 00	1,394 51
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Dean	commuted	500 00	1,400 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	900 00		
	Crown Attorney	A. P. Devlin	414 18		1,169 92	254 88
	Clerk of the Peace	"	755 74			518 84
	Local Registrar	D. R. Anderson	318 20	275 00	1,717 96	593 20
	County Court Clerk.	"	463 24			463 24
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	661 52			661 52
WATERLOO :						
Berlin	Sheriff	John Motz	2,245 57		2,245 57	1,774 05
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chisholm	981 25		981 25	
	Local Master	J. J. A. Weir	243 57		243 57	229 13
	Crown Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.	392 00		1,691 12	263 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,299 12			1,002 45
	Local Registrar	John McDougall	327 40	675 00	3,144 73	969 25
	County Court Clerk.	"	523 15			391 70
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,619 18			1,511 38
WELLAND :						
Welland	Sheriff	James Smith	1,694 61		1,694 61	1,324 27
	Surrogate Judge	*Judge Wells	336 75		343 55	336 75
	Local Master	"	6 80			6 80
	Crown Attorney	T. D. Cowper	674 50		1,942 54	424 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,268 04			630 29
	Local Registrar	I. P. Willson	266 00	600 00	1,927 35	849 66
	County Court Clerk.	"	236 45			224 65
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	824 90			817 00
WELLINGTON :						
Guelph	Sheriff	A. S. Allan	1,865 30		1,865 30	1,673 36
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chadwick	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	A. M. McKinnon	commuted	2,000 00		
	Local Registrar	"				
	Crown Attorney	H. W. Peterson	502 70		2,443 10	437 40
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,940 40			1,751 02
	County Court Clerk.	Wm. Carroll	327 84		2,343 46	289 34
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	2,015 62			1,892 62
WENTWORTH :						
Hamilton	Sheriff	James T. Middleton	3,683 39		3,683 39	2,877 95
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Snider	1.300 00		1,300 00	
	Local Master and Deputy Registrar.	J. E. O'Reilly	commuted	3,500 00		
	Crown Attorney	John Crerar, K.C.	1,923 20		2,943 10	1,555 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,019 90			694 90
	Dep. Clerk of Crown	T. H. A. Begue, K.C.	350 97	500 00	4,332 06	766 26
	County Court Clerk.	"	1,241 55			1,183 60
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	2,239 54			2,170 34
YORK :						
Toronto	Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	5,494 67		5,494 67	4,552 81
	Surrogate Judge	†Judge Winchester	commuted	2,600 00		
	"	Judge Morgan	commuted	1,600 00		
	"	Judge Morson	commuted	1,000 00		
	Crown Attorney	H. H. Dewart, K.C.	3,552 95		3,552 95	2,700 55
	Clerk of the Peace	H. E. Irwin, K.C.	4,506 97		4,506 97	4,506 97
	Surrogate Registrar.	Joseph Tait	7,453 70		7,453 70	7,453 50
	County Court Clerk.	H. E. Irwin, K. C. acting	3,470 60		3,470 60	3,459 75
TORONTO :						
City	Sheriff	Frederick Mowat	8,885 68		8,885 68	7,433 85
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Curry, K.C.	commuted	3,500 00		

*Gazetted 19th September. †Appointed 6th April.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total received for services for previous year's.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Government under 57 V. cap. 9	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
311 06	1,705 57	435 80	1,269 77	.....	1,269 77	694 50	543 34	538 16	Victoria.
	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....	.....	
109 80	1,113 90	75 00	1,038 90	.....	1,038 90	344 18	.....	70 00	
230 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 98	471 55	58 21	
.....	1,717 96	82 30	1,635 66	13 56	1,622 10	275 00	.....	318 20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463 24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	661 52	
681 39	2,455 44	1,028 78	1,426 66	.....	1,426 66	1,209 85	482 81	552 91	Waterloo.
.....	981 25	.....	981 25	.....	981 25	.....	.....	981 25	
66 20	295 33	5 85	289 48	.....	289 48	.....	.....	243 57	
249 85	2,022 33	200 00	1,822 33	.....	1,822 33	361 00	4 00	27 00	
507 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 00	1,000 00	184 12	
.....	2,893 41	613 95	2,279 46	105 89	2,173 57	675 00	.....	327 40	
21 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,619 18	
378 35	1,702 62	701 50	1,001 12	.....	1,001 12	721 30	665 60	307 71	Welland.
.....	343 55	.....	343 55	.....	343 55	.....	.....	336 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 80	
175 00	1,804 25	334 00	1,470 25	.....	1,470 25	674 50	.....	.....	
574 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 75	1,043 95	37 34	
6 40	1,911 61	401 05	1,510 56	1 06	1,509 50	600 00	.....	266 00	
13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824 90	
79 20	1,752 56	549 76	1,202 80	.....	1,202 80	718 30	377 10	769 90	Wellington.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	2,000 00	10 00	1,990 00	.....	1,990 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
132 00	2,519 88	540 00	1,979 88	.....	1,979 88	502 70	.....	.....	
199 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 30	1,700 00	136 10	
5 70	2,195 81	205 00	1,990 81	49 08	1,941 73	.....	.....	327 84	
8 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 62	
678 70	3,556 65	1,702 61	1,854 04	.....	1,854 04	2,122 85	530 74	1,029 80	Wentworth.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00	.....	.....	
.....	3,500 00	200 00	3,300 00	.....	3,300 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	
439 00	3,053 79	580 00	2,473 79	47 37	2,226 42	1,923 20	.....	.....	
364 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491 62	528 28	.....	
.....	4,120 20	883 98	3,236 22	418 11	2,818 11	500 00	.....	350 97	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,241 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,239 54	
1,252 36	5,805 17	2,428 91	3,376 26	.....	3,376 26	4,012 60	696 01	786 06	York.
.....	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
598 20	3,298 75	848 50	2,450 25	45 02	2,405 23	3,341 95	140 00	71 00	
.....	4,506 97	2,477 00	2,029 97	2 99	2,026 98	1,118 30	3,213 67	175 00	
.....	7,453 50	1,583 50	5,870 20	1,735 10	4,135 10	.....	.....	7,453 70	
4 65	3,464 40	1,456 63	2,007 77	51 55	1,956 22	.....	.....	3,470 60	
1026 13	8,459 98	4,628 20	3,831 78	.....	3,831 78	3,788 60	828 66	4,268 42	Toronto.
.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

APPENDIX G.—Table showing the number of Actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal, and the disposition thereof during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

	No. of cases.	With a jury.	Without a jury.	Division.	No. affirmed.	No. reserved.	No. standing for judgment.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.							
No. of actions disposed of by Trial Judges	232	87	145	K.B.D.	...	....	....
" " " "	192	58	134	Chy. D.	....	....	.....
" " " "	210	69	141	C.P.D.	....	....	.....
No. of appeals from Trial Judges to the Divisional Court	33	....	....	K.B.D.	16	13	4
" " " " "	16	....	....	Chy. D.	12	4	.....
" " " " "	34	....	..	C.P. D.	18	14	2
No. of appeals from Weekly Courts and Chambers to Divisional Ct.	20	..	....	K B.D.	13	5	2
" " " " " "	20	....	....	Chy. D.	12	8	. .
" " " " " "	16	....	....	C.P.D.	12	3	1
No. of appeals from County and District Courts to Divisional Court	17	....	....	K.B.D.	13	4	.....
" " " " " "	10	....	....	Chy. D.	4	6	.....
" " " " " "	22	....	....	C.P.D.	15	4	3
No. of appeals from Surrogate Courts to the Divisional Court	1	...	...	K.B.D.	1	....	.....
" " " " " "	1	....	....	Chy. D.	1	....	.....
" " " " " "	....	...	...	C.P. D.	....	....	.....
No. of appeals from Division Courts to the Divisional Court	5	....	....	K.B. D.	3	2	.. .
" " " " " "	1	....	....	Chy. D.	....	1	.....
" " " " " "	4	....	....	C.P. D.	2	....	2
No. of appeals from the Master in Ordinary to Divisional Court	4	....	.. .	K.B D.	3	1	.....
" " " " " "	....	....	....	Chy.P.	....	....	.....
" " " " " "	1	....	....	C.P.D.	1	....	.....
No. of appeals under Special Statutes to the Divisional Court	....	....	...	K.B.D.	....	....	.....
" " " " "	....	....	....	Chy. D.	....	....	.....
" " " " "	....	....	....	C.P.D.	....	....	.....
No. of motions to the Divisional Court to quash convictions	6	....	....	K.B.D.	....	....	.....
" " " " "	4	....	....	Chy.D.	....	....	.....
" " " " "	5	....	....	C.P.D.	....	...	.....
No. of motions to the Divisional Court other than above	27	....	....	K.B.D.	....	....	.....
" " " " "	21	....	....	Chy.D.	....	....	.....
" " " " "	16	....	....	C.P.D.	....	....	.....
COURT OF APPEAL.							
No. of appeals from Trial Judges to the Court of Appeal	95	....	....	.....	35	22	38
" " " the Divisional Court to the Court of Appeal	7	...	...	K.B.D.	2	3	2
" " " " " "	1	....	....	Chy. D.	1	...	.....
" " " " " "	5	....	...	C.P.D.	2	2	1
" " " Boards of County Judges " "	7	....	....	.....	6	1	.....
" " " the Election Judges " "	4	....	....	.....	3	1	.....
" " in Criminal Cases to the Court of Appeal	6	....	....	.....	1	5	.....
No. of Stated Cases to the Court of Appeal	3	..	....	.....	1	1	1

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR

1903.

Guelph, 25th February, 1904.

To the Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C., Attorney-General of Ontario :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith my Report for 1903 as Inspector of Registry Offices.

The work of the various Registry Offices in the Province for the past year may be summarized as follows :

Total Number of Instruments registered in the year 1903.....	145,641
Total Number of Instruments registered in the year 1902.....	135,380
Increase	10,261
The gross amount of fees earned for the year 1903	$220,604.41
The gross amount of fees earned for the year 1902	204,911.49
Increase	$ 15,692.02
The net amount received by Registrars in the year 1903	$112,666.57
The net amount received by Registrars in the year 1902	108,293.22
Increase	$ 4,373.35

Details of the Registrars' fees and emoluments and other particulars will be found in the tabulated statement appended to this Report.

The Registrars generally perform their duties in an intelligent and satisfactory manner.

New subjects for opinion and decision are constantly coming before me. Since my last Report I have had occasion to dispose of quite as many questions and differences as in previous years. Accompanying this Report will be found notes of some of these opinions and decisions.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the recommendations which I have from time to time had occasion to make, especially with regard to fuller and more complete entries in the Abstract Indexes, have been generally followed by the Registrars, and I have reason to believe the result is satisfactory to the legal profession and the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) DON. GUTHRIE,
I. R. O.

NOTES OF DECISIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Registrar Misinterpreting Meaning of Solicitor's Letter re Giving Certificate as to Result of Searches.

Some differences have arisen between Messrs. J. & Co., T., and the Registrar of X., which have been submitted to me. The facts are :

On the 10th day of September the solicitors wrote to the Registrar, enclosing to him an abstract of 2 lots in X., which he had furnished on 19th August, and stating that they wished he would enter on it the will of James D., showing when he died. The Registrar returned this Abstract to the Solicitor, the only words added being as follows : "Certified at 2.30 o'clock p.m. this 11th day of September, 1903." Fees for this are marked: Fees 50c, Search 25c.

On the 16th day of September, the Solicitors wrote to the Registrar to the effect that what he had sent was not what they wanted. They said they wished to know whether or not the will of James D. was registered in the General Registry, and they requested a certificate accordingly. And they, in effect, objected to pay the fee of 75c above mentioned, as they did not want the certificate in respect of which the change was made.

The Registrar replied 18th September maintaining his right to charge the fee referred to. With regard to giving a certificate showing whether or not the will was registered in the General Register, the Registrar said: "We have already advised you that it is a rule of this office not to give General Certificates. The Act does not provide for giving such certificates, and I do not feel inclined to assume the responsibility of doing so I have no doubt you can obtain the certificate you require by having your local agent search and certify to the same for you."

Afterwards the Solicitors submitted the matter to me.

1. I think the letter of 10th September, does not clearly express what it was that the Solicitors really required, namely, a search of, and certificate from, the General Register.

2. The Registrar, however, should, on receiving this letter, have written to ask whether or not the Solicitors wished for a search of and certificate from the General Register. If the Registrar says that he had a right to take their letter literally, and therefore had a right to search the abstract index, then it seems to me he has not complied with the very words they use, which were to enter upon the abstract, the will of James D., showing when he died. When he made a search of the Abstract Index and found no will, and thus found that he could not comply with their request, it would have been better had he written them to say so, and then have asked for further instructions. I think that at most a fee for search should be allowed; but I do not think under the circumstances the Registrar should be allowed the fee for a certificate.

3. The Solicitor's second letter—that of 16th September—stated very clearly what they wished, namely—a search to see whether or not the will was registered in the General Register, and a certificate showing the result of such search.

The Registrar seems to have treated this letter as a request for what he terms a "General Certificate."

I am not sure that I understand what the Registrar means by a General Certificate as distinguished from a certificate of result of search in the General Register. I suppose, perhaps, he means a certificate stating whether or not the will was registered in any of the books or any place in his office. Whatever the Registrar may mean by a "General Certificate," it is quite clear that what the Solicitors asked in their letter of 16th September was a certificate in regard to the registration of the will in a particular book, namely, the General Register, and their request thus preferred was proper and ought to have been complied with.

Indeed, the Registrar in his letter to me, indicates that he appreciates this to have been his duty, as it plainly was and is, namely, that he should, when requested to do so, make a search in the General Register and give a certificate as to the result of such search.

Fees for Searches of Copies of Instruments in Register.

A dispute has arisen between Mr. A. B., Solicitor, N.B., and the Registrar of N., regarding the proper fees for searches of copies of instrument in the Register.

The Solicitor produced to the Registrar an abstract of title which he had previously obtained of Lot 211 on the south side of Copeland street, N.B. After referring to the abstract the Solicitor asked to look at 2 of the instruments mentioned in it, no doubt giving the lot and the number on the instrument. The Register was produced, and the Solicitor examined the copies therein of the two instruments. The Solicitor did not search the lot in the Abstract Index. For the work thus done the Registrar considers he is entitled to 50c., that is, he treats the reference to each instrument as a separate search. The Solicitor considers the proper fee to be 25c.

In my opinion the Solicitor is right. The Registrar concedes that if the Solicitor had first searched the lot in the Abstract Index he would be entitled to make not two but four references to copies of instruments affecting the lot for one fee of 25c. Surely because the Solicitor required him to do less work he can not be subject to double fees. The Solicitor having the abstract, did not require formally to search first in the Abstract Index; he in effect said that he already knew (and had paid for the knowledge) all that an unnecessary search could tell him. The charge can not be greater than if a formal search had been made and the references had followed. I decide this dispute in favor of the Solicitor.

Limit of Fee for Registration of Lis Pendens.

The question submitted to me by the Registrar of A, and upon which I have had the views of the Solicitors concerned, is similar to one which I had to consider and decide in 1898.—see my report for that year, page 14. It is this: Where a certificate of lis pendens is very long (here it is over 130 folios), and applies to many parcels of land in 5 or 6 different municipalities—is the Registrar limited to the charge of $5.00 for its registration? I think he is.

In 1898 the fee limit was $2.00. The Legislature in 1899 increased that limit to $5.00. No doubt in this particular instance the fee is inadequate; but such instances seldom occur.

Whether Instrument May be Endorsed "Not to be Registered in Full."

Messrs. K. & Co., Solicitors, Toronto, sent to the Registrar of the County of S. for registration an Assignment of Mortgage endorsed "not to be registered in full." It is made by H. E. F. to Mrs. B., and assigns a mortgage originally made by J. M.

to the Accountant of the Supreme Court (and by the latter assigned to Mr. F.) The Solicitors claim that the Instrument can be properly endorsed "not to be registered in full," and the Registrar contends it cannot properly be so endorsed.

The operative part of the instrument purports to assign not only the mortgage, but a certain agreement mentioned in the recitals. The recital is : "Whereas by a Mortgage dated on the 15th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one J. M. of the Township of A., in the County of S., yeoman, did grant and mortgage the land and premises therein and hereinafter described to G. S. H. of the City of T., in the County of Y., Esquire, Accountant, of the Supreme Court of Judicature for O., for securing the payment of eleven hundred dollars, together with interest thereon as in the said Mortgage mentioned ; and whereas by indenture bearing date the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature for O., in whom under and by virtue of divers Acts of the Province of O., the said before in part recited Mortgage, and the lands and premises therein mentioned, and the right to the moneys thereby had become vested as a Corporation Sole did assign and set over unto the said party hereto of the First Part, all that the said hereinbefore in part recited Mortgage and all moneys and interest thereon then due or owing, or which might thereafter become due, or owing in respect of the said mortgage, and there is now owing upon the said mortgage the sum of eleven hundred dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of five and one-quarter per cent. per annum from the first day of February, A.D., 1903. And whereas the said lands and premises were conveyed to and became vested in W. M.. of the said Township of A., subject to the said Mortgage; and whereas by agreement bearing date the 1st February, 1899, made between the party hereto of the first part and the said W. M., the time for the payment of the said Mortgage was extended to the 1st February, 1904, and the said W. M. did thereby covenant to pay the said Mortgage money and interest thereon at the said rate of five and one-quarter per cent., at the days and times and in the manner provided in said agreement."

From this it appears that the time for payment of the Mortgage which was dated in 1881 was extended from 1st February, 1899, to 1st February, 1904, in favor of W. M., who had become possessed of the Equity of Redemption, that he had by his agreement covenanted to pay the mortgage money ,and that the interest on the mortgage was to be at the rate of five and one-quarter per cent. instead of six per cent., the rate when the mortgage was made, or at five per cent., the present rate, in the absence of agreement. The agreement, therefore, with W. M. alters the charge on the land as created by the original mortgage in respect both of the time of payment and the rate of interest; and the recital of the agreement in and its assignment by this instrument I think constitutes notice to subsequent purchasers and mortgagees by reason of the registration of this instrument. In entering this instrument in his Abstract Index, I think it was the duty of the Registrar to refer to it not only as an assignment of Mortgage but as an agreement.

My opinion therefore is that this Instrument is more than an Assignment of Mortgage, and that it could not properly be endorsed not to be registered in full. The case here resembles one reported in my report for 1898, page 17, in which I gave a similar ruling. I decide this dispute in favor of the Registrar.

Mortgages Endorsed "Not to be Registered in Full" Must be Authenticated by Signature of Solicitors for Mortgagee.

A question has arisen between the Registrar of the County of H. and Messrs. P. D. G. & S., Solicitors, which has been referred to me.

The Solicitors registered a Mortgage and it contained the words on it printed "not to be registered in full," but there was nothing to authenticate these words, that is to say, it was not signed by the Solicitors or Agents for the Mortgagee or by the Mortgagee himself. I have repeatedly had occasion to consider the question, and have thought these words ought to be authenticated, and I am still of that opinion.

The fact that the Solicitors' names were printed on the Mortgage is not sufficient to show that they were Solicitors for the Mortgagee. In practice I frequently come across mortgages having the name of a solicitor printed on them, and having the endorsement for their registration in short form signed by another solicitor altogether. In other words the Solicitor for the Mortgagor frequently prepares the mortgage and often times registers it. I may add, however, that where a Registrar has time or opportunity to communicate with the Solicitor in respect of an endorsement for short registration which he considers is not sufficient, I think he ought to do so before registering the instrument in full. Sometimes, however, this is not practicable, especially if the matter appears to be urgent.

I decide the dispute here in favor of the Registrar.

Solicitors are not Bound to Furnish an Abstract "For Continuation." Registrars should Comply With the Solicitor's Request Only.

Messrs. J., McK. & L., Solicitors, Toronto, and the Registrar of the County of D. have had a dispute as to the fees, which arose under the following circumstances:

The Solicitors sent a requisition to the Registrar for a Certificate of the registration in his office relating to the W. half of Lot 15, 7th Concession of the Township of M., since No. 11175, and they asked him with the Abstract to send a detailed account of his fees. What they wanted was clearly a certified abstract of all registrations affecting the lot subsequent to instrument No. 11175.

The Registrar in assumed compliance with this requisition, and without further reference to the Solicitors, furnished an abstract of all registrations from the Patent from the Crown, containing 18 references prior to 11175, and only one subsequent. For this he charged $2.35.

On objection to this being made by the Solicitors the Registrar took the ground that as there was one entry subsequent to 11175, and as the Solicitors had not furnished him with an Abstract for continuation, there was no other course left for him to pursue but to give an Abstract from the Crown.

In this view I think the Registrar was wrong. It was clearly his duty to comply with the requisition and give an Abstract certified as usual of all registrations from 11175. The Solicitors were not bound to furnish an Abstract "for continuation." The Registrar would incur no such responsibility as he seems to have feared regarding a part of the W. half, which belonged as he says "to another party," unless he omitted from the abstract some instrument registered subsequent to 11175.

The Registrar intimates that the Solicitors should not retain the full abstract if they do not pay for it. That is right. Upon its return to the Registrar, if he desires its return, the latter should at once furnish the abstract asked for, namely, from 11175, and charge fees accordingly.

Fees for Searches After Abstract Has Been Handed Out, and Question of Remuneration for "Accommodation."

Three questions arise for my opinion in connection with disputes as to fees between Messrs. R. & H., Solicitors, T., and the Registrar of the County of H.

1. The Solicitors obtained from the Reigstrar some abstracts of title. Afterwards they wanted to search the instruments referred to in these abstracts for some further particulars. They contend that in paying for an abstract they pay for a search of the Registry Books and Abstract Index, and that they are entitled to look at four of the instruments mentioned in the Abstract without further charge. I do not agree with this contention. The search paid for in paying for the Abstract is a search for the Registrar's information in the preparation of the Abstract. He is responsible for the correctness of the Abstract, but he is not bound to produce his book at some future time, and make a further search at the instance of the Solicitors without paymentof some further fee. When he furnished the Abstract he had earned and had become entitled to the fee therefor; and that fee did not include remuneration for any subsequent searches by the Solicitors.

2. The Solicitors also contend that they are entitled to look at copies in the Registers of instruments mentioned in the Abstract for 5c. each, without having to pay 25c. for a search.

This raises a somewhat difficult question; section 118 sub-section 2 of the Registry Act provides that for searching the Registry Books and indexes relating to the title of any lot or part of a lot of land, when not exceeding four references, there shall be a fee of 25c., and 5c. for every additional reference, etc. "A reference," under this subsection shall mean a search of a copy of an instrument in the Register, and if the Abstract Indexes are only examined, the total fee for searching any lot or part of lot including four references shall be 25c.

Sub-section 11 of the same section provides that for exhibiting in the office each original registered instrument, including a search for the same, the fee shall be 10c. That has been held to mean that where the party searching can furnish the number of the instrument, so that it is not necessary for the Registrar to refer to the Abstract Index, the fee shall be 10c. but where the person searching can not give the number of the instrument, and it becomes necessary to search the Abstract Index, therefor, the Registrar is entitled to a fee of 25c. in addition to the 10c.

In the case here, having already obtained an abstract, the Solicitors were enabled to give the number of the instrument, so that it became unnecessary for them to require a search of the Abstract Index. It seems to be doubtful whether there is any provision in the Act for a fee for the precise work required to be done here, that is, a search in the Register without searching the Abstract Index. But did not the Solicitors require a search in the Registry Books, which the Registrar was then required to produce, for their inspection, and also to find for them therein the instrument which they desire to search or examine? I have, on the whole, although not without doubt, come to the conclusion that the fee for such a search in the Registry Books is 25c., including, of course, four references. I need not point out that if the Solicitors desire to look at one or two instruments they can, having the numbers by procuring the production of the originals, probably make the search for a smaller fee.

3. The Registrar has in his office an Atlas of the County of H., also an unregistered map of the Township of T. For his trouble in exhibiting both of these to the Solicitors at their request, he considered it not unreasonable to charge 25c. He states that this charge would not have been made but for other circumstances. The Act does not provide remuneration to the Registrar for such an "accommodation" as he says this was to the Solicitors.

I decide the several matters in difference according to the views I have above expressed.

The Provisions of the Registry Act, S. 100, S.S. 3, Do Not Apply to a Municipal Plan.

The dispute between the Registrar of W. and Messrs. B. & G., Solicitors, T., which has been referred to me, arises in this way :

The Solicitors sent to the Registrar for registration a Deed of the C. H. Lot, at N. F. The Deed describes the property as situate in the Town of N. F., and as being composed of the parts of lot number 129 and broken front lot number 129 of the T. of S and of the closed road allowance between the same, described as follows : Then follows a description by metes and bounds. The description is said by the Solicitors to be plain, and to refer clearly to data well known for many years past and described in numerous registrations. This statement the Registrar does not dispute, nor does he say he does not know to what parts of the Township lot it refers. He has declined to register the Deed because he says it entirely ignores plan number 35 of the former Corporation of the Town of N. F. He says by which "we know the property as lot number 108." He further says the description does not even refer to it as "The C. H. Property." It appears that lot 108 on plan 35 is also called the C. H. Lot on that plan, and in the Abstract Index of lots according to plan 35 there seems to be a page headed "C. H. Lot Number 108." The Registrar points out that the description in the Deed appears to include some of the lot number 107 according to plan 35, but to exclude six inches of lot number 108 on the north-east side. The Registrar insisted in his letter to the Solicitors that they "must recognize plan 35 and make their conveyance conform thereto." The Solicitors' position is that plan 35 is a municipal plan, filed under section 111, sub-section 1, of the Registry Act, and that section 100, under which the Registrar has taken his stand, does not apply. It only applies to what may be called private plans, i.e., of owners of property who are sub-dividing their property into lots. They further say that their clients positively refuse to recognize plan 35, as it was made without their consent, and is an infringement of their title. They say it lays out their lands in such a way as to prejudice their title.

I am of opinion as follows :

1. The plan number 35 is not binding on the owners of the property by the Deed referred to, and the provisions of the Registry Act, s. 100, s. s. 3, do not apply to this plan.

2. I think the description of the land in the Deed here is sufficient for registration purposes. I understand from the facts and data there is no difficulty in making out the property intended to be conveyed. As matters stand this Deed should be entered in the Abstract Index, against the original township lots.

3. As, however, pages contained in the Abstract Index appear to have been opened for lot 108, and other similar informally numbered lots on plan 35, I see no objection to the Registrar, if he sees fit, and also as a matter of convenience, entering the instrument also under the heading in the Abstract Index, last referred to, and following this practice wherever he is thoroughly satisfied the description in the Deeds warrants him in so doing.

4. I may further observe that plan 35 was, I have no doubt, prepared and filed under s. 111, of the Act, sub-section 1, and may be known as a Municipal Plan. Under the sub-section a Municipal Plan, strictly speaking, should, I think, only be a compilation of the different plans, previously thereto duly registered by private owners, any parcel of land not previously subdivided and numbered or designated by registered plan.

5. I may further notice that where it is sought to have subdivisions of farm or larger lots which have been conveyed in smaller parcels by metes and bounds designated by numbers or letters the provisions of sub-section 5 of section 111 may be invoked.

The Word "Instrument" Includes a Will and Probate of Will Under Section 108.

The Registrar of N. and Mr. H. A. T., Solicitor, P.D., have referred to me some questions in difference between them touching the registration of the will of Mrs. C. A. The will devises lands to H. W. A. as follows:

"I give, devise and bequeath to my son, H. W. A., or his heirs, the following parcels of land, viz.: Those which comprise the property known as "the farm," being described in instrument registered in the N. Registry Office as number 43760, and a further parcel of the said farm property, being on the westerly part of lot number thirteen in the First Concession of the Township of W., containing four acres and four-tenths more or less, conveyed to me by J. R. and J. B., by deed dated July 31st, 1896, and registered in the N. Registry Office as number 86887."

It appears that prior to the deed of 31st July, 1896, the said land had been sub-divided by registered Plan. Sec. 100 s. s. 3 of the Registry Act requires that instruments affecting the land so sub-divided shall conform to the plan; otherwise they shall not be registered except in cases provided for in section 108, etc.

The Registrar thinks if the executor furnishes an affidavit under section 108, of the Registry Act, the difficulty of the want of conformity to registered plan may be overcome. The Solicitor thinks section 108 does not apply to wills.

It refers to all "instruments." By the Interpretation Clause of the Act the word "instrument" includes a will and a probate of a will. I think the word "instrument" in section 108 includes a will. I think we should give that section a liberal interpretation. No difficulty arises from the presence of the words "and duplicate" in the form "P." A deed not in duplicate may be registered under this section, as well as generally. The words "and duplicate" are meant to be inserted in the affidavit "P," where there is, in fact, a duplicate. Where there is none, they may be omitted.

The same affidavit will, if necessary, also apply to devise number 5 in the will, by which lots 5 and 6 on Bridge street, P. D., according to plan 22 B, are devised, but the number of the book is omitted.

I do not consider it necessary, unless the Solicitor so desires, that this will should also be registered in the General Register; because the residuary clause, itself, does not, nor does anything else in the will, show that it affects any other lands in the County of N.

NOTES OF OPINIONS GIVEN BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Certificate of Final Order of Foreclosure May be Registered.

To Barristers:

McM. v. McM.

Dear Sirs,—Although not without some degree of doubt, I think, on the whole, the Certificate of the Clerk of Records and Writs certifying to be a true copy of Mr. McM.'s affidavit, and showing that there was a final order of foreclosure affecting the west half of Lot number Two in the Tenth Concession of X. in the County of may be registered. It is a certificate of proceedings in the Court of Chancery. It shows the foreclosure. I think if it had merely been a certificate of the copy of the affidavit that it might be insufficient; but it is in a way a Certificate of the final order of foreclosure, and, on consideration, I resolve the doubt in favor of registration. You may send this letter to the Registrar. I assume the original Certificate is under the seal of the High Court.

Endorsement "Not to be Registered in Full."

To Barristers :

Dear Sirs,—I now return the Mortgage The S. T. L. & P. System, Limited, to the U. T. Company, Limited. I think your contention is quite right. You may properly endorse Instrument Not to be registered in full. It seems to be simply a mortgage to secure bonds containing the provisions usual in such instruments.

You can show this letter to the Registrar.

Legatee Executrix Should Make Deed to Herself.

Plan Subdividing Farm Lot Should be Registered.

To a Registrar :

Dear Sir, — The case you state for my opinion is as follows :

Re M———.

L. H. M. offers a plan for registration. The plan subdivided a farm lot.

L. H. M. does not appear in the Registry Books to be the owner of the lot subdivided by the plan..

It appears, however, that by the will of E. K. M., her husband, which is registered in the General Register, he devised unto his wife, L. H. M., all his real and personal estate, subject to her providing a home for one, R. E. A., during her natural life. He names his wife as sole executrix.

E. K. M. is the registered owner of the farm lot.

I am of opinion as follows.

1st : There should be a Deed from L. H. M. as Executrix, to herself in her personal capacity of the land, that is, describing the farm lot, and that Deed should be registered.

2nd : I further think that the plan should be signed by R. E. A., as a consenting party.

Affidavits Sworn Before Clerk of Superior Court of North Carolina May be Registered.

To a Registrar :

Dear Sir.—The question you ask arises as follows :

An instrument is presented to you for registration and the affidavit of execution shows that it was executed in the United States, and the affidavit was sworn before the Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate for the County, and it is stated that that Court is a Court of Record. It appears to be authenticated by the seal of the Warrenton Superior Court of Law, North Carolina. The question you ask is whether the affidavit is sufficient under the Registry Act.

In my opinion the affidavit is sufficient. It appears to have been sworn before the Judge of a Court of Record, and, there being an official seal, the presumption is that that is his official seal.

You may call attention in the column for remarks to the form of affidavit by words, such as the following : "See form of affidavit," or "See affidavit."

Re Partial Discharge of Several Mortgages in One Certificate.

To a Barrister :

Re. C. J. C.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter I have to say that I am inclined to think that you cannot by Statutory Certificate, discharge part of the mortgage property from the operation of more than one mortgage; that is to say, I do no think you can include in one Certificate the partial discharge of several mortgages.

I had occasion to consider a similar question in relation to the discharge in full of several mortgages some time ago, and I came to the same conclusion.

As you are aware, you can accomplish your purpose by one equally short instrument executed under seal, and probably at no greater expense so far as fees for registration are concerned.

Deed Witnessed and Sworn to by a Marksman Cannot be Registered.

To Barristers :

Dear Sirs,—I received your letter asking for my ruling, as to whether a Deed which has been witnessed and sworn to by a marksman can be registered. I understand the Registrar has refused to register it because he thinks Section 49 of the Registry Act excludes a marksman from being an attesting witness for registration purposes.

Having considered the matter, I think that the Registrar is right. I do not think the words "in his own handwriting," in Section 49, mean the handwriting of another, which the witness has adopted as his own, or which he has authorized another to write for him. I think they mean what they say, his own personal handwriting or signature. A mark, usually made by another guiding the pen, is not, I think, to be treated or considered as "handwriting" within the meaning of the words referred to.

By way of suggestion, I may add, that, if my view is right, and it becomes expedient for you to do so, you may get a certificate from the County Judge, under Section 50, treating the instrument as having been executed without a lawful attesting or subscribing witness.

Discharge by an Executor of an Administrator not Sufficient for Registration.

To a Deputy Registrar :

Re C.

Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of your letter with discharge of Mortgage re C.

It appears that the person discharging the Mortgage is the executrix of the administratrix of the deceased Mortgagee.

I do not consider that an Executor of an Administrator has authority to receive the Mortgage money or to discharge the Mortgage. I return the Discharge, and I think you did right to refuse registration. Of course, you are aware that in such a case my opinion has not the force of a decision.

Partial Discharges of Mortgages Releasing Various Subdivisions.

To a Registrar :

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst.

The case you put is : A Mortgage was registered July, 1892; in January, 1896, a plan was filed subdividing part of the mortgaged lands. Subsequent to the plan partial discharges releasing various subdivisions lots were registered, leaving about 12 lots not discharged by partial discharges.

Now an ordinary Discharge of Mortgage is presented for registration. In answer to the question submitted I am of opinion :

That you should enter this Discharge against those of the lots into which the mortgaged lands were subdivided by the plan of January, 1896, as are not included in the partial discharges; but I do not think it is necessary to enter the final discharge against the last mentioned lots. I think it will be sufficient to enter the Discharge against the 12 lots not previously discharged.

Statutory Declaration Sufficient to Register Particulars of Will in Separate Registry Books.

To a Registrar :

Re M.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of 20th inst.

I return the Statutory Declaration made by John W. M. I think this Statutory Declaration is sufficient to enable you to register particulars of will in the separate Registry Book for M. ; see Chapter 19, 63 Victoria, Section 2, Subdivision C. You do not require to register the will itself in the M. Books; nor do you require to register the Statutory Declaration in the General Register.

Yours truly.

Discharge by Surviving Mortgagee Sufficient.

Re H.

To a Registrar :

I think the better way will be, if there is nothing in the Mortgage to show that the Mortgage money belonged to the two Mortgagees in shares, for you to register the Discharge by the surviving Mortgagee; see Act respecting Mortgages of Real Estate, Sections 13 and 14; but you will carefully note in the Abstract Index that the Discharge of Mortgage is executed by J. H., only, he claiming to be the survivor of the two Mortgagees.

Solicitors' Admission of Service Not Sufficient to Satisfy Statute.

Messrs. B. & Co., Barristers, T. :

Re Registrar of S. Re L.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter and the original notice of exercising Power of Sale in Mortgage Re L. The notice is addressed to four persons and firms; service on two of them is proved by Statutory Declaration, and on the other two by admission of service, signed by two different firms of solicitors. The Registrar does not think the Solicitor's admissions sufficient proof to satisfy the statute. In that I agree with him. If you furnish a statutory declaration, proving the Solicitor's admissions, and the fact that they were Solicitors for the respective parties (the service having been effected in 1883, when it was the universal practice to serve the Solicitors for such subsequent encumbrances as execution creditors). I will advise the Registrar to accept it. If such a declaration can not now be obtained, perhaps, as the Solicitors' firms are still in business in Toronto, sufficient can be obtained or made to satisfy the County Judge, so as to have him give a certificate under the Act of 1899.

Unattached Statutory Declarations May Not be Registered.

John W., Registrar, L. :

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter I have to say that mere Statutory Declarations are not, as a rule, instruments capable of registration. They may be registered if attached to instruments under chapter 16 of the Ontario Statutes of 1899, or Amending Act. I have had occasion, several times, to direct Registrars to refuse to register mere unattached Statutory Declarations.

Mortgagee's Executor Can Discharge a Mortgage.

J. J. C., Registrar, W. :

Dear Sir,—The case you state for my opinion is: A Mortgage made to "A" as executor of the will "B." A dies, and probate of his will is registered. His executor executes the statutory discharge of a mortgage to "A." Can this be registered ?

I recommend that you register the discharge, noting in the index that it purports to be executed by the executor of "A." After all, "A" was the Mortgagee, and I think the Mortgagee's executor can discharge a mortgage.

Case Where Instrument Registered in Error on Account of no Affidavit.

C. D. B., Registrar :

Re H.

Dear Sir,—I am to-day in receipt of your favor of 20th inst., also your favor of 21st inst., enclosing H.'s letter to me.

I think the registration of 4231 is void, there being no affidavit of execution therewith. I recommend you to strike out the whole entry in red ink, and put opposite, "Registered in error, no affidavit"; and I think you may return the instrument to Mr. H., taking his receipt for it and filing the receipt, where you have 4231 among the papers. You can also mark "Instrument returned to Solicitor, by directions of Inspector."

Absence of Date in Deed, Different Spellings of Same Signature.

To Registrar :

Re P.

Dear Sir,—The circumstances in connection with the Deeds submitted by you, P. to P., of the Lot in L. C. are certainly somewhat unusual. I give my opinion as follows :

(1) The absence of a date would not warrant you in refusing to register.

(2) I must say I think that the fact that subscribing witness signs 4 times "Mrs. Samuel Philiphs," and that the deponent signs "Catharine Phillips," the words Phillips being spelt in a different way in the two signatures, renders it necessary to take some special course in this case, but on the whole, what I should advise you to do is to make a note in the column for remarks in your Abstract Index as follows : "See for comparison signature of subscribing witness and signature to affidavit."

I myself, on comparing these signatures, feel that it is very doubtful if the signatures to the attestation clause in the Deed and to the oath were made by the same person; still the deponent says in the affidvait that she is the subscribing witness to the instrument and duplicate, and upon that ground I have concluded, on the whole, to advise you to register the instrument, making, however, in the column for remarks, the note above referred to.

Incorporating a Branch of the Independent Order of Foresters.

To Registrar :

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 18th inst. In order to incorporate a branch of the Independent Order of Foresters, I think it necessary that the Trustees of the Branch established or to be established should cause to be registered at full length in the Registry Office of the registration division within which said Branch is

established, a declaration signed by the Trustees stating the fact of such establishment of such branch, the date of the Instrument effecting it, the corporate name, and the names in full of the Trustees thereof; see Statutes of Canada, 52 Victoria (1889), Chapter 104, Section 3.

Fee for Assignment of Several Mortgages Endorsed ("Not to be Registered in Full.")

Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 14th inst. So far as I am concerned the question you raise is in this position.

In 1897—see my report for that year, page 14—I gave an opinion after considering the clause of the Interpretation Act to which you refer, that I was inclined to hold that the fees to which the Registrar is entitled for registration of an assignment of several mortgages, which is endorsed "not to be registered in full," are the same fees as if several separate assignments of mortgage had been made, and as if such assignment had been duly endorsed not to be registered in full. I then stated, however, that I considered the point was not free from doubt.

Subsequently, in 1898, I was requested by another firm of Solicitors to reconsider the matter, and I gave the opinion to which you refer; that of page 19 of my report for 1898.

Last year another dispute arose, where the assignment covered a great many mortgages (about 200), being a transfer from one loan company to another. In that case it would cost a good deal less to pay the Registrar $1.00 per mortgage than to register the assignment at length in the various separate books of the County; I then adhered to my decision given in 1898. The Solicitors in that case appealed. Mr. Justice Britton decided that the Solicitors were entitled to have the instrument registered in the short way at $1.00 per mortgage, which they were willing to pay. He said that the object of the act was to provide for reduced fees, and he held, therefore, that they were only bound to pay $1.00 per mortgage. I understand Mr. Justice Britton gave an oral judgment; I don't think his decision is reported.

The position of the matter, therefore, now seems to be that you can endorse an assignment of several mortgages not to be registered in full, but the fee will be $1.00 per mortgage. If you desire me to further consider the matter I will do so, but I do not suppose that you will wish that in view of the foregoing.

Copies of Instruments Which Cannot be Transferred on Account of Affecting Other Lands in the County.

Re Alphabetical Indexes.

To Registrar :

Dear Sir,—On my return home I find your letter of the 28th August touching the questions which you have submitted to me, arising in the performance of your duties under the Act respecting the Village of H., by which certain Lots in the Township of

B., in the County of B., are annexed to H. in the County of G. I have to answer as follows :

(1) I think under Sub-section 2 of Section 32 of the Registry Act, that the copies of instruments which cannot be transferred on account of their affecting other lands in your County, must be copied by you into a book. I do not think it is permissable for you to transmit certified copies in document form.

(2) Where you deliver original instruments to the Registrar of G., being instruments which relate wholly to lands in the part of B. annexed to H., I do not think it is your duty to copy these into a book; see last four lines of Sub-section 3 of Section 32.

(3) I think the Alphabetical Index for the book you furnish, referred to in clause 1 of this letter, means just an Alphabetical Index of the names of the parties to the documents of which the book contains copies.

(4) Touching the question you submit under Sub-section 3 of Section 32 as to whether the words, "and shall also deliver a true copy of the Alphabetical Index attached to any General Registry Book," mean an Alphabetical Index for the instruments which you copy from the General Register, or mean a copy of the index for the whole General Register. I think you would better take the words as we find them. What they seem to require you to make is a true copy of the Alphabetical Index attached to any Registry General Book. These words apparently do not authorize the making of a new index, but a copy of the existing index.

Re Mortgage Entered in Abstract Index by Error of Predecessor.

To Registrar :

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 10th September. The matter which you submit for my instructions and opinion is as follows :

Your predecessor entered in the Abstract Index as against a lot in the Village of A., a mortgage made by one W.

On reference to the mortgage you find that the lot referred to is not included in it, although it covers other lots, and so far as the mortgage is concerned it ought not to have been entered in the Abstract Index against the lot referred to.

The question you submit is whether, after a discharge of that mortgage is registered, that it is an ordinary Statutory Declaration, you should or may enter the discharge upon the lot in A. first referred to.

I am of opinion that you should enter the discharge against that lot. The mortgage was treated as a mortgage on that lot, and the discharge may properly be treated as a discharge of that mortgage. The entry of the discharge will correct the late Registrar's error. I might make another suggestion were the discharge not registered, but that is unnecessary.

A Deed With "Easements" May be Registered.

To a Barrister :

Dear Sir,—I duly received your favor of 25th April.

I return the Deed. The question raised by the Registrar arises as follows :

The Deed conveys parts of lots 27 and 10 in the Canada Company's Survey in the Town of M., giving a description of the land conveyed by metes and bounds and the following words are added, "together with the rights of the walls and the use thereof on either side of the buildings on the said lots and all easements and privileges used or enjoyed therewith or appertaining to the said property."

The Deed is made in respect of the Act Respecting Short Forms of Conveyances.

Under the Act Respecting "The law and transfer of property," Section 12, every conveyance of land unless an exception is made specially therein, shall be held to include all houses, etc., to the land belonging or appertaining.

You say that the Registrar is of opinion that, while a Deed of land with "appurtenances" belonging to or connected with the land can be registered, a Deed with "easements" can not be registered unless a description of the land is given, which is subject to the easements. I do not agree with him in this view. If his contention was correct it would apply to almost every Deed.

I think he should register this Deed against the parts of the two lots locally described therein in the column for remarks, he can use words to the effect, "See instrument as to use of walls and easements."

There is nothing in the Deed to show that the easements affect other lots than lots 27 and 10. Of course if a deed does purport to grant an easement over another lot, and that lot is described, then the Deed should be entered as against the land affected.

You can send the Registrar this letter or a copy of it.

Copy of Judgment in Supreme Court in the State of New York, which Assumes to Affect Lands in the Province of Ontario, Can Not be Registered, and Judgment Void as to Ontario Lands.

To a Registrar :

Re Copy of Judgment.

Dear Sir,—The question submitted by you for my opinion arises under the following circumstances : What purports to be a copy of a judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in Buffalo, in the case of P. vs. H., is tendered to you for registration. The copy judgment is certified to be a true copy of the original judgment, entered on file in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in the State of New York. This purports to be signed by the Clerk of the County of Erie, who is also a Clerk of the Supreme Court and County Courts for the said County, and it is under the seal of that official.

The copy judgment shows that it was a judgment by default. It decrees that the legal title to certain lands therein described is determined to be duly vested in the plaintiff in the action, and that the plaintiff has had and now has a lawful right to sell and convey the lands. These lands are described as situated in Fort Erie in the County of Welland. I am of opinion as follows :

1. I do not think on the face of this copy judgment that it can be registered. Nor do I think Section 52 of the Registry Act applies to a foreign judgment which assumes to affect lands in the Province of Ontario.

2. In my opinion, the judgment is void, in so far as, at least, as it assumes to make a declaration to the effect that the title to certain lands in Ontario is vested in the plaintiff.

Should any proceedings be threatened with the view of endeavoring to compel you to register this instrument, it would be well for you to consult your own solicitor on the subject, because my opinion on the subject is not binding upon the persons who seek to have this instrument registered.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds for the Province of Ontario for the are contrasted the amount of Fees, Surplus to Municipalities

Schedule A.

No. of Registration division.	Names of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	No. of municipalities.	Total No. of instruments registered in 1902.	Instruments registered in 1903. Total number.	Fees therefor.	Uncopied	Copied but uncompared,
			1	1a	2	3	4	5
						$		
1	Algoma	C. F. Farwell	19	2,669	2,713	3,387 96	316	554
2	Brant	W. B. Wood	7	2,194	2,190	2,521 95	1	.....
3	Bruce	Walter M. Dack	27	4,385	4,417	5,205 60	.....	.....
4	Carleton	P. J Coffey	13	2,196	2,274	2,929 95	10	.....
5	Dufferin	Wm. McKim	9	1,838	1,819	1,730 55	.....	159
6	Dundas	Thos. McDonald	8	1,056	1,173	1,384 91	.....	.....
7	Durham, East	Henry Elliott	5	616	639	829 10	15	.....
8	Durham, West	Samuel Pollard	5	502	691	870 19	10	.....
9	Elgin	Jas. H. Coyne	13	3,485	3,591	4,191 85	.....	.....
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	23	4,637	4,697	5,578 95	42	.....
11	Frontenac	Jas. Duncan Thompson	19	1,463	1,574	1,918 40	.....	.....
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	911	1,033	1,219 45	.....	.....
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	1,044	972	1,487 30	.....	.....
14	Grey, North	Robert McKnight	12	2,868	3,104	3,612 95	40	.....
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	10	2,001	2,131	2,441 35	.....	.....
16	Haldimand	J. Baxter	14	1,241	1,583	1,813 59	25	.....
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	10	259	303	416 15	.....	.....
18	Halton	D. Robertson, M.D	9	1,692	1,081	1,478 95	.....	.....
19	Hastings	Mrs. Eliza A. Day to Jan. 11	31	2,919	88	103 05	359	.....
		A. Vandervoot (acting			3,055	3,771 05	30	.....
20	Huron	J. O'Connell to Sept. 13.....	25	4,138	3,151	3,447 10	.....	.....
		Wm. Coates to Dec. 31.....			890	999 15	.....	.....
21	Kingston	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	767	786	967 15	12	.....
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	5,369	4,626	5,279 25	208	42
23	Lambton	A. MacLean	20	4,961	5,264	6,036 15	103	.....
24	Lanark, North	P. C. McGregor	11	1,050	1,359	1,240 30	.....	.....
25	Lanark, South	Jas. Armour	9	2,083	1,836	1,667 00	.....	.....
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	15	1,888	2,240	2,666 32	.....	.....
27	Lennox and Addington	S. Gibson	17	1,182	1,553	1,821 95	.....	.....
28	Lincoln	Carl E. Fisher	14	1,828	1,958	2,403 40	211	.....
29	London, City	R. H. Dignan	1	2,261	2,355	2,624 25	.....	.....
30	Manitoulin	W. R. Abrey	41	535	623	786 55	.....	.....
31	Middlesex, N. & E.	John Waters	13	2,273	2,339	3,256 40	.....	.....
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	9	1,091	1,186	1,373 00	.....	.....
33	Muskoka	J. Edward Lount	27	1,615	1,450	1,821 95	76	28
34	Nipissing	John Laughrin	22	775	978	1,732 70	.....	.....
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	13	1,995	2,037	2,367 60	.....	.....
36	Northumberland, East	A. E. Mallory	9	1,224	1,312	1,823 85	25	.....
37	Northumberland, West	F. W. Field	5	655	679	848 65	22	22
38	Ontario	Geo. W. Dryden	17	2,009	2,114	2,607 30	25	76
39	Ottawa, City	Alex. Burritt	1	3,330	3,218	3,536 80	12	.....
40	Oxford	Geo. R. Puttullo	16	3,179	3,557	4,274 15	222	.....
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	50	953	1,560	1,024 30	.....	.....
42	Peel	K. Chisholm	8	1,278	2,118	1,970 50	95	220
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	2,380	2,297	2,636 80	6	.....
44	Perth, South	C. E. Whelihan	7	909	1,038	1,173 60	181	221
45	Peterboro	B. Morrow	20	2,125	2,301	2,780 15	25	200
46	Prescott	John Higginson	10	1,553	1,585	1,947 35	20	108
47	Prince Edward	Walter MacKenzie	9	1,036	1,105	1,252 75	.....	.....
48	Rainy River	F. J. Apjohn	8	171	174	244 05	.....	.....
49	Renfrew	R. A. Campbell	22	2,254	2,471	2,876 35	30	.....
50	Russell	Alex. Robillard	6	1,500	1,910	2,154 40	56	.....
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	26	5,548	5,730	7,082 15	67	67
52	Stormont	John C. Alguire	5	1,245	1,289	1,504 60	.....	.....
53	Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	37	1,159	1,856	2,305 90	19	2
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	5,705	6,038	7,142 25	43	136
55	Toronto, West	Chas. Lindsay	1	6,260	7,315	8,581 55	20	50
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	19	1,778	2,112	2,580 30	.....	.....
57	Waterloo	J. D. Moore	13	2,878	3,328	3,992 95	193	.....
58	Welland	J. C. Crow	16	1,750	2,947	3,918 46	.....	.....
59	Wellington, North	John Anderson	11	1,901	1,912	2,082 55	95	45
60	Wellington, S. and C	N. Higinbotham	12	1,947	2,182	2,535 30	.....	.....
61	Wentworth	R. K. Hope	11	4,396	5,016	5,737 60	.....	.....
62	York, E. and W	Jas. Massie	15	3,140	3,272	4,248 50	24	.....
63	York, North	Jas. J. Pearson	10	1,230	1,446	1,789 75	.....	.....
				135,380	145,641			

year 1903, made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O. 1897, cap. 136, sec. 124, with which and Registrars' incomes for the years 1902 and 1901.

Schedule A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages.		Wills.		Leases.		
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. of registration division.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
3	4 20	1,215	1,816 60	530	837 86	384	212 95	16	31 00	6	8 05	1
...	.....	846	1,293 60	503	513 50	563	306 45	82	150 25	8	16 40	2
7	9 95	1,782	2,683 10	942	1,032 35	1,103	629 30	142	272 20	13	26 90	3
3	4 80	893	1,389 00	527	576 90	551	384 55	72	160 60	4	7 25	4
1	1 40	652	933 45	399	428 60	517	281 85	43	103 05	4	8 35	5
.....	.....	480	731 92	285	325 15	304	162 31	36	80 58	5	8 05	6
.....	.....	231	363 20	131	139 85	147	97 35	37	70 60	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	264	422 60	125	132 75	162	105 55	44	78 44	4	10 20	8
.....	.....	1,281	1,989 05	855	897 60	942	527 20	87	186 30	52	86 90	9
3	5 00	1,881	2,713 90	1,125	1,287 25	1,058	568 55	80	141 35	112	191 65	10
15	22 90	629	927 75	327	377 35	381	285 40	47	82 95	37	70 80	11
1	1 40	355	525 80	263	302 50	231	123 55	59	97 20	10	16 25	12
.....	.....	355	555 90	254	357 30	228	128 30	50	84 05	4	5 60	13
1	1 40	1,241	1,832 10	652	699 70	764	403 20	89	189 45	4	6 15	14
2	2 80	783	1,172 10	457	490 35	568	309 40	71	139 15	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	586	843 10	293	302 25	352	191 60	67	109 95	67	116 10	16
2	2 80	187	273 70	42	59 25	32	16 55	5	10 15	.....	.....	17
1	1 40	267	576 95	292	522 05	247	146 90	46	92 70	2	3 10	18
.....	.....	41	59 70	16	17 55	19	10 20	1	1 40	1	1 55	19
29	41 05	1,347	2,033 00	580	646 65	690	376 45	88	155 80	21	39 15	
.....	.....	1,081	1,588 95	740	777 65	890	470 15	125	215 25	8	15 90	20
.....	.....	308	444 05	218	228 50	215	116 80	33	62 30	.....	.....	
1	1 55	280	441 45	148	167 75	200	156 95	40	62 00	4	10 70	21
4	1 55	1,608	2,389 10	1,163	1,207 10	1,167	619 05	112	183 40	112	185 95	22
3	4 20	1,913	2,893 30	1,309	1,375 70	1,413	764 50	105	198 80	28	47 60	23
1	1 40	351	536 00	187	197 45	209	118 30	49	82 95	.....	.....	24
2	2 95	399	627 95	298	355 25	297	184 40	62	104 40	4	6 95	25
7	10 25	854	1,298 07	511	586 50	543	305 00	115	189 20	16	35 70	26
11	17 05	593	883 40	345	385 10	406	229 90	49	121 85	1	2 45	27
.....	.....	751	1,201 25	437	461 95	479	305 10	66	141 75	14	29 05	28
.....	.....	826	1,283 70	621	627 25	636	343 20	70	146 05	3	9 15	29
6	8 85	279	411 75	128	163 85	114	61 10	15	26 95	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	826	1,276 20	490	495 70	651	335 55	132	332 65	4	7 15	31
.....	.....	470	703 40	278	288 75	284	151 30	48	88 65	8	13 80	32
23	32 65	718	1,049 80	253	284 15	240	131 20	22	43 55	6	9 75	33
1	1 95	448	775 40	199	261 25	159	93 95	8	16 85	2	4 15	34
.....	.....	774	1,185 30	479	520 20	520	260 00	59	148 65	12	21 45	35
.....	.....	523	877 50	270	338 30	334	194 80	55	123 35	6	12 45	36
2	3 10	269	429 05	115	122 70	155	91 00	47	95 45	3	5 80	37
1	1 40	842	1,307 15	421	463 10	507	313 15	86	185 85	7	12 40	38
17	19 75	1,002	1,560 55	908	916 85	895	483 05	73	134 85	4	9 10	39
1	1 40	1,237	1,894 00	804	871 35	936	574 40	154	287 40	8	17 00	40
13	18 20	387	597 65	131	158 65	141	75 15	7	9 90	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	551	693 80	266	293 70	335	202 60	62	115 50	3	5 05	42
3	4 20	851	1,294 70	556	608 35	592	319 95	67	128 35	2	4 90	43
.....	.....	359	530 55	232	248 95	271	148 30	35	66 15	.....	.....	44
1	2 15	967	1,468 30	445	469 90	566	355 20	61	125 10	7	16 45	45
.....	.....	556	908 35	421	506 65	417	216 20	35	86 25	13	26 15	46
.....	.....	415	628 65	219	245 00	310	166 00	53	83 30	2	2 80	47
.....	.....	73	111 40	20	25 30	30	15 00	1	1 40	.....	.....	48
4	5 60	938	1,429 00	591	628 60	646	369 15	66	121 30	2	5 65	49
1	1 40	596	855 70	382	509 60	362	191 81	29	45 20	2	2 80	50
1	1 40	2,339	3,492 95	1,327	1,442 15	1,287	851 00	146	334 15	16	42 50	51
.....	.....	457	671 10	342	386 85	302	160 45	60	120 20	6	11 10	52
1	1 70	968	1,462 05	350	379 20	217	125 15	9	19 20	3	5 70	53
.....	.....	1,861	3,130 85	1,575	1,595 85	1,321	786 40	7	18 75	122	331 60	54
1	1 40	2,394	3,810 35	2,001	2,018 55	1,390	809 40	219	418 75	10	24 65	55
2	3 30	780	1,219 65	436	463 85	555	346 95	104	187 70	5	10 00	56
.....	.....	1,438	2,247 40	751	771 50	763	432 60	142	267 65	7	15 35	57
1	1 85	1,103	1,700 24	508	586 35	524	331 60	85	157 00	424	724 25	58
.....	.....	735	1,014 65	501	539 45	479	271 15	79	155 00	2	4 70	59
1	1 40	827	1,258 80	475	511 45	546	309 80	88	166 55	5	11 30	60
.....	.....	1,735	2,728 10	1,187	1,205 50	1,270	729 00	167	309 15	15	31 75	61
.....	.....	1,320	2,197 85	727	764 05	617	395 95	134	257 45	5	12 75	62
.....	.....	552	858 20	300	338 35	351	243 10	61	129 75	4	6 95	63
				32,663	35,740 96							

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of

Schedule A.—Continued.

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanics' liens		All other instruments.	
		Number.	Fees for same.	Number.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			$		$		$		$
1	C. F. Farwell	359	416 35	1,768	566 85	183	68 20	376	409 10
2	Wm. B. Wood	96	143 00	1,455	382 05	1	25	187	241 50
3	Walter M. Dack	1,423	919 50	804	200 85	14	3 70	414	548 10
4	J. P. Coffey	293	332 70	805	329 95	6	2 00	225	404 85
5	Wm. McKim	311	356 45	531	323 75	2	50	201	255 20
6	Taos. McDonald	23	53 55	395	129 90	3	1 25	60	75 65
7	Henry Elliott	106	108 90	314	137 50	1	25	91	174 65
8	Samuel Pollard	91	137 82	281	106 65	.....	.....	92	120 65
9	Jas. H. Coyne	107	174 05	2,165	639 10	5	1 25	369	503 55
10	J. Wallace Askin	143	270 50	2,250	1,025 05	18	5 35	420	665 90
11	J. Duncan Thompson	136	130 20	1,499	313 60	4	1 00	134	150 25
12	John Simpson	66	116 70	524	136 70	2	50	112	152 35
13	Patrick McCrea	94	120 40	409	118 55	1	25	80	109 35
14	Robert McKnight	535	499 40	1,399	382 35	18	4 50	335	476 45
15	Thos. Lauder	563	416 75	563	150 20	3	1 05	247	326 50
16	J. Baxter	216	152 81	362	365 48	5	1 25	209	248 84
17	E. C. Young	35	44 05	81	19 35	.....	.....	35	53 70
18	D. Robertson	305	229 00	466	363 05	4	1 00	222	134 85
19	Mrs. Eliza A. Day to Jan. 11	7	6 15	32	7 95	1	1 40	9	11 25
	A. Vandervoot (acting)	443	504 85	1,542	450 30	4	2 15	296	476 80
20	J. D. O'Connell to Sept. 13	809	697 20	638	230 20	2	50	305	378 70
	Wm. Coates to Dec. 31	210	208 00	246	94 35	.....	.....	116	136 50
21	J. P. Gildersleeve	56	97 60	477	220 17	5	1 25	108	125 50
22	P. D. McKellar	320	412 15	1,325	502 95	27	10 10	436	683 00
23	A. MacLean	276	144 00	1,783	626 35	14	3 50	479	753 55
24	P. C. McGregor	120	81 05	357	105 85	.....	.....	84	95 55
25	Jas. Armour	122	78 00	551	187 65	8	2 00	59	86 90
26	Wilmot H. Cole	170	204 65	1,438	356 90	1	25	193	241 35
27	S. Gibson	76	145 20	507	160 70	.....	.....	148	182 20
28	Carl E. Fisher	567	734 05	820	328 40	2	50	209	263 80
29	R. H. Dignan	85	202 55	1,376	511 20	2	50	197	214 80
30	W. R. Abrey	61	74 55	527	141 95	1	25	80	113 80
31	John Waters	143	180 00	853	285 30	.....	.....	236	323 35
32	Stephen Blackburn	207	213 95	317	133 90	.....	.....	98	127 10
33	J. Edward Lount	136	107 00	1,242	341 60	10	2 50	178	268 35
34	John Loughrin	250	198 65	733	171 30	19	5 75	142	203 45
35	A. J. Donly	138	267 10	1,591	469 20	5	1 25	188	230 75
36	A. E. Mallory	367	395 58	155	74 00	7	2 00	117	177 00
37	F. W. Field	164	257 25	278	88 55	4	1 50	84	100 05
38	Geo. W. Dryden	265	407 90	704	208 85	2	50	247	323 75
39	Alex. Burritt	910	776 60	1,784	446 00	39	11 00	2,800	401 65
40	Geo. R. Puttullo	566	688 80	1,569	427 35	3	75	414	627 85
41	Thos. Kennedy	150	142 55	606	178 40	2	50	123	164 25
42	K. Chisholm	114	222 45	474	201 00	1	50	279	214 60
43	D. D. Hay	430	351 80	1,004	272 80	4	1 00	222	275 35
44	C. E. Whelihan	193	157 55	315	79 55	.....	.....	141	179 65
45	B. Morrow	228	334 10	966	416 85	9	3 90	245	339 15
46	John Higginson	111	136 85	331	110 70	.....	.....	143	203 75
47	Walter MacKenzie	39	54 80	381	116 15	.....	.....	106	127 00
48	F. J. Apjohn	11	12 85	7	1 75	3	75	47	75 60
49	R. A. Campbell	298	268 05	512	215 00	6	1 50	218	315 55
50	Alex. Robillard	279	326 35	97	32 20	4	1 00	103	132 40
51	Samuel Lount	557	841 40	1,163	369 80	15	4 45	599	913 55
52	Jno. C. Alguire	72	52 40	789	268 55	3	75	119	154 15
53	J. M. Munro	445	560 50	1,120	616 35	130	40 05	178	272 85
54	Peter Ryan	282	790 65	4,914	1,788 45	33	8 65	1,119	1,270 15
55	Chas. Lindsay	154	435 50	6,701	2,628 45	122	30 95	1,178	1,467 50
56	C. D. Barr	316	745 05	1,599	446 80	2	50	238	348 35
57	J. D. Moore	192	207 10	792	300 85	11	3 00	216	255 45
58	J. C. Crow	510	949 03	1,380	388 15	38	10 85	264	406 32
59	John Anderson	981	582 80	398	114 50	3	75	101	106 35
60	N. Higinbothom	183	225 10	740	294 05	3	75	237	275 25
61	R. K. Hope	1,334	2,530 55	2,256	953 75	17	4 45	625	729 75
62	Jas. Massie	140	291 65	2,559	1,032 55	19	4 75	450	615 70
63	Jas. J. Pearson	118	157 10	443	166 00	3	1 35	175	212 05

Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—Continued.

Schedule A.—Continued.

Received for work done for municipalities. 26	From other sources not enumerated. 27	Fees earned and not received. 28	Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1903. 29	Gross amount for 1902. 30	Gross amount for 1901. 30a	Deputy registrars for services. 31	Other charges in connection with office. 31a	No. of Registration division.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
152 80	.....	.....	4,523 96	.....	.....	600 00	1,165 03	1
.....	32 55	172 14	3,079 55	3,052 90	2,634 35	800 00	268 55	2
.....	113 10	742 02	6,439 05	6,407 30	6,080 00	1,000 00	705 35	3
.....	58 75	25 00	3,651 35	3,507 65	3,767 40	600 00	581 99	4
.....	.....	.....	2,782 70	2,770 85	2,870 55	800 00	241 00	5
.....	30 28	48 03	1,598 64	1,518 60	1,487 31	400 00	35 82	6
.....	.....	20 00	1,092 30	996 05	1,019 05	360 00	18 00	7
.....	12 45	82 06	1,127 11	772 52	999 32	420 00	75 00	8
740 00	114 90	1 90	5,113 80	4,794 45	4,708 60	710 90	535 88	9
.....	62 90	.....	6,937 40	6,932 40	5,875 70	1,300 00	899 09	10
.....	.....	.....	2,362 20	2,271 81	2,492 45	800 00	102 20	11
176 60	.....	282 71	1,687 10	1,291 22	1,410 40	336 00	18 55	12
.....	7 60	31 25	1,487 30	1,514 10	1,739 95	600 00	50 00	13
.....	83 00	706 40	4,577 70	4,350 10	3,987 50	600 00	455 05	14
.....	102 85	328 94	3,111 15	3,008 15	8,223 60	600 00	529 00	15
.....	.....	153 12	2,331 48	1,880 64	1,995 03	515 04	228 80	16
5 00	9 85	.....	494 40	382 75	382 75	50 00	.....	17
.....	51 30	87 25	2,122 30	1,645 70	1,851 10	400 00	278 25	18
.....	1 00	55 50	117 15	4,455 36	4,574 80	33 00	16 00	19
.....	120 90	448 72	4,847 10			1,067 00	778 50	
.....	.....	959 33	4,374 50	6,035 70	6,071 25	.....	1,127 92	20
.....	.....	526 30	1,290 50			300 00	320 68	
54 30	.....	1 05	1,284 92	1,210 98	946 89	.....	116 69	21
.....	42 80	585 97	6,237 15	7,156 10	5,568 70	1,000 00	1,647 60	22
352 00	28 80	684 50	6,835 30	6,682 70	6,692 60	1,528 00	1,214 06	23
.....	21 75	6 25	1,240 30	975 00	910 05	2 90	.....	24
.....	30 55	.....	1,667 00	1,835 55	1,866 45	400 00	.....	25
.....	132 10	117 42	3,359 97	2,867 47	2,985 23	780 00	1,306 60	26
465 00	25 90	100 93	2,153 80	1,647 55	1,665 15	450 00	145 00	27
.....	64 30	343 42	3,530 15	3,018 55	.....	1,024 00	362 71	28
.....	86 20	.....	3,425 60	3,308 10	3,000 15	468 00	49 50	29
.....	28 05	75 00	1,031 10	898 00	771 70	300 00	25 00	30
.....	20 50	.....	3,256 40	3,176 84	3,097 93	416 00	443 00	31
.....	.....	50 00	1,751 90	1,635 00	1,830 85	520 00	37 00	32
.....	73 40	25 00	2,343 95	2,654 70	2,282 50	600 00	273 00	33
.....	.....	.....	1,732 70	1,340 40	931 35	810 00	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	3,161 10	3,504 00	3,015 20	624 00	433 50	35
.....	.....	139 40	2,315 68	1,939 45	1,971 20	290 00	62 60	36
.....	8 05	338 32	1,202 50	1,231 90	1,266 50	420 00	16 00	37
.....	111 55	.....	3,335 60	3,285 50	3,009 80	520 00	772 89	38
.....	539 00	.....	5,298 40	5,289 90	5,239 50	1,300 00	357 05	39
.....	72 15	.....	5,462 45	4,801 20	5,180 40	800 00	1,078 49	40
.....	32 75	43 50	1,378 00	1,465 85	1,320 30	302 00	13 46	41
.....	21 30	20 00	1,970 50	1,795 20	1,818 05	600 00	160 00	42
.....	.....	399 13	3,310 95	3,374 85	3,176 40	900 00	513 18	43
.....	39 00	41 80	1,449 70	1,328 60	1,638 70	550 00	300 00	44
.....	87 85	60 00	3,618 95	3,412 45	2,894 80	1,000 00	273 00	45
.....	81 65	290 00	2,276 55	2,138 40	2,566 45	600 00	211 00	46
.....	.....	80 00	1,445 35	1,332 65	1,452 25	600 00	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	244 05	212 00	294 50	.....	26 50	48
230 65	66 60	136 06	3,426 00	3,162 95	3,062 97	400 00	650 00	49
.....	55 85	93 95	2,154 40	2,036 50	1,397 90	450 00	148 85	50
.....	.....	800 00	8,293 35	8,468 48	7,511 23	1,000 00	2,330 56	51
.....	52 55	32 15	1,878 10	1,860 55	1,954 40	310 20	39 52	52
.....	118 80	.....	3,601 55	2,456 45	1,866 60	4 50	234 45	53
1,575 00	.....	.....	9,721 35	9,392 10	8,633 50	1,515 50	2,350 40	54
2,650 00	.....	119 05	12,207 40	11,067 00	9,650 15	1,566 92	2,459 90	55
.....	68 50	.....	3,840 65	2,739 85	3,042 15	600 00	939 90	56
.....	30 95	780 95	4,531 85	3,890 75	3,889 10	1,000 00	438 70	57
.....	111 71	874 49	5,364 35	3,313 35	4,761 50	1,329 06	411 83	58
.....	30 35	681 40	2,810 20	2,857 30	2,704 45	650 00	1,200 00	59
.....	53 85	.....	3,108 30	2,982 10	2,536 40	520 00	760 55	60
509 60	.....	835 24	9,222 00	7,876 85	7,325 30	1,445 75	1,711 00	61
.....	69 60	.....	5,642 30	5,540 15	5,216 90	1,100 00	1,280 00	62
.....	225 00	.....	2,337 85	2,031 05	1,800 75	800 00	83 00	63
			220,604 41	204,911 49	184,326 21			

Fees and Emoluments received by Registrars

Schedule A.—Continued.

No. of Registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sec. 126, cap. 136, R.S.O., 1897.				Surplus of net income to municipality under secs. 126 and 127, cap. 136, R.S.O., 1897.			
		Amount for 1903.	When paid.	Amount for 1902.	Amount for 1901.	Amount for 1903.	When paid.	Amount for 1902.	Amount for 1901.
		32	32a	33	33a	34	35	36	36a
		$		$	$	$		$	$
1	C. F. Farwell	26 14	Feb. 1, 1904..	50 80		78 30	Feb. 1, 1904..	103 27	
2	Wm. B. Wood	57 95	Jan. 15, 1904..	55 29	13 42	51 01	Jan. 15, 1904..	51 60	26 00
3	Walter M. Dack	1,469 52	Jan. 9, 1904..	1,453 65	1,289 99	432 09	Jan. 9, 1904..	431 35	295 53
4	J. P. Coffey	195 40	Jan. 15, 1904..	152 29	230 22	104 79	Jan. 15, 1904..	83 87	122 93
5	Wm. McKim	28 27		27 08	37 05	21 34		26 27	41 25
6	Thos. McDonald								
7	Henry Elliott								
8	Samuel Pollard								
9	Jas. H. Coyne	809 00	Jan. 13, 1904..	644 90	597 33	401 11	Jan. 13, 1904..	331 43	315 81
10	J. Wallace Askin	1,718 70	Jan. 15, 1904..	1,716 20	1,187 85	309 80	Jan. 15, 1904..	310 59	235 19
11	J. D. Thompson								
12	John Simpson								
13	Patrick McCrea								
14	Robert McKnight	588 85	Jan. 15, 1904..	440 04	296 10	227 29		266 85	215 33
15	Thos. Lauder	72 23	Jan. 12, 1904..	51 63	94 72	40 99	Jan. 15, 1904..	26 54	77 23
16	J. Baxter						Jan. 12, 1904..		
17	E. C. Young								
18	D. Robertson								
19	Mrs. E. A. Day				537 40				142 27
20	A Vandervort	673 55	Jan. 12, 1904..	537 40		458 00	Jan. 12, 1904..	34 87	
	J. D. O'Connell	874 75	Oct. 31, 1903..	1,2 67 85	1,285 63	285 91	Oct. 31, 1903..	433 61	509 70
	Wm. Coates	207 75	Jan. 14, 1904..			8 70	Jan. 14, 1904..		
21	J. P. Gildersleeve								
22	P. D. McKellar	1,368 57		1,828 05	1,034 35	94 18	Jan. 15, 1904..	189 11	52 80
23	A. McLean	1,667 65	Jan. 6, 1904..	1,591 35	1,596 30	135 11	Jan. 6, 1904..	144 77	155 84
24	P. C. McGregor								
25	Jas. Armour								
26	Wilmot H. Cole	122 00	Jan. 8, 1904..	36 74	48 52	43 08	Jan. 8, 1904..	7 09	19 25
27	S. Gibson								
28	Carl E. Fisher	159 05	Jan. 15, 1904..		82 28	44 04	Jan. 15, 1904..	28 40	113 93
29	R. H. Dignan	135 12	Jan. 15, 1904..	111 60	45 88	231 90	Jan. 15, 1904..	215 10	123 90
30	W. R. Abrey								
31	John Waters	101 20		85 36	69 60	109 20		73 62	67 10
32	Steph. Blackburn								
33	J. Edward Lount								
34	John Loughrin								
35	A. J. Donly	82 22		48 21	53 04	54 28		37 64	42 21
36	A. E. Mallory	46 30	Jan. 18, 1904..	7 00	8 22				
37	F. W. Field								
38	Geo. W. Dryden	117 12	Jan. 14, 1904..	106 50	51 90	42 56	Jan. 14, 1904..	55 40	36 55
39	Alex. Burritt	899 20	Jan. 11, 1904..	894 95	869 75	222 64	Jan. 11, 1904..	255 52	269 93
40	Geo. R. Puttullo	981 22	Jan. 15, 1904..	650 60	840 20	141 00	Jan. 15, 1904..	104 01	150 88
41	Thos. Kennedy								
42	K. Chisholm								
43	D. D. Hay	112 19	Jan. 11, 1904..	124 98	85 28	28 55	Jan. 11, 1904..	48 38	30 07
44	C. E. Whelihan								
45	B. Morrow	185 68		132 49	39 48	82 05		49 04	24 40
46	John Higginson								4 45
47	W. MacKenzie								
48	F. J. Apjohn								
49	R. A. Campbell	135 20	Jan. 13, 1904..	82 59	62 55	98 16	Jan. 13, 1904..	63 02	49 48
20	Alex. Robillard								
51	Samuel Lount	2,396 69	Jan. 13, 1904..	2,484 24	2,005 62	169 83	Jan. 13, 1904..	293 33	169 22
52	Jno. C. Alguire					2 02	Jan. 11, 1904..	3 12	15 94
53	J. M. Munro								
54	Peter Ryan					1,727 73	Jan. 1904..	1,760 20	1,503 38
55	Chas. Lindsay					3,762 55	Jan. 15, 1904..	2,816 71	2,253 24
59	C. D. Barr	252 19	Jan. 15, 1904..	23 97	58 43	59 71	Jan. 15, 1904..	9 26	36 38
57	J. D. Moore	515 93	Jan. 2, 1904..	267 23	266 73	172 17	Jan. 2, 1904..	65 83	92 16
58	J. C. Crow	932 18	Jan. 27, 1904..			207 38	Jan. 27, 1904..		
59	John Anderson	30 10	Feb. 15, 1904..	35 80	20 40	10 10	Feb. 15, 1904..	18 26	2 90
60	N. Higinbotham	71 65	Jan. 8, 1904..	48 21	3 64	25 61	Jan. 8, 1904..	31 30	25 68
61	R. K. Hope	2,861 00	Jan. 15, 1904..	2,188 42	1,912 65	402 12	Jan. 15, 1904..	337 32	319 12
62	Jas. Massie	1,071 15	Jan. 1904..	1,020 70	858 45	88 17	Jan. 1904..	85 60	99 15
63	Jas. J. Pearson								

of Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—Concluded.

Schedule A.—Concluded.			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by registrar.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.							
Amount for 1903.	Amount for 1902.	Amount for 1901.	For nominal consideration or amount not specified.	For $1,000 or under.	Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000.	Over $2,000 and not exceeding $5,000.	Over $5,000.	Total number.	Aggregate amount.	No. of Registration division.
37	37a	37b	Class 1. 38	Class 2. 38	Class 3. 38	Class 4. 38	Class 5. 38	39	40	
$	$	$							$	
2,654 49	2,618 53	2,043 24	4	415	71	32	8	530	500,724 21	1
2,011 00	2,016 00	1,734 03	9	280	122	79	13	503	672,127 28	2
2,832 09	2,831 34	2,616 94	11	512	223	177	19	942	1,325,275 95	3
2,169 17	2,085 49	2,241 70	10	323	107	77	10	527	616,261 58	4
1,713 43	1,736 50	1,871 25	15	130	166	83	5	399	562,874 50	5
1,114 79	1,049 60	1,073 81	.....	149	86	46	3	284	352,660 60	6
732 30	636 05	647 05	1	47	23	19	3	93	142,036 14	7
.....	252 52	374 32	2	61	35	24	3	125	195,697 42	8
2,801 11	2,731 43	2,629 76	5	461	199	162	28	855	1,785,800 54	9
2,709 74	2,710 59	2,584 80	11	660	289	142	23	1,125	1,681,500 01	10
1,460 00	1,457 48	1,483 03	1	184	72	56	7	320	413,724 98	11
1,332 55	1,021 22	1,086 15	.....	163	55	43	2	263	296,938 00	12
837 30	797 80	1,007 13	.....	137	72	36	4	249	361,672 50	13
2,756 51	2,622 68	2,502 44	4	369	175	89	15	652	978,923 88	14
1,868 93	1,738 92	2,039 99	2	276	118	54	7	457	546,531 42	15
1,201 76	959 97	1,099 45	2	176	80	33	2	293	289,620 00	16
444 40	296 95	282 75	.....	38	3	1	.....	42	20,275 80	17
1,444 05	1,044 35	1,279 10	2	87	48	40	8	185	289,658 07	18
.....	2,330 81	2,319 08	.....	9	4	2	1	16	23,325 00	
3,395 05	.....	.....	4	404	89	70	13	580	1,093,878 54	19
2,085 92	2,833 61	2,909 69	10	305	197	216	12	740	1,237,639 34	
453 37	.....	.....	3	96	37	76	6	218	379,302 03	20
1,168 23	1,102 61	577 06	.....	71	43	26	8	148	249,149 00	21
2,126 80	2,441 20	1,954 21	6	705	251	173	23	1,163	1,487,557 59	22
2,290 48	2,329 08	2,363 64	28	730	326	200	25	1, 309	1,655,856 44	23
1,237 40	973 24	847 85	6	119	38	22	2	187	214,998 72	24
1,267 00	1,335 55	1,466 45	12	181	64	39	2	298	340,684 47	25
1,887 79	1,563 87	1,673 30	4	284	122	95	6	511	675,510 85	26
1,492 37	1,197 50	1,390 15	.....	215	63	57	10	345	484,891 00	27
1,940 35	1,721 29	2,478 49	11	288	77	54	7	437	478,934 07	28
2,541 08	2,501 90	2,370 62	3	401	131	67	19	621	841,492 73	29
706 10	1,318 00	724 20	2	111	10	3	2	128	4,091,309 75	30
2,187 00	2,162 84	2,103 73	.....	201	133	133	16	483	769,802 00	31
1,194 90	1,076 00	1,271 85	2	149	72	43	5	271	347,030 00	32
1,470 95	1,804 25	1,589 50	3	226	15	6	3	253	232,649 10	33
1,732 70	1,340 40	416 35	5	161	18	13	2	199	160,474 16	34
1,967 10	2,360 65	1,897 95	2	308	112	48	9	479	1,063,616 00	35
1,784 13	1,304 24	1,574 01	5	161	59	38	7	270	838,217 90	36
.....	794 65	833 25	.....	67	29	18	3	117	146,964 91	37
1,883 03	1,971 60	1,828 99	2	244	73	86	16	421	647,673 56	38
2,519 51	2,596 22	2,629 84	11	489	214	140	54	908	1,682,782 00	39
.....	2,270 45	2,513 52	5	397	159	188	47	796	1,445,288 00	40
1,019 04	1,114 15	1,008 18	2	106	12	9	2	131	192,897 40	41
1,190 50	1,023 20	1,080 05	2	122	75	57	10	266	470,720 64	42
1,757 03	1,983 80	1,693 88	8	251	147	138	12	556	886,795 60	43
583 00	495 35	813 70	2	97	64	62	7	232	418,527 37	44
2,078 22	1,941 42	1,662 12	2	281	92	60	10	445	625,115 99	45
1,465 55	1,476 40	1,540 00	.....	261	97	55	7	420	481,486 54	46
845 35	732 45	852 25	.....	127	53	35	4	219	256,130 00	47
217 55	188 75	270 50	2	9	4	4	1	20	28,893 00	48
2,142 84	2,002 11	1,945 37	11	387	110	72	11	591	665,735 05	49
1,461 60	1,324 80	749 90	.....	280	77	25	.....	382	332,488 00	50
2,396 27	2,684 44	2,394 87	19	845	284	158	21	1,287	1,725,602 30	51
1,518 20	1,528 08	1,545 44	.....	242	60	33	7	342	347,849 85	52
2,917 10	1,930 75	1,460 30	2	232	70	37	9	350	451,994 56	53
4,127 72	4,160 20	3,903 37	7	756	349	304	159	1,575	3,686,597 00	54
4,418 06	4,312 97	4,250 36	40	913	688	310	50	2,001	3,304,795 00	55
1,988 85	1,583 37	1,826 54	15	255	99	58	9	436	513,066 39	56
2,405 05	2,013 31	2,118 60	11	385	157	164	34	751	1,279,539 42	57
2,483 90	2,019 59	2,866 15	7	315	110	51	6	489	18,120,070 95	58
1,610 20	1,682 30	1,506 15	10	320	111	51	9	501	57,495 00	59
1,756 10	1,781 76	1,731 18	7	224	100	126	18	475	840,256 52	60
3,311 73	2,737 31	2 719 13	18	687	277	169	36	1,187	7,210,898 00	61
2,102 98	2,092 43	2,266 35	.....	366	204	99	58	727	1,220,604 00	62
1,454 85	1,176 80	987 00	1	176	48	68	7	300	416,960 58	63
112,666 57	108,293 22	107,466 11						32,425	75,155,849 20	

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Twenty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

Provincial Board of Health

OF THE

Province of Ontario
(Canada)

FOR THE YEAR

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Minister in Charge of the Department.

Hon. J. R. Stratton,
Provincial Secretary.

Chairman.

E. E. Kitchen, M.D.	St. George.

Members.

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J. J. Cassidy, M.D.	"
Wm. J. Douglas, M.D.	Cobourg.
R. P. Boucher, M.D.	Peterborough.
Alex. Thompson, Sr., M.D.	Strathroy.
Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Secretary.	Toronto.

Bacteriologist in charge of the Laboratory.

John A. Amyot, M.D.

INTRODUCTION.

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION BY THE CHAIRMAN

To His Honour, the Honourable Mortimer Clark, Esq., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it please Your Honor:

The Provincial Board of Health has much pleasure in presenting to you Twenty-second Annual Report for your approval.

It is a matter of congratulation that the health of this fair Province has been good during the past year. Of the contagious diseases, smallpox, which occupied so prominent a part in our last report, has decreased, so that there were only 13 cases in December last, with no deaths, having abated very rapidly since May last. In fact there were only 21 deaths from this disease throughout the year. During the year a large number of cases of scarlatina were reported, no less than 3,677, with 529 deaths, while there were 3,559 cases of diptheria, with 478 deaths. There was a marked decrease in typhoid fever and tuberculosis, there being only 1,012 cases of the former, with 298 deaths, while from the latter there were 2,072 deaths, being a very considerable reduction in the mortality compared with that of previous years. This is gratifying, as nearly one of every ten deaths reported is the result of this formidable disease, tuberculosis.

The assistance given by your Honour's Government, in the erection of local Sanitoria, and in various other ways, is now being recognized by the more intelligent portion of the public.

I need not remind you of the large increase that is being made from year to year in our sewerage sytems and in our waterworks, and the improved supplies of water, which are leading factors in lessening mortality.

The important amendments to the Public Health Act during the past year have made it so that Medical Health Officers are permitted to enter lodgnig and tenement houses and laundries, when overcrowded and filthy, and regulate them accordingly. Likewise the new Regulations in connection with scarlet fever and diphtheria, passed during 1903, are very important, and cannot but have a satisfactory result. The valuable report on Hygiene of Barber Shops, when fully in operation, cannot but stop the spread of many contagious diseases.

It is with a great deal of pleasure I refer to the way in which our Regulations are received and acted upon in the unorganized portions of Ontario.

The Biological Department has now quarters and equipment second to none on the continent, and the people at large are yearly becoming more conversant with its duties, and thereby increasing the work.

The reports received from the cities are very satisfactory, the death rate in one of them being as low as 11 in the thousand, while the death rate of the Province is a little over twelve per thousand.

Late in the year the Board directed its Committee on School Hygiene to undertake an investigation of the sanitary condition of the sch ols of the Province, with a view of obtaining information which would be of assistance in having any defects in existing conditions improved. It is the intention of the Board to have a series of experiments, Bacteriological and Chemical, upon the air of schools, and thus determine what systems of ventilation are the most efficient.

The matter of County Medical Health Officers, which has taken up quite a portion of our time for the past ten years, has received considerable attention during the past year, and we are glad to know it is yearly growing into the confidence of our Local Medical Health Officers, and others interested in sanitary matters.

In closing, I wish to congratulate your Honour on being called to the high position of the Lieutenant-Governorship of this Province and to thank you and your Government for the very intelligent and practical help you have given up in the pursuance of our difficult work of improving the sanitary condition of this people, and thus assisting in the lessening of the death rate, and thereby assisting in their happiness and wealth.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. KITCHEN,

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

THE EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AS A DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Secretary.

In Chapter I. of the Annual Report of the Board for 1902, a synopsis of the history of the "Evolution of Public Health as a Department of the Government" was discussed, and the progress of those scientific discoveries which have made such evolution result in systematized governmental methods for the prevention of diseases was somewhat fully outlined. In the report for the present year, it seems desirable that a more minute survey be made of the field of public health progress by illustrating the details of what has been done from time to time during the past in the matter of "Municipal" public health work.

The history of municipal institutions in different ages and in different countries has been made the study of political economists and philosophers from the earliest times, and the essentials of good citizenship formed an important part of Plato's dissertations in different works, such as his "Republic." Essentially, however, the modern study began with the French encyclopaedists and the philosophers of the latter part of the eighteenth century; but not until the great social and economic movements of the first half of the nineteenth century did municipalities develop that sense either of municipal power or ethical responsibility, which caused them to take up in any serious way questions relating to municipal hygiene, and the mutually dependent relations of the public health and commercial interests of the community. In my paper on "The Progress of Public Health During the 19th Century," after referring to the industrial expansion in England, toward the end of the eighteenth century, I find it stated: "What this industrial expansion means may be gathered from the fact that within the 40 years up to 1840, the number of those engaged in the cotton manufacture in England had risen from 80,000 to 883,000; while the population of Lancashire alone, during the 18th century, rose from 166,200 to 672,000. To-day it is over 4,000,000."

"To these causes, briefly summarized, are we to look for the beginnings of what we now call State Medicine, of which England during the 19th century has been the most fruitful field. Up to the end of the century the rapid expansion of her foreign trade, owing to these discoveries, and the high prices consequent upon the Napoleonic wars created such high rate of wages and so great general prosperity that the sanitary evils which were so rapidly growing up with the development of the factory system were as yet hardly noticed. But the escape from a calamity such as had overtaken France in the Revolution had accelerated what is called the "Evangelical movements" (so large a factor in educating the national conscience in England), to a sense of the truth of the Scripture, 'That man is his brother's keeper.' Associated with the younger Pitt, the model of the domestic statesman, as a personal friend, was William Wilberforce, whose broad Christianity and sound common-sense served to make him the first social reformer, whose energies as a legislator were definitely devoted to the amelioration of the condition of his fellow-men; while being supported outside by the Society for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, amongst whom the Quakers were the most active. Public meetings were held, and statistics were carefully collected to show the inevitable horrors of the traffic. Wilberforce presented in 1788 no less than thirteen petitions to Parliament praying for its abolition; and the first steps were taken in that year to mitigate the horrors of the ocean passage. The opposition was great, and the fight prolonged. But that strong, practical sense of England, which time and again had forced Parliament to act, as in the Reform Bill of 1831, and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, had been aroused; and the people proved their sincerity by multitudes refusing to use sugar, as being a product of slave labor. This education of the public conscience at public meetings was now for the first time becoming a normal instrument of politics, and of such influence under popular government, we, in our day, are fully convinced."

In further illustration of this growth of public opinion, the following may be quoted from a paper by Thomas Chambers, Common Sergeant of London, on "The Social Condition of the People, as

affecting and affected by the Law," read before the Social Science Congress of 1859.

"The immemorial conflict of opinion in all civilized countries as to what should be the provisions of the law has been succeeded in our country by a controversy as to what is its legitimate province—an inquiry more fundamental and more momentous, and one which arises in respect to innumerable matters which from time to time become or are proposed as the subjects of legislation. This contest over the principles which should govern the action of a legislature and prescribe the limits of its interference, is probably waged with more earnestness on the field of operations of this Association, and in respect to the various subjects embraced by it than in relation to any others within the range of public discussion. What the Government should do, and what it should for bear, in relation to education, to the prevention of crime and reformation of criminals, to public health and social economy, is likely to be a matter of animated and prolonged debate. I do not propose to hazard any opinion on a point so difficult, or to presume to say when the law should speak or when it should be silent. My object is humbler. and my task easier. I propose to offer a few illustrations of the way in which legislative acts have affected the social condition of the people, and the social condition of the people has affected the action of the Legislature; so that there has been between the two an action and a re-action, a mutual influence and operation of one upon the other. Some obvious inferences, not remotely bearing on the objects we have in view, will suggest themselves as the result of these illustrations."

How acutely sensitive the public conscience had become at the time when this paer was read, in matters directly relating to the public health, is illustrated further by the address on Public Health by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., at the same Congress, in 1859. He pointed out that the Section on Public Health had to deal with "the physical laws of nature, and to consider how the arrangements of society, the occupations of the people, municipal regulations, and Acts of Parliament, may be so directed as to secure obedience to those laws, and to avoid the penalties consequent on breaking them."

Further, at the same Congress, in an "Address on Civilization in England," Sir James K. Shuttleworth said:

"Great advance has been made during the last twenty years, in these forms of improvement, both in town and country. The physical condition of the people has always been greatly ameliorated by the cheapening of food and clothing, and all the other necessaries of life, while their habitations and wages have improved. The protection of women and children under thirteen from excessive hours of labor, and the prohibition of the employment of women in mines, have had a practical effect beyond the mere letter of the law. Excessive hours of work for men are discountenanced by public opinion; factories and mines are subject to regulations for the protection of life and health; and, what the law does not require, an intelligent sense of Christian duty often effects. The new hamlets, villages and towns have, in the last half century, and especially in the last twenty-five years, been organized as centres of Christian influence by the building of churches, and chapels, and schools. We have spent many millions on these buildings. We probably now expend about £2,000,000 annually on the education of the people. In the last quarter of a century literature has been cheapened for the use of the masses by such societies as that for diffusing useful knowledge, over which Lord Brougham has presided since its origin. The press has become the great instructor of the people in all social and political topics. An earnest practical effort has been within the same period made to foster in the working population, habits of prudence by savings banks, in which £34,000,000 are accumulated; by building and benefit societies, in which large funds have been amassed; by the possession of cottages and small freeholds; by temperance leagues; by societies of mutual improvement, and mechanics' institutes; by advice, remonstrance, and example."

Such quotations illustrate the situation so far as the evolution of the public health conscience had gone at the end of the period of the struggle for representative institutions which had marked the first half of the nineteenth century. How, however, the differentiation of public health work as a part of this municipal government came about, forms a part of the larger study, which extends back to the days when Justices of the Peace were first appointed under Edward III. (1327-1377). At first these exercised at their quarterly sessions a criminal jurisdiction; but these duties were gradually extended, first to carrying out the "Statutes of laborers," and thence from the bare idea of police their work gradually widened and deepened its preventive activities to meet the growing and diversifying requirements of economic and social development."

"And so the Justices of the Peace, ori-

ginally instituted solely to superintend police, came to be recognized by the English Crown as the first and only organs of its executive." Along with this institution were erected three great principles of English administration which will stand.

"(a) Thenceforth, the counties and the towns taken out of them by charters of incorporation were recognized by law as the only territorial divisions of the kingdom.

"(b) The qualifications for executing public authority in these districts were landed estate in the particular county for a County Justice, and for a Borough Justice membership of a municipal corporation.

"(c) A third point to be noticed in this institution is the judicial character of the functionaries to whom local administration was entrusted, implying that all local administration is jurisdiction, that is, the interpretation and execution of laws. The old hundreds and titheings came to be subordinated to the Justices of the Peace. Thus there became a landmark in the struggle against the centralizing tendencies of Government."

Under Elizabeth the care of the poor, formerly dealt with as the duty and privilege of the Church, was treated as a national duty, "but as a local burden to be undertaken separately, by each local unit," and hence the parish made its appearance as the civil unit, overriding the titheings and hundreds of feudal days. The statute of 1601 made the parish the unit for poor law purposes, and poor law overseers were appointed, and a local tax, called the poor-rate, was levied to cover the cost of maintaining the poor, and real property, or visible estate, became the basis of local taxation in England. To unify procedure, these new officers were nominated by the Justices of the Peace, and their work supervised by these; while by the end of Elizabeth's reign, parochial government included the making of roads and bridges.

Further, though the fact that the Tudors gave municipal character to various towns for a monetary consideration, the power to govern and make by-laws became granted to a narrow, select body of burgesses, recognized gradually as permanent, usually subservient to the Crown, and gradually termed Freemen, as distinct from the body of citizens proper, and in some towns becoming (ex-officio) Justices of the Peace. It was by multiplying town charters and these small select bodies who would be most likely to elect as their representatives nominees of the Crown, that the latter hoped to minimize the growing power of Parliament. It was this sytem, developed fully by the Stuart dynasty, that finally brought on the struggle, accentuated by religious intolerance, between the old unwritten law of local autonomy seated deep in the heart of the Anglo-Saxon people and the crown.

With the advent of William of Orange, the battle between absolute and constitutional government came to an end, and the long-established maxim that every servant of the King was amenable, not only to an ordinary court of law, but to the Privy Council, was destroyed. Hence appeals now became possible from the local Justices to the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and again from these courts to the King's Bench. All these changes resulting, took place in the eighteenth century, with very few statutory changes. Hence, "Not law, but the usage of a series of party leaders, has developed this Parliamentary system."

With the great development of trade and the springing up of industrial towns in the eighteenth century, local needs of many kinds developed, and so Private Bills were constantly brought before Parliament for ratification; but which even to-day, under the Continental system, would be directed by the Monarch or his immediate servants, without any control by the Estates of the realm. Amidst the convulsions of party government in the eighteenth century, gradually there sprang in the growing centres of industrial activity new social forces, partly based upon a sense of local needs and of local rights, and a power to enforce them, stimulated at home by the radical changes toward a State Church, and by nonconformists abroad, by the Jacobism of a French revolution, resulting in the Reform Bill of 1832. The corrupt system of corporate franchises and select bodies was put an end to by a clause giving the vote to £10 householders, and the application of the new ideas were applied at once to the work of local government. It was to reform the Poor Law System, practically that of Elizabeth, that the energies of the ministry of Lord Grey were applied in the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

The old Law of Settlement, by which a poor man could be returned to his native parish was abolished, indiscriminate outdoor relief ended, and the poor-house made the alternative to the pauper, and the several old parish units brought into a single Poor Law Union for economy of large operations, a better classification of paupers made pos-

sible, and a Board of Guardians created, partly appointive by the Justices, and partly elective by the ratepayers. Executive officers were appointed by the Boards of Guardians, with a Central Poor Law Board of Commissioners, who sat in London with large powers over the local authorities.

This urgent parish reform having been accomplished, a movement towards municipal reform was at once inaugurated. In 1834 a commission investigated the matter, and pointed out how the municipal system, which had existed for two centuries since charters were sold by the Crown, and close corporations of "Freemen" justices were appointed, had completely broken down. "The most common defect in the constitution of the municipal corporations of England and Wales" was, in the opinion of the Commissioners, that they were regarded, and regarded themselves, as independent.

Their affairs were managed with the utmost secrecy, and information could be obtained only compulsorily by a mandamus. "How terribly wasteful, costly and unworkable such machinery must have been, and how utterly incompetent to meet the steadily increasing demands of crowded industry for light and air ,and health and security needs no elaborate proof."

On this report was based Lord John Russell's Bill of 1835, resulting in the "Municipal Corporations Act of 1839." This Bill provided for, (a) a municipal corporation with a council, elected by the equal and direct vote of all ratepayers, resident for three years. Boroughs of 9,000 population were divided into wards, and those elected were required to serve, of whom a third to be called aldermen, were elected for six years. (b) The Justices of the Peace disappeared, and Magistrates, appointed by the Crown, dealt only with judicial matters. (c) Central Governmental control was applicable where loans were necessary. (d) The functions of Council applied to local finance, police, and passing by-laws, and the appointment of officials, of which the Town Clerk was permanent.

After sixty-five years this Act of compromises remains almost unchanged —that of 1882 being little more than a consolidation. "Local government has been municipalized," is the formula under which Englishmen summarize the history of the legislation which has ended in County, District and Parish Councils.

It is obvious that in the two Acts thus summarized two principles somewhat at variance are illustrated, the one represented by the Poor Law, consisting partly of a central and partly of local control; while the Municipal Corporations Act represents in all its functions, and nearly all its powers, a true people's parliament.

Such, summed up as briefly as possible, is the history of the evolution of those primary regulations, making possible the life of a society constantly growing in complexity.

The first belonged to that side of life, which marked the ethical status of the people, represented by a community Christian by law, and in some degree at least in its life, while the latter marked the political advancement of a nation, whose traditions led them back to the Saxon Witanagemot and the Magna Charta, to the point where they realized the meaning of the word "freeman," in their ability to plead their rights through their elected representatives, whether in Parliament or in the Municipal Council.

But, as we have seen, these two great Acts, the Poor Law and the Municipal Corporations Act, widening from precedent to precedent, under new life movements and advancing knowledge so, we naturally expect that other needs of the people should press themselves on the awakened individual and national conscience. As well stated, "Tiny market towns in Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands, often became in the course of a generation or two, populous and smoky; slums offending against every rule of health, were built around insanitary factories; trout streams were converted into foul sewers, and every open space was a rubbish heap."

The organization of the parish or township was quite incapable of coping with these new conditions. Such were the conditions existing in different parts of Great Britain at the time, when in 1832 the young London lawyer, Edwin Chadwick, had begun the study of social problems in a practical way. So notable was his work, as seen in the papers on "Preventive Police," and "Public Charities in France," published in 1832, that he had been made Secretary of Lord Grey's Poor Law Commission in 1832, and in 1834 was appointed Secretary of the new Poor Law Board. Of him Lord John Russell, in 1839, when instructing the Poor Law Commissioners "to institute what afterwards became the far-famed enquiry into the health of the laboring classes of the other parts of England and Wales beyond the metropolis," and which was presented to the Home Secretary in 1842, said:

"For the relief of the destitute and prevention of pauperism, the improve-

ment of the public health and the physical condition of the population, there was no one to whose zeal and assiduity the country is more indebted than to Mr. Chadwick." So remarkable were the statements contained in this report, that all England was aroused; the Prince Consort became interested in sanitary reform, and through his influence Sir Robert Peel appointed a Royal Commisison, consisting of Prof. Owen, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Smith of Deanston, and Mr. William Cubbitt, to report on the whole subject of the health of the nation. Although no immediate legislative action followed, yet, in 1847, another commission was appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of the metropolis.

The evidence of 35 witnesses therein set forth was most startling in its effects upon the public mind. The report of 1845, urged that the Crown should be empowered to suppress and inspect the administration of the general sanitary laws in large towns and populous districts; the water supply, drainage, privy and street cleaning should all come under one local authority, and that the central authority should be given power to deal with cases in which the local sanitary authority prove negligent in the performance of its duties. In 1845 the Parliament passed "The Model Acts," containing a number of clauses giving local authorities powers in certain health matters. In 1847 Lord Morpeth brought in a Health Bill, which, badly drafted, was withdrawn, but was introduced in 1848 as a Bill, which became the Public Health Act. Passed really as the result of impressions produced in the public mind by the cholera of 1847 and 1848, it is the first compulsory measure of public health imposed by Parliament upon local authorities, if we except an obsolete Act of James I., and the Vaccination Acts, passed in 3 and 4 Victoria, and directing the guardians and overseers of the poor, subject to the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, to contract with the Medical Officer of their district for the vaccination of all persons there resident. It contained the basic principle, subsequently developed so greatly, of a central authority, since it provides for a General Board of Health, appointed tentatively for five years, which was empowered to create local health districts and a Local Board wherever the local death rate rose above a definite figure in relation to population. In municipal boroughs the Town Council became the local sanitary authority. The sanitary authority had large powers regarding sewerage, drainage, management of streets, and burial grounds, and regulating offensive trades. The Board was empowered to provide for this work by levying general and special district rates. Though the agitation which was set up against the centralizing of health authority resulted in the General Board of Health coming to an end in 1854, yet in the five years of its existence seventeen Acts of Parliament dealing with local matters, affecting 214 places, had been passed. Its influence for good had been most marked, and its work was continued by the appointment in 1855 of Mr. John Simon (later Sir John) as the first Medical Officer to a new Board appointed year by year until 1858, when the duties were laid upon him by the Local Government Act of 1858, which previously had been performed in part by the Home Secretary, and in part by the Privy Council.

Specific matters were gradually dealt with by special Acts of the Sanitary authorities. Many nuisances hitherto dealt with only under common law, had special Acts passed for regulating them. Such was the Nuisance Removal Act of 1855.

"The Local Government Act of 1858," or what was really "The Public Health Act of 1858," placed yet larger powers on Local Boards under different Model Acts; but the maintenance of the medical and other supervisory work by the central authority was continued. The Local Board was empowered to put in force by resolution within its sanitary area the whole sanitary code.

While much work of an executive, and yet more of a legislative character, was done in many districts, yet much was lacking, due to the absence of uniform local legislation in methods; there were many conflicting jurisdictions, and different applications of law in different places. Sanitary science had, however, become so advanced in its ideals and methods, and these executive evils had become so manifest by 1871, when most fatal epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever were raging, that a Royal Sanitary Commission, appointed in 1868, reported in that year, and set forth most clearly the incompleteness, imperfections, and unworkability of the existing system. "Parliament had done its part by introducing scientific laws of public health, but the machinery of local government had proved insufficient to translate those laws into actual administration.

What the situation was so urgently demanding was uniformity of laws and one central supervising authority. Such

necessary powers had been distributed between the Poor Law Board, the Home Officer, the Medical Officer, the Privy Council, and the Board of Trade. The evils of crude drainage and waterworks systems everywhere existed, and the report laid the blame for the unsanitary conditions upon the permissive character of the law, the lack of local inspection, and to friction and opposition between the various local authorities. "Petty sessional divisions (the sphere of the Justice of the Peace), Poor Law Unoins, highway districts, parishes and counties crossed and recrossed one another, and were often complicated by municipalities, Local Boards, and other organizations of a special sort. Nearly all had power to appoint officers, and to levy rates. Nowhere had the least regard been paid to uniformity of areas or convenience of administration."

To remedy these anomalous conditions the Commission proposed .

(1) One central authority; (2) making a sanitary code, or statutory public law proper, and (3) local laws regarding nuisances to be enforced, such, for instance, as Nuisance Removal Acts, by their being adopted as local by-laws. So clearly expressed were the ideas of the Commission, and so urgent were the public health demands at the time, that in 1871 a Local Government Board was created, and in 1872 the sanitary duties hitherto exercised by the Board of Trade and Home Office were transferred to it, and in 1875 all the laws were revised, codified, and included in the Public Health Act of 1875. This law is an amended consolidation of 43 statutes, has 343 sections, and 5 schedules, and presented a complete and methodical arrangement of all the health laws in force, and remains essentially unaltered to the present time.

As regards, however, the administration of this large body of health laws, a notable change has occurred through the passage of the Local Government Act of 1888.

By it boroughs of a population of 50,000 or over, and old counties having the same population became county units; in adition, certain other areas not possessing these conditions were organized into county areas, each having, as the otners, a County Council. For Military, Parliamentary, and Judicial purposes, the old county districts remained, however, untouched. The real reason for such changes has been the great and unequal growth, especially in manufacturing districts, of the urban populations, by which some were given administrative powers of their own. Poor Law Unions and sanitary districts had been created in utter disregard of the old county limits within which the county rate was laid. No wonder that boundaries that had been unaltered since feudal times required modification.

Thus section 50 states :

"Whenever any urban sanitary district is situate partly within and partly without the boundary of such country, the district shall be deemed to be within that county which contains the largest portion of the population of district according to the census of 1881."

It still remains true, however, that it is the old urban and rural districts which really have the burden of local government. Only the County Councils have acquired certain supervisory powers over them. Within these districts again are the ancient and original parishes, which under the Act of 1894 continue to retain the original rights of the town meeting and appointment of vestries.

The County Justices in Quarter Sessions, as an administrative body, practically disappeared in 1888, when the County Council took over the work, and became instead "a body corporate." They are elected by the resident householders for three years, and the councillors elect a board of aldermen out of their own members for six years. The Council elects its own Chairman, who becomes ex-officio a Justice of the Peace. In addition to its other functions, the County Council is empowered to appoint a Coroner for the county, and a Medical Officer of Health. . This latter officer must not only be a qualified medical practitioner, but must have further special qualifications, as a Diploma in Public Health. To such medical officer, any sanitary district within the county may delegate the administrative dutics, which are laid upon the medical officer, which such a district must appoint. Further, on the report of this officer, the County Council can provide for the construction of an isolation hospital for such single or several areas within its jurisdiction as it deems necessary, on the petition of such boroughs, parish councils, or districts.

After 1835, most local work was performed by the Borough Council, and in counties for lack of any Council, by the Justices. In large matters, as, for instance, sanitary supervision of streams, these boards operated together. The growing duties demanded, however, legal adjustment, and have resulted in the County Councils Act of 1888. For county purposes it was finally determined that all boroughs of less than 50,000 population should come within the new county organization. Hence, any county could have: (a) county boroughs with more than 50,000; (b) municipalities of

from 50,000 to 10,000 population; (c) municipalities under 10,000 population, all in practice continuing to be governed by the municipal code of 1882, with its mayor, aldermen and councillors, and borough magistrates. Under the act of 1888 the municipal boroughs of over 50,000 have all the powers of County Councils, or each is "an administrative county of itself, with the new county functions, added to the old borough powers, these latter especially including licensing powers, transferred from the Justices of the Quarter Sessions, and the distributors of the whiskey money."

They similarly have powers to make light railways under the Act, must care for pauper lunatics as do the county councils, but no longer pay anything to the county tax rate.

The non-county, or smaller boroughs, have in some cases separate Magistrates from the county, and are separate urban sanitary authorities, with similar powers to the county boroughs. These, of course, elect members of the County Council.

All boroughs smaller than 10,000 have no power to maintain a separate police force. Now they are all policed by the County Council appointees, while the county administers acts relating to foods and drugs and animal diseases.

The object of the act of 1888 has been to drive all the smaller boroughs to work under the County Council, by making them pay county rates, should they still determine to continue Courts of Quarter Sessions, coroners, etc., and to drive them to become Urban Districts, with their own elective Councils.

This revolution in local administration had thus been brought about by congestion of the work of the Local Government Board.

Such, briefly, is the evolution and compass of the work of County Councils, under the Act of 1888. The sanitary areas required by the Public Health Act of 1875, which placed all England under the Public Health Act, naturally demanded definite machinery for administration. The boundaries of such areas, whether one or several municipal areas, already existed, or were determined by an order of the Local Government Board. Of the latter it appears there were in 1891 in England and Wales, 682 local boards, and 33 joint boards, while in 1889 there were exactly 800 to a population of 32,000,000. Their powers were wide, but variously exercised under the clauses relating especially to nuisances. Under the Local Government Act of 1894, the old sanitary districts were swept away, and became known as Urban Districts, with Councils, which are elective for three years, in a manner similar to the election of County Councils, and have been formed principally out of populous rural (suburban) districts.

The duties of these District Councils are, as previously, chiefly the administration of sanitary laws, which relate to drainage, water supply, nuisances, lodging-houses, infectious diseases, roads, lighting, the regulation of traffic, and so on; but under the Act of 1902 these District Councils became local education authorities; and for whatever number of parishes or other areas or districts which may be included in them, they must elect at least one Councillor for every parish, with a population not less than 300. Thus, while the primary duties of this body which fulfils the functions of the sanitary authority, which it supercedes, are still of a public health character, yet this only non-municipal elective body has become the chief local organ for executing the general laws, and is withal a purely democratic institution. Each Urban District is a body corporate. Every ratepayer, man or woman, can vote, though not both on the same property, but a voter need not be a property owner. Within the Act governing this thoroughly democratic body, are powers where, on an application to the Local Government Board or Board of Trade, a District Council may undertake enlarged sanitary work, gas, tramways, etc., and may further promote a private Bill in Parliament, and defend its property and rights, even to opposing a Bill in Parliament at its own expense. Each is required to have certain officers, such as a medical officer of health, a scavenger, or inspector of nuisances, clerk and treasurer.

A rather remarkable clause exists in the County Councils Act, by which half the salaries of the Medical Health Officers, and of the inspectors of nuisances may be paid out of assigned County funds, and in view of this the Local Government Board is authorized by the Public Health Act to prescribe the qualification, mode of appointment, tenure of office, duties and salary of any local officer whose salary is partly paid by Parliament. These District Councils can levy local rates.

Besides these urban districts, with their councils, there remained the rural sanitary authorities, which were really the sanitary authorities of some Poor Law District. In 1894, the radical change was made of establishing rural sanitary areas, with their district councils, elected one or more from each parish by manhood franchise, the area becoming at the same time a poor-law unit, and the councillors became ex-officio the

Poor Law Guardians. These councils carry out all the functions of a Board of Health, as applicable to rural areas, as regards nuisances, highways, waterways, and diseases. Many of them have actually undertaken the work of improving workmen's cottages, under the "Housing of the Working Classes" Act of 1900. Several of these districts may continue to appoint a medical health officer, who, however, must have proper qualifications.

We have seen the successive evolution of every board down to that of the parish.

The parish has, through the long centuries, had several meanings, e.g. (a) civil, (b) ecclesiastical, (c) poor-law, and (d) highway purposes. For long, the first two were identical, there being as many as 10,000 in England and Wales at the beginning of the 19th century, and were not only Elizabethan, but even Anglo-Saxon. They were anomalous, and have been readjusted greatly during the century, there being in 1891, 14,926 civil, and 13,789 ecclesiastical, of which only one-third were identical.

Since the Act of 1894, the civil and ecclesiastical are the same, and the highway and burial parishes have also disappeared.

In addition to the 13,083 rural parishes, there were besides in 1894, 1,803 urban, that is, within one of the urban districts. Some of these were large enough to be (1) governed by a representative body, a Parish Council, and (2) those to be governed directly by the inhabitants assembled at a parish meeting; the population being under 300. It is the old-town meeting of the Saxon times, and which has been carried to colonies across the sea. No representation but a unit for suggestion, deliberation, and action. The parish meeting must be held at least once every year, "not earlier than 6 o'clock in the evening," so laborers may attend. Seven clear days of public notice must be given, by the chairman and six electors. Questions are decided by a show of hands, or a poll if demanded. The cost is payable out of the poor rate.

Out of these grow the parish councils, where population is over 300, and its members are elected at the annual meeting in April, by a show of hands or a poll. Its functions are connected with highways, owning and managing local property, improving the status of agricultural laborers, and incidentally sanitary, dealing with ponds, drains, or other local nuisance, may control a local spring or public well, and has power to complain to the County Council that a District Council, urban or rural, has failed to do its duty; while the latter may, if satisfied as to the complaint, order the evil to be remedied.

It must, further, have sumbitted to it any scheme for a charity, which it may approve of, or has a right to oppose before the High Court of Justice.

Every year, however, finds hundreds of parish councils inactive, and spending no money.

Such, then, is the evolution of local sanitary government in England, during the past century. To make this history complete, it will be proper to give a brief account of the relations of these Governments to the Local Government Board as existing at the present time, and to indicate the chief functions of the latter in matters of public health.

First, then, is the power of inspection. The officers of the Local Government Board have the right to attend the sittings of the local authorities. (2) They may institute inquiries into local health conditions and undertakings, and may take sworn testimony. (3) They may enter upon premises for purposes of investigation. (4) The local authority must report annually upon the health and sanitary conditions during the year. (5) Certain powers to all administrative sanitary areas, but only after a provisional order of Government has been made. Since 1888, however, some of these latter powers have been transferred to county councils. (6) Power to make regulations, to control epidemics by Orders-in-Council; making and issuing of medical by-laws. (7) Appointing and discussing local officials paid in part by the Treasury. (8) Power to supervise all local health by-laws before they come into force. As the activity of medical officers and sanitary inspectors is the mainspring of local sanitary work, since these are in part or wholly paid by moneys voted by Parliament they necessarily become in some degree dependent upon the Local Government. Such are most of the medical officers of urban and rural sanitary districts, and the inspectors of nuisances. Curiously enough, however, it is the local authority that first makes the appointment, and fixes its duration; but it cannot dismiss him without the consent of the Local Government Board.

It is, further, intersting to note, that, should a local sanitary authority neglect its duties, the central authority may refuse to give the county councils the certificate on which the part is paid. This proves to be a step in the hands of the central authority towards assuring good local work.

Such is a somewhat full resume of the growth of local government in Britain, during which time the public health methods of the present were developed.

In order to adequately understand just how the local governments, including their public health work, have been evolved in Ontario, we have to follow the course of events in the British American colonies, whence came the larger number of the first settlers in Upper Canada.

As has been pointed out by different writers, there were essential differences from the beginning between the New England settlements and those of Virginia, and the other Southern States, based partly on the radical tendencies of the Puritans on the one hand, and the feudal tendencies of the Cavaliers of the southern settlements on the other. The settlements of the northern immigrants were in a rugged, rocky country, where seafaring occupations and commerce predominated, while those of the south were in an undulating country, much of it highly timbered, and readily cultivable, if labor could be had. The Indians were friendly, and the first settlers, being from the landed aristocracy of England, took up large tracts of land, and with capital enough to employ labor, and later utilized slave labor, they reproduced on American soil a semi-feudal society, made up of settlements on adjoining plantations, and hence creating county families, but giving a relatively small population to a single State. Hence, the absence of large towns made the reproduction of local government by Justices of the Quarter Sessions appointed by the State Governor the natural and satisfactory form of local government under such conditions. From early days in Massachusetts and other neighboring States, the town meeting to discuss public affairs was the inevitable accompaniment of the church meetings of a religious people, who, persecuted for their opinions, had come to a new continent to worship after their own custom. Hence we find at the time of the Revolution, that in spite of the zealous watchfulness of officers appointed by the King, whose tendencies were to repress independent action on the part of the people, as likely to develop a tendency dangerous to established institutions, there had been long in practice the annual gatherings of the settlers at what has been called "town meetings," the vestry meetings of the towns of which most had originally come from. Each of these settlements was called a town or township, governing itself, being a separate entity from the first, and found to be wholly self-dependent. Such, developing a true local self-government from the first, maintained tenaciously their local rights, when later they were united into counties, and finally into a union of States after 1774.

The value of this local government may perhaps be appreciated by remembering that in 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers, before landing at Cape Cod, from the "Mayflower," made and signed a solemn compact, "to become a civic body politic, for its better ordering and preservation, and to enact such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we all promise all due submission and obedience." Signed, Cape Cod, 11th November, 1620.

Such was the compact of the first colony landed on what was called the northern part of Virginia.

Other colonists followed, in 1629, 17 ships, with 1,500 persons, coming, one of them being John Winthrop, named first Governor of the Massachusetts Company by its directors in England, and duly elected on arrival, Governor of the colony by the freemen thereof.

The government of New England at that time was essentially a theocracy, its laws being all enacted to secure the welfare of the church of the Puritans; and no settler was allowed to come in without leave of the Governor and assistants, and must be a member of some permitted communion.

Permanent officers were chosen by the freemen, who chose the assistants, and these from among themselves chose the Governor and his Deputy. Primarily, an elective aristocracy, with no limitation of office, the second year saw introduced a rule by which at least once a year it would be lawful for the "commons" to name any person they desired to have chosen assistants, and a like course whenever they saw cause to remove one or more of the body. Hence it became the rule that the Governor, Deputy and Assistants should all be chosen annually by the whole court. A few years later it was provided that a portion of the Magistrates should be chosen for life; but this awakened jealousy, and was abandoned. There were annual or more frequent meetings of the people from the various settlements, and gradually the practice was introduced for convenience, of sending delegates to represent the freemen, completing and consolidating the commonwealth.

Early the right to levy a tax was contested by a pastor, who in defence, urged the rule that the officers had no powers other than as Mayor and Aldermen, who had no power "to make laws or raise taxes within the people." The answer was, "that the officers (assistants) were the representatives of the

freemen, and were authorized to act in their behalf." The people, not being satisfied, it was arranged that "every town choose two men to be at the next court to advise with the Governor and assistants about the raising of a public stock, so as what they should agree upon would bind all."

Hence grew up the custom that two deputies from every town should meet and consider such matters "as they were to take order in at the next general court." Through the advice of the Governor, they appointed a committee once a year to revise all laws, and determine that no assessment should be laid on the county, nor any lands disposed of, without their consent. The first annual court found twenty-four delegates taking their seats. Hence was formed the "House of Representatives," the second in America, that of Virginia being the first.

A controversy arose, resulting in the Deputies' and Assistants' Courts each having a power of veto over the acts of the other.

In 1641, one hundred laws compiled by a clergyman, were called "The Body of Liberties," based on the Pentateuch."

Apart from the fact that certain towns, as Boston, New York and Philadelphia, had grown into cities, the thirteen States which entered into the Confederation had no more local municipal development than they had a hundred years before, but throughout the whole country, talking and believing in the rights of man, and a lofty spirit of local patriotism, each to his particular colony, had grown up, which sprung from the first convention of seven colonies in 1767 to that which sat for months in 1787, and made the Constitution of the United States, and which had so expanded as to enable the fifty-five delegates to, as has been said, "create de novo on the most slender basis of pre-existing national institutions, a national government for a widely scattered people; but they had in doing so to respect the fears and jealousies and apparently irreconcilable interest of thirteen separate commonwealths, to all of whose Governments it was necessary to have a sphere of action wide enough to satisfy a deeply-rooted local sentiment, yet not so wide as to imperil national unity."

We have seen the stage to which local government had advanced in England in 1791, at the time when Upper Canada was formed into a Province; and when it is remembered that during ten years previous, the 10,000 who had settled on its lands were almost wholly from the United States, it is readily understood how the provisions of the Quebec Act of 1791, passed by the Imperial Parliament, with a view to the maintenance of British power and government in Canada, were imposed upon a people who for two hundred years had grown up in the very atmosphere of local discussion in their religious conventicles and their village politics. The Quebec Act has absolutely no provisions for local institutions, while it had provisions for dividing the Province into districts, counties, towns and townships, and for free-holders electing members of the Legislature, which was to meet annually. It was not until 1793 that the Legislature passed an Act to appoint parish and town officers. This was by instructions to any two Justices of the Quarter Sessions, the English system for five centuries, to issue their warrant to the constable to put up public notices to the people to meet on the first Monday in March of every year, to elect a clerk, assessors, a collector, two overseers of highways, acting pound-keepers as fence overseers, and later wardens for the year. Anyone refusing to act was fined 40 shillings. The Governor had already issued magistrates' commissions to military officers and permanent Loyalist settlers to preserve peace and settle minor disputes, their offices thus being at first purely legal. Some of these had, indeed, been appointed by Lord Dorchester as early as 1785, when Ontario was still a part of the Province of Quebec, and, influenced by politicians, he had further divided in 1788, the future Upper Canada settlements into districts, and appointed over them Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Coroners. The Justices directly appointed by the Crown were in effect the only local officers, as for thirty years the powers of the local appointees of the town meeting were purely administrative, without any by-laws for their guidance, or money for executing their duties; and the minutes of the first town meetings, everywhere, show that the regulation of the height of the fences, and the kinds of animals allowed to run at large, constituted their total functions so far as law-making was concerned. Thus the first townships laid out were not in any sense units of municipal government, but served only secondarily the convenience of the land department in locating settlers. In spite of this fact, however, so possessed were the settlers from the United States with the idea of self-government, that some of the townships, as Adolphustown and Fredericksburg, held town meetings, as their minutes prove, in the year that Upper Canada was set apart as a Province.

Governor Simcoe reported in 1792 to the Home Secretary, that "the Lower House seemed to have a stronger attachment to the elective principle in all town affairs than might be thought advisable." Again, in 1793, he states that he had succeeded in getting the Bill put off, but as to the other method, "to give the nomination altogether to the magistrates, was found to be a distasteful measure; and that many good citizens believed that fence-viewers, pound-keepers, etc., would be little obeyed, if appointed from amongst themselves."

But the absence of any powers to make by-laws robbed these town meetings of any real meaning, and for thirty and more years the Justices of the Quarter Sessions continued to be the only active factor in municipal matters.

Simcoe, to complete the idea of a colony with its State Church and its aristocracy, appointed lieutenants of counties, who would be the local representatives of the Crown, establish county families, and name the local magistrates. But the Home Government, fearing that by this the power would pass from the central authority, refused the right of recommending the magistrates to these lieutenants of counties. The practice of appointing such officers disappeared soon after his return to England. In effect, as the Crown officers in the several districts assumed their duties, and developed personal and social interests, they came to be the direct advisors of the Governor and his Executive.

We find that in 1793 the first Assessment Act was passed, the rates being fixed by the magistrates, who directed the expenditures for roads, bridges, houses of correction, coroners, destroying wolves, etc. Practically, these powers were exercised in the same way until the passage of the General Municipal Act of 1849.

After 1810 the road expenditures were directed in part by the local magistrates, and in part by special commissions appointed by the Government.

In 1801, powers to deal with special nuisances and for relief were given to the justices. In 1806 it was ordained that, should town meetings not be held to appoint the various officers for the year, the justices were to appoint these, with power to fine those who refused to act. It was not until 1816 that, after applications for twenty years, Kingston had powers granted to regulate its police, who were to regulate slaughter-houses and nuisances, oversee the street improvements, keeping cattle on streets under control, and for all this purpose were allowed to make through the justices a special tax of £100.

Their fourteen rules, or regulations, served as guides to other towns.

In 1822 the magistrates were required to report to the Government annually. Different towns applied for special acts, enabling them to elect police, but all were refused until Belleville succeeded in 1832, and this is the first step gained in local municipal government. The town was divided into two wards, each electing two members, and these electing a fifth. These elected their president, and the whole was called a Police Board; which boards here and there still exist as police villages. Other towns followed, Toronto having its first Mayor elected in 1835.

After the Union in 1840 of Upper and Lower Canada, and the establishment of elective county councils, with the warden only appointed by Government in 1841 a distinct advance was made. Baldwin introduced a Municipal Act, which passed the House in 1843, but was vetoed by the Governor; but, finally, in 1849, there succeeded municipal government, by the election of councils in cities, towns, and villages, with powers to make by-laws relating to many matters, similar to those already dealt with under the police regulations. Thus the Justice of the Quarter Sessions, as the representative of the Central Government to execute the law in local matters, disappears, and remains only as a magistrate to deal with minor legal matters.

Thus, in more than fifty years of legislation in Upper Canada, there is practically no trace of health legislation, as a matter of routine municipal work. All that we have referred to with regard to slaughter-houses, bread and meat inspection, apparently was in the direction of regulating trade by the police boards of towns.

While this unsatisfactory history of municipal health work is equally applicable to municipal work in general, public opinion was gradually forcing, even though spasmodic, the Legislature to give certain local powers to the people. The first real step is found in the Public School Act of 1816, permitting townships and village municipalities to raise a school fund to elect trustees, examine teachers' qualifications, and authorize school-books, subject to the Acts of the District Board of Education.

Fortunately, during the first forty years of the history of the Province, there is no history of any malignant epidemic; but in 1831 Asiatic cholera had appeared in Europe, and with the early summer of 1832 made its appear-

ance with the emigrants in Lower and Upper Canada. The energetic Governor of that time, Sir John Colborne,, in military fashion dealt with the emergency, and placed in the banks of the various districts a fund to the credit of the local Justices of the Peace, who, with citizens, acted as "local boards of health," to control the fund, and in every possible way to limit the spread of the scourge.

In the letter of the Governor and his Executive Council, dated, June 20th, 1832, and sent to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the several districts threatened with cholera, we find it directed "that the Board," which he requests to be formed, "shall assume the authority of enforcing such arrangements as a due regard to the preservation of health may require, and places at the disposal of the magistrates in each district the sum of £500 to defray the expense of the disbursements that may become necessary for providing hospitals and medical attendance, and for making the arrangements that the Medical Board of each district, to be formed at the request of the Board of Health, may suggest." The Legislature, at its session in 1833, paid £4,439 19s. 2d. to the Governor who had personally advanced funds from his private purse. In the session of 1833, consequent upon this epidemic, we find the second general step taken in local self-government by the passing of the "Act to establish Boards of Health, and to guard against the introduction of malignant, contagious and infectious disease in this Province, and for the formation of Local Boards." Curiously, this advance is again distinct from the principle of local representation, with which the neighboring States had been so familiar, and which in the Municipal Act of 1839 in England, the County Councils Act of 1841 in Upper Canada, and the Municipal Act of 1849, gave local government by the people's representatives a real meaning.

The title and preamble of the Act were as follows: "An Act to establish Boards of Health and to guard against the introduction of malignant, contagious and infectious diseases in the Province." And the preamble: "It shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province, with advice of His Executive Council from time to time, to appoint three or more persons in each and every town in this Province, and in such other places as may be deemed necessary, to act as health officers within the limits of the town or place for which they shall be appointed."

The other clauses, II., III., IV., and V., dealt with, respectively, the power to enter upon premises and into houses, to prevent overcrowding, and to abate nuisances, to regulate the entry and departure of vessels from ports in the Province, and liability to a fine for violating any provision of the Act. Section V. provides that the Act remain in force for one year. There was, however, no provision whereby funds for performing the work could be obtained. The Act was re-enacted year by year, until 1839, when, in Chap. XXI., the Act was continued and made perpetual. The Act when passed in 1835, had another clause added, giving the Boards power to remove persons from houses, when suffering from contagious diseases. The powers of the whole Act are included in Sections 75, 76 and 77 of the present Public Health Act of Ontario.

It does not appear, however, that the Governor-in-Council again issued any order under the Act for the formation of Local Boards until 1849.

There was then great fear lest the cholera, which appeared in England in 1848, should make its appearance with emigrants the next year, and in consequence the Legislature passed an Act in April, 1849, which was an amendment to the Act of 1833 and 1835, and under which the Governor by commission could appoint a Central Board of Health. It will be remembered that it was in the same year that Mr. Baldwin's Municipal Act was passed, providing for Municipal Councils, such as exist to-day. This Health Act empowers the Central Board to require the Mayor or Reeve of any municipality to call special meetings, and appoint a Local Board of Health. In addition to the power given this board to make regulations approved by the Governor in Council, the Act provided (Sec. VIII.) that while such were in force all municipal health regulations were suspended. Section VII. provided that the expenses of the Board be defrayed out of moneys granted by the Legislature for the purpose. This Act continued in force, the Central Board of Health going out of commission at the end of the year, until the cholera again appeared in 1854, when a commission, dated from Quebec, again appointed a Central Board of Health. Again in 1866,when cholera from Europe again threatened Canada, a commission from Ottawa was issued in April, and the regulations of the Board were gazetted on May 3rd. Under these different cities appointed Medical Health Officers, this being the first mention of them as such.

This Act to appoint a Central Board of Health was placed in the Consolidat-

ed Statutes of Ontario, and remainded in force until 1882, when the Act for the establishment of a permanent Provincial Board of Health was passed.

Reference has been made to the Municipal Act of 1849, which gave local self-government to Ontario as it exists to-day. The powers in it to make by-laws were very wide, and the number of subjects dealt with included for the first time definite powers, as in clause LX., to make by-laws: (1) in the matter of contagious and infectious diseases, (2) regulating the interment of the dead, (3) keeping bills of mortality, (4) for imposing penalties on physicians and sextons, who neglect to make returns, and (5) for providing public cemeteries for the dead.

While public health progress was slow in Canada, it was not slower than that by which the general right of communities to make by-laws and appoint local officers to do their work was recognized. It is evident, however, that the idea was quite well developed that it was within the power and scope of Government to pass Acts to protect the public against disease. This is shown even in the Quebec Act of 1774, wherein provisions for quarantining vessels when infected or coming from infected ports were made.

Remembering that municipal institutions had existed in the British colonies, now the United States, almost from their settlement, as illustrated by the following instance, it was not difficult to understand how such would have included health powers and duties, had those settlers coming to Upper Canada not been prevented from establishing them here. Thus, in Connecticut, "An Act Providing in Cases of Sickness, was placed on the statute book in 1711, by which the select men of each town were given powers "for the better preventing the spread of infection," and this body of town officers continued to be practically the Board of Health, until 1872, when the first City Board of Health was appointed for New Haven, and especially set apart to attend only to public health matters.

Perhaps, therefore, we may say, after this review of the history of municipal and public health evolution in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, that public health work as a department of government, whether central or municipal, was rather improved by the two streams of influence, one centralizing, as where the Governor-in-Council had powers, on the one hand, to establish local health committees, which were required to execute certain well-defined regulations, apart from the mere local ideals which any municipality might hold regarding its own interests or those of the Province at large, and where, as is seen in most States of the Union even to-day, municipalities have powers to exercise or neglect to exercise the health powers which they possess, while the general governments do not usually exercise more than advisory powers. The Acts of Ontario to-day combine in essence municipal freedom of action, with central powers to enforce local health laws, where the local Boards of Health fail in their duties. An examination of the evolution of the County Councils Acts in England of 1888 and 1894 similarly shows such combined executive powers; and, judging from the results obtained in England and in Canada, where Ontario laws have been largely followed in the different Provinces, there is the happy co-ordination of that municipal duty and individual responsibility, with the advice and support of the Central Government, which makes for the highest development of freedom, with an acute sense of patriotism and responsibility, not to the individual alone, but to the people as a whole. The balance of central and municipal powers in public health matters seems to admirably illustrate, by the results attained, the truth of the proverb : *In medio tutissime ibis.*

CHAPTER II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit my second annual report, as Medical Inspector of the Board, for the year ending December 31st, 1903.

The general prevalence of contagious diseases has called for about the same amount of inspection work as the preceding year, and it is gratifying to state that the local Health authorities of the municipalities into which my duties called me, have generally expressed themselves as pleased with a visit from an official ofthis Board, as thereby any subsequent action taken in carrying out the Health Act and the several regulations of the Board were much less subject to public criticism than they otherwise would have been, and the orders of the local Board were more efficiently carried out.

The returns for the contagious diseases—smallpox, scarlatina and diphtheria—for the year are as follows :

—	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.
January	196	500	510	65
February	152	550	200	60
March	175	515	228	60
April	122	295	203	57
May	66	391	205	48
June	30	297	191	42
July	29	187	209	47
August	15	103	122	115
September	10	100	240	111
October	7	232	541	178
November	5	276	476	109
December	13	231	474	120
Total	820	3,677	3,599	1,012

Comparing these returns with those of 1902, which are somewhat imperfect owing to there being no monthly returns required from Local Boards of Health :

	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
1902	2,797	3,452	2,696
1903	820	3,677	3,599

It will be observed that there has been a marked decrease in the number of smallpox cases, there having been reported nearly two thousand cases less than in the preceding year; with the decrease there has been an increase in the death rate.

The disease was most prevalent in the month of January, and gradually decreased month by month until only 5 cases were reported in the month of November, December showing a slight increase, owing chiefly to infected persons returning to North Dakota, where the disease is more or less epidemic, and also to the fact that the disease had been pursuing an insidious course in the neighborhood of Roblin Village, in the Township of Richmond.

As indicating the number of municipalities in which smallpox was epidemic during the year, the following table is submitted :

Municipalities Reporting Smallpox During 1903—by Months.

—	Cities.	Towns and Villages.	Townships.
January	4	12	28
February	2	6	13
March	1	6	12
April	1	4	11
May	1	1	9
June	2	1	4
July	.....	1	2
August	.....	1	1
September	.....	.....	1
October	.....	.....	1
November	.....	1	1
December	.....	1	4
Total	11	34	87

From this it will be seen that the disease occurred in 132 municipalities. In this table no reference is made to more than one outbreak during the year, although in a few instances second cases were reported, having a different origin to the first.

The most severe outbreak that occurred, happened in the Town of Galt, some 86 cases, with 8 deaths, being recorded; and the following extracts from letters received from Dr. Wardlaw, the then M.H.O., describe the situation. Writing January 2nd, 1903, he says: "We have ten families under quarantine; five of these are convalescing, the other five have only one case in each family. The cases, with the exception of one, have been extremely mild, some having only a few spots on arms. * * * The first cases of this outbreak were reported December 19th, 1902. Since then we have had the others. * * * On report of outbreak we immediately put on special san-

itary officers, placarded houses, and vaccinated all persons in infected houses. * * * At present we are having trouble maintaining strict quarantine. Vaccination is being freely carried on, although the Board of Health was not in favor of compulsory vaccination."

After the erection of an isolation hospital and removal of all cases thereto, the doctor writes on January the 31st: "The situation has very greatly improved. The patients (13) in cottage are all convalescing nicely"; and, writing April 10th, after everything had been cleaned up, he says: "Our expenses were over $11,000.00. No doubt the key of the position is the having of a cottage ready for immediate use by every municipality." The townships which suffered the worst from the disease were: Wilmot, 33 cases and 1 death; South Easthope, 17 cases and 1 death; and Zone, 13 cases, no death.

With the continuance of the disease for several years, there has naturally been acquired by physicians a greater care in noticing the clinical features of smallpox, but errors have been frequent, chiefly owing to the fact that individual cases have not been closely observed for a sufficient length of time to permit of the development of the eruption; for instance, the maturation of the visicle has been expected too soon, or a careful study of the eruption as it appears on the whole body has not been made. In other cases an aborting of the eruption at either the papular or vesicular stage, or at both, in some portion or other of the body, has added to the difficulties in diagnosis. Experience has demonstrated the fact that smallpox, as it has existed for some years past, is capable of aborting at any and every stage of the disease, in the unvaccinated, just as smallpox in vaccinated subjects may present every modification. It may be prevented altogether, may abort at the febrile stage, at the macular, papular, vesicular and pustular, and so in the unvaccinated the disease may present every one of these modifications. The specific infection of variola runs through them all, and in following out a series of cases, some will be observed which present the disease in a form which satisfies the most ardent book student of medicine.

The marked benefits arising from the enforcement of the Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Unorganized Districts, approved May 30th, 1901, were referred to in last year's report, more particularly in their relationship to the suppresssion of smallpox in New Ontario. As the introduction of these regulations brought about changes, and introduced methods, which in themselves were as radical as they were beneficent, it was only to be expected that there would be some opposition from both the employers and employees. I am pleased to report, however, that the objections have been as few as the objectors have been numerically small. There seems to have been a misunderstanding on the part of the employers of labor as to the exact meaning of the regulations, as to employment from year to year of a medical man for the purpose of giving medical attendance to all employees other than simply for contagious diseases, and also for the sanitary monthly inspection of the camp premises, with the providing of hospital accommodation. In many instances the employers were simply contracting for the monthly inspection of the camps, and charging the cost of same against their employees, without furnishing medical attendance and hospital. To further simplify matters, Regulation 12 was amended by an Order-in-Council, approved August 11th, 1903, as follows:

"Employers of labor on all works in such districts shall transmit, at the time of the contract, to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, the name or names of the physician or physicians employed by them under the

LIST OF FIRMS.

No.	Name and Address of Company.	Physician.	Address.
1	A. B. Gordon & Co., Sudbury	Dr. Struthers	Sudbury.
2	Tanner Bros., Waubaushene	Dr. Howie	"
3	Cockburn Bros., Sturgeon Falls	Dr. Bolster	Sturgeon Falls.
4	Burton Bros., Barrie	Dr. McRae	Soo.
5	John B. Smith & Sons, Callander	Dr. Carruthers	North Bay.
6	The M. Brennan & Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hamilton	Dr. Howland	Huntsville.
7	The Canadian Construction Co., Ltd., Sudbury	Drs. Struthers and Arthur	Sudbury.
8	The Turner Lumber Co., Midland	Dr. Harcourt	Trout Creek.
		Dr. Douglas M. Gray	
9	C. Beck Mfg. Co., Ltd., Penetanguishene	Drs. Struthers and Arthur	Sudbury.
10	Huntsville Lumber Co., Huntsville	Dr. Howland	Huntsville.
11	J. & J. Conlon, Little Current	Dr. McDonald	Little Current.
12	McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	Dr. Cranston, Jr.	Arnprior.
13	Lake Superior Timber Co., Port Arthur	Dr. J. B. Reid	In Camp.
14	A. D. Spears, Powassan	Dr. A. S. Porter	Powassan.
15	The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Rat Portage	Dr. S. J. Farrell	Rat Portage.
16	The Ontario Lumber Co., Toronto	Dr. Harcourt	Trout Creek.
		Dr. Struthers	Sudbury.

LIST OF FIRMS, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name and Address of Company.	Physician.	Address.
17	The Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls	Dr. Greenway	In Camp.
18	The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Blind River	Dr. Burd Dr. A. M. Burgess	Blind River. Bala.
19	The Conger Lumber Co., Parry Sound	Dr. J. R. Stone	Parry Sound.
20	The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Sarnia	Dr. Howie	Sudbury.
21	Loveland & Stone, Cartier	Dr. Howie	"
22	Estate of Edmund Hall, Nairn Centre	Dr. Paget	Nairn Centre.
23	Moore & Macdonald	Dr. Burd	Blind River.
24	Claridge & Hilliek, South River	Dr. Harcourt	Trout Creek.
25	Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau	Dr. Merrill	Chapleau.
26	W. & A. McArthur Co., Collins Inlet	Dr. M. H. Langs	Langford.
27	Trussler Bros., Trout Creek	Dr. Harcourt	
28	The Morgan Lumber Co., Chelmsford	Dr. Shaw	Chelmsford.
29	Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co., Chelmsford	Dr. Shaw	"
30	The McGillivray Company	Dr. Stone	Parry Sound.
31	Lowe & Cameron	Dr. E. Jones	Webbwood.
32	Messrs. Gillies Bros., Braeside	Dr. Smith	Haileybury.
33	David Sword, Chelmsford	Dr. W. H. Scott	
34	The Carney Lumber Co., Massey	Dr. G. F. Jones	Webbwood.
35	James McCreary, Larchwood	Dr. Shaw	Chelmsford.
36	The Croft Lumber Co., Ltd., Ahmic Harbor	Dr. J. S. Freeborn	Magnetawan.
37	Joseph Derry, Rat Portage	Dr. Edmison and Laidlaw	Rat Portage.

Act, and of any subsequent change made in their physicians and of the contracts between the two contracting parties.

"Should it appear to the Provincial Board of Health, owing to the distance of the residence of the physician employed from the camps of the company, that the best interests of the employees are not likely to be served, it shall be competent for said Provincial Board of Health, with the approval of the Minister of the Department, to require any employer of labor in such districts to contract with some physician residing at or near the works of the company.

"Should it further at any time appear, owing to the distance of the physician from the camps or to neglect or other cause in the part of the company or physician employed, that employees have been put to expense to secure medical assistance for sickness or accident other than of the company's physician, the employer and physician shall be held responsible for the payment of a reasonable fee for such medical services, the amount to be paid in such instances to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister of the Department, under Section III. of the Act, Chapter 34, 1 Edward VII."

As a result of the Regulations, many thousands of shantymen and miners working in the unorganized portions of this Province are receiving medical aid, and the companies provide hospital accommodation. The camp premises are kept in a better sanitary condition, and the new camps constructed are following the lines suggested by the Board. The benefits accruing to the men themselves, the general travelling public, the railway officials, and companies, as well as the inhabitants of the older portions of the Province by these preventive measures, are of incalculable value, and their possibilities have been demonstrated by the complete eradication of smallpox in these outlying districts. The work has been done at a very small cost to the Province.

As an indication of how the work is being carried out, without any undue pressure being placed upon the employers of labor, I append a list of some of the firms who have complied with the regulations, giving the name of the medical man with whom they have contracted, together with the location of the camps.

To further illustrate the fact that many of the companies are finding it better to contract with a physician who will reside at the headquarters of the company, thereby securing to their employees that medical first aid which they so much desire, and for which they are most willing to pay, I append the following extracts:

"We have about 120 employees, and we feel the benefit of his attendance in better health and general satisfaction."

"We beg to advise you that Dr. Jas. B. Reid is our camp physician, and resides permanently at camp No. 1. He will have about 300 men to look after this winter, and none will be more than seven or eight miles from his headquarters."

"Would state that this company is complying in every respect with the Act, and we have had at our camps a resident physician."

"We have a hospital at the headquarters camp on the limit, and there is a resident doctor there, who visits the camps regularly, and spends all his time on the works."

"We have contracted with Dr. M. H.

Langs, who is now stationed here, to visit each of our camps at least twice each week, he to supply all medicines, bandages, etc., also any medical attendance required. . . . Each camp is supplied with hospital, pest house, and good outbuildings, the hospital being provided with every convenience that can readily be provided in such a backwood place."

"Dr. Harcourt of South River personally looks after our four camps in the Township of Paxton, and his assistant, Dr. Burns, remains in the vicinity of our seven camps in the Townships of Nelson, Fernie and Brown."

And, further, I append as samples of the contracts entered into by the following medical men. A comparison of these contracts shows how the different wants of the shantymen can be met in regard to medical attendance, and yet the contracts satisfy the requirements of the Act.

Huntsville, Ont., Aug. 14th, 1903.

The Huntsville Lumber Co., Huntsville, Ont. :

Dear Sirs,—Re medical inspection of camps. We agree to visit your camps as per Government regulations, and vaccinate all employees, and to give our hospital advantages to all your employees, excepting those suffering from contagious diseases, to which we will give medical attendance at your camps. You to collect and pay us fifty cents per employee per month for all employees not holding our hospital tickets. We will supply the men with medicines as required.

(Sgd.) F. L. HOWLAND, M.D.,
Med. Supt. Gen. Hos., Huntsville.

Accepted. Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited. W. Turnbull, Secretary.

Agreement, made this 5th day of October, A.D., 1903, between The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, of Midland, Ontario, and Dr. Douglas M. Gray, of Larchwood, Ontario.

Witnesseth : That Dr. Douglas M. Gray hereby agrees, personally, to visit the various camps of the said company in the Township of Till at least twice in every month, beginning the 1st day of October, 1903, and continuing until the breaking up of the camps at the close of the season's operations in the spring of 1904, for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of said camps, and reporting to the proper authorities, as required by the statutes regulating such matters. He also agrees to attend all cases of sickness occurring among the men employed by said company, to vaccinate such men as may require the same, as prescribed by the regulations governing lumber camps, and to prescribe for and treat any cases requiring medical attendance or surgical attendance among the employees of said company, except those hereinafter mentioned.

In consideration whereof the said Turner Lumber Company, Limited, agrees to pay to said Dr. Douglas M. Gray the sum of fifty cents (50 cts.) per month for each man employed in their camps during the season, provided the employee has earned fifty cents (50 cts.) over the amount which may have been advanced by said company to pay said employee's transportation and expenses to camp, his rate of wages being for this purpose $1 per day for each day's work in camp, payments to be made on the 10th of each month for the previous month.

Calls to camps, additional to the regular monthly visits, must have the endorsement of the foreman of the camp from which the call is made.

Men coming to the office at Larchwood for medicine and treatment must bring with them an order for same from the foreman of their respective camps, or they will be required to pay the regular office fee.

Men suffering from venereal diseases will be charged the regular fee for such cases over and above the fees chargd at the camps. In virtue whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents.

(Sgd.) The Turner Lumber Company, Limited.
DWIGHT J. TURNER,
Vice-President.
DOUGLAS W. GRAY, M.D.

Agreement made this 14th day of September, A.D. 1903, between Trussler Bros., Limited, of Trout Creek, Ontario, and Dr. G. V. Harcourt, of South River, Ontario.

Witnesseth : That Dr. G. V. Harcourt hereby agrees, either personally or by a duly qualified assistant, to visit the camp of the said company in the Township of Gurd, at least once in every month, beginning the 1st day of October, 1903, and continuing until the breaking up of the aforesaid camp, for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of said camp, and reporting to the proper authorities, as required by the statutes regulating such matters. He also agrees to attend all cases of sickness occurring among the men employed by aid compnay, to vaccinate such men as may require the same, as prescribed by the regulations governing lumber camps, and to prescribe for and treat any cases requiring medical attendance or surgical attendance among the employees of said company except those hereinafter mentioned.

In consideration whereof the said Trussler Bros., Limited, agrees to pay to the said Dr. G. V. Harcourt the sum of fifty cents per month for each man employed in the camp during the season, payment to be made on the tenth of each month for the previous month.

Calls to camp additional to the regular monthly visit must have the endorsement of the foreman. Men coming to the office at Trout Creek for medicines or treatment must bring with them an order for same from the foreman, or they will be required to pay the regular office fee.

Men suffering from venereal disease will be charged the regular fee for such cases over and above the fees charged at the camp.

In virtue whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents.

TRUSSLER BROS., Limited,
G. TRUSSLER, President.
J. H. LEDDER, Treasurer.
G. V. HARCOURT.

Copy of agreement between Dr. G. W. Smith and J. A. Gillies for medical attendance at Henderson's Camp, Bay Lake, in Montreal River Locality :

1. I will agree to visit Henderson's Camp, Bay Lake, at least once every month, and in addition,

2. To answer any emergency calls, such as might be occasioned by serious illness or serious accident.

3. To supply medicines and surgical dressings required, but if an outbreak of diphtheria occur, I do not agree to supply anti-toxine at my own expense.

In return for the above to receive as follows :

1. Fifty cents per month for each man employed.

2. Twenty-five cents for each vaccination.

3. In case an outbreak occur of any of the diseases required by law to be isolated, and it is necesary to make frequent visits to such patients, that I receive an additional remuneration of $5 for each visit,, but if arrangements can be made to isolate the patients in a building or a double-walled tent near to Haileybury, I would not expect any etxra charge.

My obligations towards the men to cease when they leave your employ.

(Signed) G. W. SMITH.

Ville Marie, Que., Oct. 31st, 1903.

During the year there were three outbreaks of infectious disease, for which the Province was liable, viz.:

Wa Wa City (smallpox).

Township of Neebing (smallpox).

Township of Mather (diphtheria).

And the details are briefly :

Wa Wa.—A settler had gone to St. Anne, Que, on a pilgrimage, and contracted the disease while visiting friends near Montreal. On his return home he was taken ill, and the disease spread to several others. Owing to the isolated position of the patients in the fall of the year, Dr. Anderson was placed in charge of the outbreak. The total expenditure was $1,037.45.

Township of Neebing.—A newly-arrived settler from one of the New England States developed the disease shortly after his arrival in an adjoining unorganized township, and, feeling ill, he went to Stanley, a settlement in this township, where he was quarantined by the local authorities and cared for by them. The expenses, for which this Board was liable, were $389.17.

Township Mather, Rainy River District.—In December, 1903, diphtheria borke out in the family of a settler, some 18 miles from Barwick, and the local health authorities of Chapple took charge of the case. The expenses, including cost of anti-toxin, were $178.25.

The only outbreak of smallpox occurring in a camp during the year was that reported in those of the Spanish Mills Pulp Company, at Biscotasing, in the month of December last. Two case from this camp arrived at Sudbury, and were there detained at the company's expense.

Special reports are appended on The smallpox outbreak in Essex County, The inspection of the constructed camps on the Temiskaming Railroad, on The outbreaks of scarlet fever in Port Hope and Rodney, on Diphtheria in Darlington Township, on The tannery nuisance at Elgin Mills, in York County, and on The tent wards at the Western Hospital, Toronto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Medical Inspector.

CHAPTER III.

REPORT OF JOHN A. AMYOT, M.D., BACTERIOLOGIST OF THE BOARD.

The work of the laboratories consists of routine examinations for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, and influenza, rabies, anthrax, actinomycosis, glanders, tuberculosis in animals, for diagnosis and release in diphtheria, for the bacteriological and chemical examinations of suspected waters, the examination of sewages, and the investigation of diseases in general, or whatever might affect public health. These investigations are usually carried on in the laboratories, but when occasion demands it, facilities are provided at the seat of trouble for whatever examination or investigations are needed. In 1902 a section of the laboratory was moved to Berlin, Ont., and remained there for six months, carrying on experiments looking to the elucidation of the sewage disposal problems of that town.

The examination of the specimens is done gratis, for the purpose of promoting the work of the Local Boards of Health, and to this end it is desirable that, as far as possible, they be sent through such channels. Often this would cause delay, and so vitiate the examinations and frustrate their usefulness. To avoid this, specimens are in most cases received directly from physicians and veterinarians. The reports thereon are sent by mail, or, when requested, by telegram, in the last case at the receiver's cost. In the case of reports on diphtheria diagnosis telegrams are always sent unless otherwise requested.

Samples may be sent by mail or express, and must be prepaid. Samples sent by post must comply with the regulations of the Post Office Department. These are that diseased tissue be carefully enclosed in specially constructed double tin cases, closely packed with absorbent matter, and with closely fitting screw caps. They then, when addressed to the Provincial Boards of Health or to Public Laboratories, pass at fifth-class rate. An endeavor is being made by the American Public Health Association to have such matter pass at letter rate in Mexico, United States and Canada; also to have a modification of the packing regulations. At the present time senders labor under considerable unnecessary difficulty. And yet some are extremely careless, and send specimens without taking even common precautions (a swab in an envelope). Such persons are liable before the law, and thoughtlessly careless of the public health. Besides, such specimens are subject to contamination. They are simply destroyed if the postoffice authorities have not already done it.

Senders of specimens should observe certain rules in forwarding them:

1. Always to address them to the Laboratories of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto.

2. Always to enclose with specimens their own names and addresses. Letters or cards and specimens often become separated in transit. We have several reports here now awaiting addresses to send them to.

3. The data-cards for specimens of sputa, exudate, blood and waters are to be filled out as much as possible in full. These are intended for statistical purposes. It has been decided not to send reports unless these cards are filled out. Of course, it can quite be understood that the data should be accurately given. These cards have been sent to all the physicians of the Province. More are sent on request. It is desirable that all results be reported to the Local Boards of Health.

4. In the case of samples of suspected tuberculosis sputa the morning material (not more than half an ounce) should be put in a clean, wide-mouthed bottle, provided with a well-fitting cork stopper. Nearly all screw-tops leak, giving rise to a good deal of danger in the handling of the specimen. When a positive result is once obtained no further examination will be made free of charge. When a negative result is obtained repeated samples will be examined until the physician is satisfied that tuberculosis is absent.

5. Samples of suspected diphtheria exudate, or specimens from convalescent cases, to determine the absence of the diphtheria bacilli, should be taken on sterile swabs, and for release from quarantine it is advised that swabs be taken from the nose as well as the throat. These swabs may easily be made by wrapping a little non-absorbent cotton (jeweler's cotton best) about the end of a stick or a piece of wire, preferably copper or aluminum wire, the cotton end need not be more than one half inch in length and a sixth of an inch thick. The swab should be sterilized along with the container, before smearing. This can be easily done in an ordinary cook-stove oven by the dry heat there in one hour's exposure, with the door of the oven closed. The fingers of the practitioner, as well as the cotton, might, independently of the patient, carry the bacilli.

6. Samples of suspected typhoid blood may be sent by letter, by allowing a few drops of blood to dry on a piece of clean, glazed writing-paper, preferably on a small piece of clean glass.

7. In the case of suspected rabies in dogs it is necessary that a portion of the spinal cord and medulla of the dog or animal be forwarded with as little delay as possible, taken from the animal immediately after its death, all under asceptic precautions, and this enclosed in a sterilized bottle, and the bottle packed in ice and sawdust.

8. In the casé of suspected actinomycosis a small portion of the diseased tissue may be placed in a sterile bottle and packed in ice.

9. In the case of other contagious diseases of animals it is necessary that small portions of the spleen and liver or intestines and any portion showing lesion, be removed with antiseptic precautions, enclosed in separate sterilized bottles, and the bottles packed in ice and sawdust. All precautions should be taken in these cases, especially in suspected anthrax and glanders, that there be no possibility of leakage, on account of the danger of spreading the disease. One drop of the blood of an anthrax animal is sufficient to spread the disease widely.

10. Malarial blood for examination should be spread thinly on a cover-glass or slide, with as little handling as possible, so as not to crush the blood corpuscles, and allowed to dry in the air before packing, in a tin box.

11. In the case of influenza, swabs may be taken in the same way as the swabs in diphtheria are taken, and with the same precautions.

12. Water Samples. The following regulations have been formulated by the Board in reference to whom examination will be made free and for a fee.

To the Local Board of Health :

Dear Sirs,—The equipment of the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health having been lately added to, facilities for the wider examination of municipal water supplies and proposed public supplies, and those waters, from whatever source, suspected of being the cause of disease, etc., are now provided for.

The following are entitled to the privileges of this Department of the Laboratory gratis :

1. Municipalities proposing the installation of public water supplies, or having reason to suspect present supplies, with investigation made, provided the samples are sent through the Medical Health Officer or Secretary of the Local Board of Health, and according to the form of instruction sent out by the Provincial Board of Health, the samples collected by any person appointed by the Local Board of Health. When necessary, an officer of the Provincial Board of Health, is at the call of the municipality to investigate conditions and collect samples provided the expenses entailed, other than those of the analyses, are paid by the municipality.

2. Medical Health Officers having reason to suspect any source of drinking water to be the cause of disease, provided they have the samples collected and forwarded accordnig to instructions sent out by the Provincial Board of Health.

The following may have samples of water analyzed on the payment of $5 for each sample, or $4 each when more than one is sent at a time, if collected and forwarded according to the form of instructions sent out by the Provincial Board of Health :

1. Such persons as are desirous of assuring themselves of the potability of their well water, or private source or a proposed one.

2. Such persons as have reason to suspect the purity of their well or private source.

3. Other private parties, as physicians, engineers, etc., wishing analyses for some sufficient reason.

In all cases where possible, application should be made to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health when special bottles will be expressed for the purpose of collecting samples, along with instructions for collecting the same.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant.

C. A. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Also, the following instructions should be followed in collecting water samples :

Instructions for Taking Samples of Water for Chemical and Bacterial Analysis.

1. The bottle provided having been rendered as nearly chemically and bacterially clean as is possible, the part of the stopper entering the neck of the bottle should not be allowed to touch anything whilst filling is being done, nor should it be removed until the filling is to be done, nor should any sealing-wax, etc., be applied to stopper after filling.

2. A piece of heavy cotton for chemical, a piece of rubber-dam for bacterial, and an elastic band are provided to tie the stopper down with.

3. The bottles should be carefully rinsed out with the water once or twice, then filled, and the stopper firmly placed in the bottle and tied down as indicated above.

4. When the sample is taken for bacteriological purposes it should be packed in ice to insure the stoppage of the growth of bacteria until the laboratory is reached. Each bottle should be completely surrounded by pounded ice, with no sawdust intervening, the whole to be surrounded by a piece of cotton cloth. Arrange each sample separately in this manner, and then must be packed in sawdust, having bits of ice scattered through it, in order to keep the temperature of the water near the freezing point. The box should be comparatively large. When the sample is for chemical analysis only, packing in sawdust only is necessary.

5. The box should be forwarded, prepaid, by express, to the laboratory with as little delay as possible in order that its contents do not change their composition. Samples should not be sent on Saturday, nor reach the laboratory on that day.

6. The "data-card" and "designation-card" should be carefully and fully filled in. The data are for supplying material to interpret the results of analysis by as well as for statistical purposes.

7. It has been decided that specimens will not be examined until these data are given.

8. The box should be addressed as follows:

DR. JOHN A. AMYOT,

Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto.

The examination of urine, of blood, (except Widal reaction) stomach contents, faeces, tumors, and other tissues, for clinical purposes, and is not directly in the interest of public health and is not a part of the work of the laboratories under the Public Health Act, and therefore, should any be sent to the Provincial Laboratories, they will be turned over to some pathologist for examination, when a fee will be charged.

The laboratories are open every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays and holidays, when they are open until 1 p.m.

Three mails are received daily, 9 a.m., 12 m., and 4 p.m.

Diphtheria Diagnosis.—No outfits are sent to practitioners for the forwarding of swabs. Ontario is a large Province, and in the outlying districts medical officers are widely scattered. Swabs are accordingly received after the device of each sender. It is very rarely that a sterile swab is received. On the whole, and so far as diphtheria is concerned, the results have been satisfactory. Some of the specimens, not being packed according to post office regulations, have been detained in dead letter department, but have, even after two or three weeks, shown in most cases fair growth, when complete drying out has not taken place. On one occasion, after two months' detention, a good growth of diphtheria bacilli was got. Some practitioners, in making up swabs, have used cedar wood. We have found when these were delayed a couple of days the bacilli was almost invariably killed out (volatile oil of cedar?) We have not made it a habit to make a direct swab examination on receipt of specimen, preferring rather to incubate after smearing a blood serum medium. The cultures are incubated as soon as possible after receipt. The examination is made the first thing on the following morning, and reports sent; the cases for diagnosis by telegram, if for release, unless otherwise requested, by mail. Cards are sent for both release and diagnosis reports as well. Telegrams are sent at the physician's expense. We trust to the morphology entirely for the recognition of the bacilli; keeping in mind always that these organisms found are not at all times necessarily virulent to the patient immediately concerned. The ideal method would be to test the virulence, but this is a process requiring considerable time, and would be entirely out of the question for practical everyday work. Organisms, non-virulent in one subject may become very virulent to the next. The purposes of public health are secured by the finding of the bacillus or not. When the result is positive, that is, shows the bacilli of diphtheria, the patient is isolated. The patient is dangerous to those about him until he is free from the bacilli, though they may be showing no reaction at all with their host. Many municipalities now require a negative result, or absence of the bacilli, before raising quarantine. Where this rule has been in force it has proved very satisfactory in limiting the prevalence of diphtheria. In this Province one negative has been considered sufficient for release. Hill, of Bolton, quotes statistics showing that, after one negative, 30 per cent. of the total positive persons go out of isolation with bacilli still present. On this account there is a growing feeling amongst health officers that two consecutive negative cultures should be required. The same authority quotes results which go to show that when this is required only from 1 to 3 per cent. are releasd still infective. A normal looking throat may harbor the bacilli for a long time. Such a case might, if let go, spread diphtheria very widely. Some years ago a patient was let go from one of the city hospitals, he being thought to be free from infective ba-

cilli. He became the centre for 25 cases in a district where diphtheria had not previously existed.

Some diphtheria cases fail to show the bacilli of diphtheria sometimes even after several searches. This is rare. The bacilli are found in 80 per cent. at the first culture if the swab be carefully taken, and no harmful agent comes in contact with the bacilli on their journey to the culture tube from the patient's throat.

Typhoid Fever. — Examinations of blood by the "Widal Reaction" are made for the diagnosis of typhoid fever. The physicians send a drop or two of blood dried on glazed paper. For the examination a sufficient quantity of sterilized water to make a decided amber color is placed on the blood. This quantity corresponds as closely as practicable under the circumstances to a dilution of one in ten. A loopful of this mixed with a loopful of a 24 hours' growth of typhoid bacilli, in nitrient broth, from an agar growth of one month old, gives a dilution of one in twenty, the dilution ordinarily admitted, to the best under practical laboratory conditions. A hanging drop is then made, an hour being allowed for the completion of the reaction. Reactions often take place much quicker (10 minutes even). A typical reaction is where there is a decided clumping of the bacilli, with, at the same time, a stoppage of the mobility of the bacilli. Sometimes clumping, sometimes stoppage of motility alone is observed. Such a reaction is not typical, merely suspicious, and in these cases request is made for other samples if symptoms should still continue. If neither takes place there is no reaction. A positive reaction is conclusive evidence of typhoid to the extent of 95 per cent. All typhoid cases do not show the reactions; fully 90 per cent. do, though, at some one time or another during the course of the disease. One case during the last year showed it typically on the twenty-sixth day, though the test had been made on several times previously to this day with negative results. The reaction at times is got for weeks, and even months, after an attack of typhoid fever. Rarely during a second attack of the fever. In 5 per cent. of the cases proving positive the disease is not typhoid. The personal element in pronouncing on the reaction is accountable for some of this 5 per cent., the rest is difficult to account. With all its faults, the Widal reaction for typhoid fever is an extremely valuable, though not a positive, evidence of its presence. To insure a continued run of one month old cultures a new agar smear is made each night and kept in the refrigerator for the next month's work. The reaction of both the broth and the agar used is plus 5 to phenolphthalein. This reaction has seemed to give us the best results in making this test.

Tuberculosis.—Under this heading sputa from cases suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, discharges from lesions suspected of being tuberculous, urine from urinary cases, tissues from animals suspected of having died from this disease, where the meat is exposed for sale as food, are sent to the laboratories. The staining method is the one chiefly used in making the diagnosis. The staining is done on glass slides, no cover-glasses being used. In the case of sputum the habit is to take four loopsful from four of the most suspicious looking portions of the specimen, the same in the case of discharges from other lesions. Second slides are not made. The four loopsful correspond to four slides. It has been found by Hill that the bacilli were found in second slides in only about 1 per cent. of double examinations, and our own observations go to substantiate this. In the case of urine a preparatory centrifuging at high velocity is done before taking the four loopsful. This is stained by the ordinary carbol fuchsin stain, and decolorized by a solution containing three parts of HCl in 97 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol, counterstaining in methylene blue. If none appear another sample is requested. In the case of discharge from other lesions than pulmonary, or from urine, in which the bacilli are not found, and it is often difficult to find them in these cases, if other pathogenic organisms are not present in too large numbers the guinea pig is had recourse to. In the case of tissue microscopic sections are made by the freezing method, and search made for the lesions so nearly characteristic of tuberculosis. The meat is condemned if the lesions or the bacilli are found.

Malaria.—We have very little indeed of this disease in Ontario. Many practitioners who have practised for years not meeting a single case. For its diagnosis staining of cover-glass smears of blood is made. Futcher's modified method is still used as follows :—Fixation in .25—.5 per cent., formaldehyde in 90 per cent. alcohol, staining in carbol-thionin (50 per cent. al-

coholic solution of thionin 20 c.c., 2 per cent. carbolic acid solution in water 100 c.c.), for 10 to 15 minutes, wash in water, dry and mount. It has given us good results.

Glanders.—None has been met with during the year. It is fortunately a very rare disease in Ontario. The method employed for its diagnosis is that recommended by Hill (Twenty-eighth Annual Report, Boston City), viz.: "Take a swab of absorbent cotton from the suspected mucous membrane or lesion of the animal, so as to get as much of the suspected material as possible. This on receipt is shaken thoroughly in 5 c.c. of sterile water." The resulting suspension is injected into the peritoneal cavity of a male guinea pig or tom cat. A positive or a negative diagnosis is usually based upon the development or non-development of scrotal adhesive inflammation in from two to seven days, after further examination of the tissues in every case for the isolation of the organism. The lesions in the testes of the animal in a typical case are typical pin-head pussy pearls. The guinea-pigs frequently die from sepsis before the typical lesions have had time to develop from mixed infection, and then requiring a repetition of the inoculation. Cultures and smears should be made, of course, from the original material.

Rabies.—No specimens have been reported in the Province during this past year. The method employed in the diagnosis of this disease is to make an emulsion of about a gramme of the spinal cord or brain of the suspected animal in 10 c.c. of sterilized water, taking all precautions to prevent as much as possible any chance of mixed infection. This emulsion is filtered through cotton and afterwards paper, and injected subdurally into the cranium of a healthy rabbit. The dura is exposed by trephining a full grown rabbit at a point just posterior to a line joining the centres of the eyes. The diagnosis is made on the appearance of paralysis or convulsions, after fourteen days, if other diseases can be excluded by the autopsy and cultures from the organs and blood. Certain rabetic, tubercles are very suggestive in examining sections of the cord brain and ganglia. Two animals at least should be used, on account of accidents from injury and mixed infections. In the meantime if the original specimens have arrived in a good state of preservation, some of the basal or dorsal root ganglia are hardened and sectioned for the rabetic tubercles, which appear in place of the degenerated ganglion—nerve cells. Their presence makes at least good confirmatory evidence.

Influenza—This is examined for directly from the swab, and secondarily by culture. The best medium for this purpose is blood serum, from which all the red corpuscles have not been extracted. The medium is greyish brown in color. It is best placed in shallow metal boxes, after the method of the Chicago Board of Health. Impression smears are to be made, after an overnight incubation. The characteristic bacilli then stand out in contrast to the others forms so sure to be present.

Anthrax.—The organs, preferably the spleen of the animals having died suspected of this disease, are taken out with all possible aseptic precautions. From these, smears for staining are made. At the same time an emulsion in sterilized water from a shaken portion of the tissue is injected subcutaneously into guinea-pigs, and inoculations made on the various culture media. The diagnosis is made on the characteristic morphology and cultural peculiarities of the primary sowings, and on the recovery of the same organisms from the organs and blood of the experimental animal, which usually dies in from 36 to 72 hours. Duplicates and controls are always made. In England a post-mortem is not allowed on large animals known to have died from anthrax, because if the body be opened and the blood shed spores develop and the generation is prolonged indefinitely, whereas if not opened the bacilli do not form spores, and very soon die out from the effect of the presence of saprophytic bacteria.

Actinomycosis.—The method here is,—finding by the direct examination of the softened centres or discharge from the suspected tissues of the "sulphur granule," the microscopic, after staining the fungus with methylene blue, and finally after hardening in alcohol, and formaldehyde, to section and stain with either picro-carmine or haematoxylin, and then looking for the ray-fungus, combined with the granulomatous formation in the tissues affected.

Waters.—These are examined for public health purposes only. Commercial, mineral waters, etc., are not examined except for the discovery of pollution. Water is examined physically, chemically and biologically. Under the head of physical examination, turbidity is taken note of, especially for the microscopic examination of the precipitates for inorganic substances, but especially for vegetable and animal tissues. The color is taken note of. The odor is looked for as to a possible indication of the source of pollution.

Chemical Examination.—In these laboratories since the examinations are carried on chiefly for the discovery of organic pollution, the principal of these is the nitrogenous, that is the substances of proteid origin, those arising from animals and plants. Nature's chief method of disposing of these is to convert them into ammonia, then into nitrites and nitrates, only an inconsiderable quantity going off as pure nitrogen. In our analyses we then look for these substances, viz., the free ammonia, the nitrites and nitrates, the products of decomposition, and finally the albuminoid materials not yet decomposed, are sought for. We have been in the habit of taking the nitrites and nitrates together in the analysis.

1. Nitrites and Nitrates. These are the end products of the decomposition of nitrogenous organic bodies. In the analysis we convert the nitrogen of these into ammonia by electrolysis by the use of the copper-zinc couple. Then distill off the freed ammonia, which until the heating remains in solution.

2. Free Ammonia. This represents roughly the first stage in the decomposition of the nitrogenous organic compounds. This is recovered by distillation and estimated.

3. Albuminoid Material. This is the nitrogenous organic matter that has not yet undergone decomposition into free ammonia or nitrites and nitrates. During the analysis this is converted by the action of an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate into free ammonia. This remains in solution, and is distilled off. The sum of all three ammonias represents the original quantity of decomposable nitrogenous organic matter in the water under examination. This organic matter may have originated from vegetable or animal sources. For instance, a considerable quantity of this nitrogenous material is found in peaty waters, almost purely vegetable in origin. A barnyard or a backyard well containing much organic nitrogen would probably have got it from animals in yards from the privies of the backyard, or from the dish waters thrown out on the soil. It has got into the well by seepage. Leaving aside the aesthetic, this organic matter of itself is not of much consequence. The danger of it lies in the fact that it is just such food material that pathogenic bacteria thrive on. Bacteria will soon die in pure distilled water, but may thrive in a polluted water or water which has organic matter in, especially nitrogenous organic matter, which acts as food for these bacteria. Only a very small quantity of this is needed as food material. That from an animal source is more dangerous than that from a vegetable one. It offers a better food material for the pathogenic bacteria, and, besides, unfortunately, it also may have in it the products of the putrefaction that has gone on somewhere else before reaching the well. Canned meat is usually poisonous on account of these products. The same kind of materials may be found in water. The chief danger, though, is that a food material is offered the bacteria if by accident the water should become infected. The other substances looked for regularly in waters under examination are :

Oxygen Consumed. This represents all the oxidizable organic matters in the water, the nitrogenous, that has been spoken of above, plus those that contain no nitrogen, the coloring matters of plants, tannins, starches, sugars, etc. Of course, in waters polluted from vegetable sources, these substances are present in advanced quantities. In animal polluted ones they are in less quantities comparatively. Alone the results obtained by this analysis are not of very great value, but in conjunction with the ammonia, results help us to determine as to whether the source of pollution is animal or vegetable. Our method of procedure in this analysis is ten minutes boiling with acid permanganate of potash.

Chlorine. All waters have some chlorine in them derived from the earth. Each locality has its own standard, and, just as with the above substances (the ammonia and the oxygen consuming materials), the standard for each locality must be known in order to draw any conclusion from the results of the examination. The only source of chlorine in waters other than from salt mines and deposits, is animal, through their urine, or their washing and kitchen slops. An excess above the normal local standard points to animal pollution. Usually when this is found, the ammonias and the oxygen consuming materials are found in increased quantities also. It gives a very fairly accurate indication of seepage from animal sources.

Hardness. Is estimated both as to temporary and permanent when public supplies are being examined. Hardness in this Province is rarely of directly hygienic consequence.

Bacteriological Examination. Under this heading counts of all bacteria in yards or from faecal matter lying about

the water from standard quantities (1.c.c.) are made. Examinations for colon bacilli, streptococci, and staphylococci, and other forms that might be suspected as present.

Bacterial Counts. When water is absolutely pure, bacteria cannot grow in it. Any nutritive organic matter makes it habitable by bacteria. The more there is present of this matter, the better the water becomes as a medium for bacterial growth. A large number of bacteria usually means a large quantity of organic pollution. No water in nature is absolutely free of organic matter; but, as being more or less, is more or less capable of giving harbor to bacteria. Every source of water has a more or less elastic number standard of bacterial inhabitants. In general, when many bacteria are present, we infer there is much organic matter in the water. But the chief value in a water, and this when its standard content is known, is as an indicator of pollution. Where waters are examined daily, this increase in bacteria is the most valuable indicator of pollution. An individual sample may have a large number of bacteria from some local cause (a bit of bread or other organic matter—a leaf, say), and not signify much, but when several show the increase, and the waters are widely taken, there is good evidence of pollution. Of course, count takes no account of the quality of the bacteria as to whether they are disease-producing or not, simply that they are increased in number, and, therefore, presumptive evidence, at least, that the organic matter in the water is present in increased quantity over the normal standard. Many good lake waters do not show more than 25 per cubic centimeter measure of the water. A leak in a conduit pipe, such as happened at Kingston, on the way inshore, through presumable sewage-polluted water, was shown by increased number up to thousands per cubic centimeter. For a count of bacteria to be of much value the water should be taken with much care. The examination cultures should be made with as little delay as possible after the water is taken, an hour, say, or if the specimen be encased in ice ten or twelve hours after collection. If these precautions are not taken, multiplication takes place in the bottle, and as bacteria divide when everything is favorable as to nutrition, moisture, and temperature, once every half or one hour, one would not know where one was at at the end of ten or twelve hours' time. Counts are not made for ordinary well water arriving here for analysis, because of the difficulty of knowing what has happened since shipment, and also from the lack of knowledge usually of the bacterial standard numerically of that particular well's water.

Colon-bacilli. These are bacilli that normally inhabit the intestine of man and animals, especially of such animals that live with man—the domesticated animals—animals likely to be carriers of man's disease organisms. These colon-bacilli grow easily in waters, especially in waters already polluted with organic matter. They do not usually come through the earth with the water, but blow into the well from the top, carried there as dust or filth from barnyards or from faecal matter lying about in the neighborhood. A common method of entrance is from dirty boots, or the badly-fitting cover of the well. Very few wells have water-tight tops. It has been pretty conclusively proven that colon-bacilli is of themselves will give rise to infections of the human subject resembling very closely typhoid fever, whether the bacilli come from man or animal sources. This colon-bacilli disease runs a course very like that of typhoid fever, and lasts sometimes as long, usually only a couple of weeks, but, nevertheless, has its percentage mortality as well as typhoid fever has. There is no way of distinguishing those colon-bacilli coming from animal sources from those coming from the human subject. When these bacilli are present in such numbers as to be recoverable from 1 c. c. of the water under analysis, they are presumably in large enough number to cause disease, if taken in by a prepared subject. Then, again, where typhoid fever has already broken out, and the source of infection or spread is sought, and we find colon-bacilli in the drinking water, since colon-bacilli are intestinal organisms, we suspect strongly that the typhoid bacilli are there also. Typhoid bacilli, on account of certain serious difficulties, are rarely looked for in waters: first, they are usually all gone by the time examinations are made; they die out very quickly in waters (two weeks usually). Then there are many cultural difficulties that cast too much doubt on the after results. Then, again, the search is too long a one for ordinary routine work. When the colon-bacillus is found, the water is dangerously polluted, and might cause disease simply from colon-bacilli, but is apt to have the typhoid bacilli present with them. Such a water will usually spread the disease. The discovery of the colon-bacillus is of especial value when waters whose bacterial flora is already known, as where a lake water is

being used, or where a water is being filtered and a bacterial check is being made from day to day. At Kingston the discovery of this bacillus lead to a thorough examination of the city's conduit pipe. Typhoid in an epidemic form had broken out in the city; a break near inshore was found. This was stopped The colon-bacilli disappeared from the water; the typhoid fever also stopped spreading after the repair, though the repairing was done at the season when typhoid usually begins to become especially troublesome in this country, especially along the great lake fronts.

About 80 per cent. of well waters showing colon-bacilli, also show by increased chlorine and nitrogenous content undoubted pollution, from man or animal. Waters are found chemically impure without colon-bacili being present. These waters we look on as dangerous, because they have the nutritive material that would cause infective bacteria to thrive in them if they should get in, and would become especially dangerous if colon-bacilli were to find their way into them. Colon-bacilli are sometimes found in waters without these waters showing an increase in chemical constituents. They probably will die out soon; they are usually in very small number, and usually in a weakly condition. Such a water is worth watching, but not considered in itself very risky.

Streptococci and Staphylococci. These are bacteria which, though found in nature away from animals, as a rule live only a short time away from them When found in water, especially the streptococci, they are looked on as very strong presumptive evidence, at least of recent animal pollution of a water. When combined with colon-bacilli, it is the habit to look on them as indication of an especially serious pollution of a water. Like the colon-bacilli, these are usually found in connection with strong chemical evidences of pollution also.

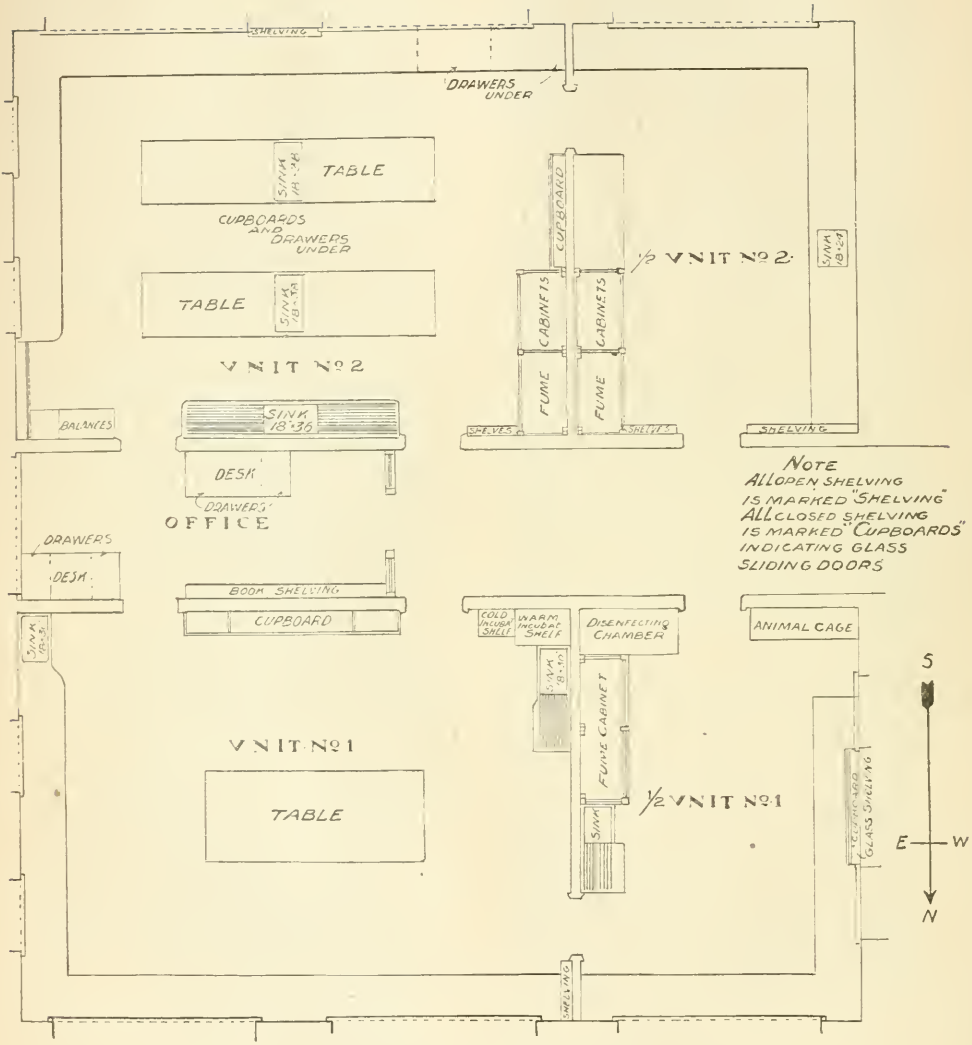
Other Pathogenic Bacteria. Fortunately in this country, search for the organism of Asiatic cholera has not had to be searched for. This is a water-borne disease distinctly. Anthrax in cattle is usually borne by water to pasture fields. The bacilli have been found in waters. The most notable is that by Dr. Russell, in Wisconsin.

Preparation of Media. This is prepared after the methods recommended by the Committee on Media of the Laboratory Section of the American Public Health Association, as reported in 1895 and again in 1901, except as to the immediate technique of preparation. In this I have followed Dr. Hill's method for the preparation of the three principal media (broth, gelatine and agr), 28th Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of Boston.

Storage of Media. This is done in an especially constructed refrigerator. This has its ice contained in an upper corner, the cold air dropping then under a partition rising up the other side, then through an opening above the partition repassing over the ice again and again. It keeps the air dry enough not to evaporate too rapidly, and sufficient not to have the tubes always moist and sticky, as in the older form of refrigerator.

Description of New Laboratories

The laboratory has been moved from the Biological Building of the University of Toronto to more commodious quarters in the new Medical Buildings. We have now over three times as much floor space as in the old quarters, and besides have our laboratories fitted up to our needs, and are prepared for future demands, and these are increasing constantly as methods for discovering and coping with disease advance. The following plate shows the extent and arrangement of the different rooms, with the arrangement of the principal apparatus:



Plan of Laboratories of the Board.

Anthrax. An investigation of a very interesting, long-continued series of anthrax cases was made at Ancaster. In the summer of 1902, on a farm adjoining the village, some four cattle died after a very short illness. The veterinary surgeon, after the hint of the owner, pronounced them cases of anthrax, except one of them. He thought the cow had died of something else, and did an autopsy. This was done on the barn floor. Considerable bloody fluid ran over on the floor and down into the basement "root cellar" below, from the peritoneal and pleural cavities of the carcass. The lesions did not seem definite enough for him to call it anthrax. The other three bodies were burned: this one was dragged to the opposite side of the road and buried in an oat field.

In the fall of that year the mangolds were stored in the cellar below the barn floor, where the autopsy had been done in the summer. As soon as the cattle were "tied in," these were fed to them. When those mangolds were reached that were lying on the ground that the body fluids at the autopsy had run upon three toms of anthraz. The carcasses were burned. About April of 1903 an animal died that was quartered in one of the stalls, where earlier the others had died. It had all the symptoms of anthrax. The animal's carcass was put in a shallow hole and covered with lime. However, one foot stood out clear from the lime. At the time of my visit I took material from this foot, from the walls of the barn-basement where the fluid had run down the previous summer at the autopsy, also took some material from the cow's carcass that had been buried in the field across the road. All the specimens showed the bacilli of anthrax.

On extensive inquiry, I found that cattle and horses had died on this farm, and a couple to the east of it. All the farms were situated on the low land to the west of a small stream which ran north across the main street of the village. From time to time (every year or two, sometimes three years apart) batches of three or four, away back thirty years, and some said even more, died after short illnesses. Some suspected poisoning. They were all in this particular district, north of the road and west of the stream, on its flooding side. These outbreaks usually took place in seasons where pasture fails at other places. The flat lands are then in greater demand for this purpose. No cases have ever been known east of the stream nor south of the main road. During the spring of 1903 an animal died on a neighboring high land farm, whose symptoms resembled anthrax very much. On inquiry it was found that the owner had during the previous summer hauled some "nice black earth" from the banks of a stream flowing through one of the infected farms not very far from where some supposedly anthrax cattle had been buried.

Near where the stream crossed the main road were the ruins of an old tannery that had been burned some twenty-eight years previously. On enquiry it was found that the tannery had employed only two or three men, and had tanned only local hides. The tanbark had been hauled to different farms in the neighborhood, the only ones showing anthrax out of the many being in that low-land corner to the north of the main road, and to the west of the stream above mentioned. Other and extensive ruins were found just south and north of the main road on the stream, which had been a woollen mill, employing generally 150 hands. This had burned down some twenty-five years before, after running a great number of years. This district is one of the oldest about Hamilton; in fact even older than Hamilton itself. There never was enough wool grown in this district, though, to keep the mill going continuously. I have found since on further enquiry that "foreign wool" was used as well as domestic" in the mills. It is altogether likely the anthrax originated from this mill, and not from the tannery.

This Ancaster outbreak is of interest in showing us here the longevity of anthrax infection, each outbreak, of course, giving it new life. The gradual spread is ominous. Again, it is of interest in the presumptive evidence of its origin from the woollen mills, and a mill using "foreign wool." Ancaster is not unique in this respect, for we have in this Province already another locality where anthrax in cattle and man has originated most likely from "foreign wool" washings. Six of our large tannery districts have anthrax in them. All these tanneries use foreign hides. Some action would seem indicated to control the importation of this dread disease any farther into our country.

Anthrax in the Human Subject. One case came under our observation during the year. This man was a rough freight-handler at one of the Toronto railroad freight sheds. It devolved upon him to handle any sort of hides, and he became infected. The lesion was removed widely by incision, swabbed out with pure carbolic acid. The man immediately recovered. This disease was local in him, as it is so frequently in the human subject. Not that it remains local. As

a rule it later becomes generalized unless removed, as in this case. The bacilli were recovered in this case, first from some of the serum of the lesion, later on from the removed tissue.

Water Examinations. The most interesting of these was in connection with a typhoid outbreak in the City of Kingston. Typhoid fever had become epidemic. On analysis the city water was discovered to have colon bacilli and streptococci present in many samples. Both of the organisms are presumptive evidence at least of sewage pollution. When a series of specimens were examined at 100 and 200 feet ditances inland from the intake, those near the intake did not show the organisms. Those near the shore did. The sewers of the city empty inshore. The city depends on the general St. Lawrence River currents to carry the sewage away from the intake. The conduit pipe, though, is simply laid on the bottom, and passes through this sewage zone. The analytical results presumed a leak in the conduit. A careful search was made, and a large opening found some five hundred feet out from shore. On enquiry it was learned that a vessel had its anchor foul there during the previous fall. Tugs tried to pull it up, the chain broke, and the anchor was left and found at the break. This break allowed a comparatively large quantity of inshore water to enter the conduit. This was stopped by overlapping hoops (not a very complete job), but, nevertheless, new cases in the course of a couple of weeks became much less numerous. Why will not city councils face facts. The analysis after the repair showed almost complete absence of colon bacilli, only an occasional sample showing them. The chemical examinations were never definite enough to indicate this break. Of course we were not on the ground, and had not enough comparative data from which we could work. The presence of colon bacilli in such a water would seem to be of the greatest value.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THEIR ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact, in the voluminous literature of political economy on the functions of Governments in their relations to questions of national defence, international trade, and international development, and the care of the rights of the individual, that I have found in none, even of the most comprehensive works on the subject, a single chapter dealing specifically with the subject which has been chosen for this chapter.

It is quite true that sanitarians and prominent members of the medical profession have frequently illustrated, by the effect upon trade and by the losses which a country or a community may sustain, the costliness of epidemics, and, by estimating the value to the State of the labor of a man, have measured the productive losses to any country through deaths of wage-earners from preventable disease. But I find nowhere any clear and well-balanced study of the problem of "what are the clear and indefeasible rights of, say, the individual or his family, when attacked with a serious communicable disease, of the neighbor or other fellow-citizen who may be exposed to the danger of contracting the disease, and of the community or State, in which an epidemic occurs, in connection with such a disease."

It is manifest, however, that it is a sociological question of the highest possible interest, whether considered from the vital, commercial, or philanthropic standpoint; and that it must admit, like other similar problems, of some adequate solution, and the discovery of some underlying principles or axioms upon which intelligent continuity of action, whether of the State or the individual, may be based.

If we may be permitted to surmise why writers on economics, from Plato's time to almost the present, have omitted to treat of this question, I am inclined to think we shall find that the lack, until the last quarter of a century, even in the medical profession, of any accurate knowledge of the origin or exciting causes of communicable diseases, together with the not yet wholly eradicated idea that they are marks of divine displeasure, has prevented writers from dealing with the question in any broad or philanthropic manner.

From earliest historical times, the gods, as Moloch, have demanded the costliest sacrifice, and even the first-born child was not to be kept back from him; and when Malthus, the philosopher, wrote in 1803: Diseases, instead of being the inevitable afflictions of Providence, are indications that we have offended against some of the laws of nature," it must have caused a shock, like some of his other theories, to those who had hitherto been accustomed to measure the attitude of the Almighty to His creatures by the degree of their individual or general prosperity.

We may, in order to have some modern starting point, use the dictum of Jeremy Bentham, the good old eighteenth century utilitarian philosopher, that "the greatest good to the greatest number," or as put by Dr. Martineau, "from each for himself to each for all," as being as good a practical guide to action to-day as when it was written, since it is based upon the principle laid down by the Master of all ages, that "Whatsoever ye would that men do unto you, do ye so even to them."

We must then briefly enquire in what ways society may deal, under our existing knowledge and ethical ideas with the serious communicable diseases. We may start from either end, either from the standpoint of the individual, or that of society or the State, since any principles which are scientifically correct, will be applicable equally to both.

The Individual. Eliminating the punitive idea from the situation, we must view the individual who contracts a contagious disease as the subject of the operation of some natural law, discovered or hidden; and while from the ethical standpoint there may be personal responsibility on his part through ignorance, rash exposure, lessening of the defences through over-work or dissipation, all modern humanitarian sentiment will look upon such a one, to use a common expression, as the "victim of circumstances." Especially must we say this of the helpless child, the commonest victim of these maladies, even though parents may have been culpable or negligent. Toward such an one our attitude must not be that of the ancient who cried, "Room for the leper, room," but exactly the opposite, viz., that of one with the active sympathy of human brotherhood, which, fortunately, modern science enables us to practice without the exercise of any great personal heroism. For such an one, then, we are expected to act with a view to his highest welfare, by giving to him every

opportunity through housing, medical care, and nursing, to proceed to a safe and speedy recovery.

The Family of the Individual. As with the growth of society up from the individual in barbarism, the problem now becomes more complex. The lives of other members of the family must, if possible, be protected, and from the humanitarian standpoint, it is quite clear that not alone the sick child, but his brother, sister, play-mate, and school-mate, must, if possible, be considered; while from the economic standpoint the father, etc., as a wage-earner, enters into the problem.

The Community and State. Enlarge the problem so that its true proportions may be seen, as that where virulent smallpox invades a city, as it did Cleveland, Ohio, in 1902, or Galt, Ontario, a little later; or suppose cholera, as invading Western Europe via the Mediterranean, or the plague America, via Vancouver, and it is quite apparent that the commercial and economic phase assumes a prominence over-topping all academic questions of individual or family rights. The matter to be dealt with under these circumstances has passed, as when war is declared beyond the subtle refinements of diplomacy, and becomes a battle of giants—the patriotism of Theseus against a devouring Minotaur.

What, then, are the scientific, and, therefore, in my judgment, necessarily the ethical and practical demands of the situation when a child is attacked? Assume the case to be in a farm-house, and it is quite apparent that with the restriction of the patient at home, the keeping of children from school, and those nursing the child from the public, and the public from the house, that the public safety is amply guarded. The difficulty, however, continues to exist, that the farm-house is an hospital, that all will depend upon the size of the house, the complete isolation therein of the nurse, and the maintenance of such isolation for a period of six weeks. What the practical results of such a procedure are in dealing, say, with scarlet fever, may be judged from the fact, that it is comparatively seldom that one case occurs in a family of children without others taking it, and that a general house infection results as being possible, there is still another feature of the situation we must consider. Quarantine of the several school children and loss of time have been inevitable; and if there are older persons in the house their quarantine in the benefit of the public has, or ought to, have been insisted upon; while the final outlay, in the shape of a complete disinfection, which to be thorough is costly, is, of course, inevitable.

Should, however, a similar outbreak occur in a house in town, it may be said that the same methods may be carried out equally well. Does our experience confirm this?

A few weeks ago a cottage in this city was placarded for scarlet fever, and a day or two later the patient, a girl, was dead. The mother of the house, while crape was on the door, had her infant on the street in its carriage, a necessary thing for the poor child, indeed, but with the result that the neighbors' children approached, and even kissed the child. A day or two later the infant had scarlet fever. It is apparent that the case in the country and that in the town are, from the public standpoint quite different.

Clearly the problem as it affects the neighbors and the public in the city is not solved in the given circumstances.

I have thus broadly stated the case in order that we may give a proper value to the various factors entering into the problem. We see in the instance just given the first case dead, the mother of the child who was sister of the patient, in the difficult position of trying to protect both, and, as the result has shown, protecting neither.

I have during the past twenty years endeavored not only to investigate conditions and judge of the broad results viewed from the scientific standpoint, but also the bearing of particular features of public health acts in so far as they have affected the vital and material interests of our communities. Anyone who has followed the legislation of the past century in countries such as England, must have often thought of the amazing change from laws of Draconian severity, whereby even as late as 1839 there were one hundred and twenty-nine offences for which death was the penalty to those of the present day. The old statute of 1774 provided that if a ship's captain entered the port of Quebec, coming from a port where contagious disease prevailed, without first anchoring off shore and notifying the authorities, he was liable to be hanged forthwith; while today the person who even knowingly exposes a neighbor's child to a fatal disease is often excused, and practically never punished.

It is quite clear, therefore, that what our laws demand is a *via media*, some common ground whereby the highest good to the largest number may result. It is now nineteen years since the Public Health Act of Ontario was modelled largely on the English Public Health Act, consolidated in 1875; and the more I have

seen the practical operation of its provisions, the more I have wondered at the practical wisdom in, and the exactness of its clauses for dealing with contagious diseases, in so far as exact knowledge regarding the several diseases had advanced at that time. I shall refer to only two or three of them.

The State says to the physician: Whenever you know that you have in your practice a dangerous communicable disease, you and the householder must both notify the State, that is, a municipal officer. Why does the State require this? Because experience has shown that the individual householder may not know or appreciate the dangerous element his household may become in the community, or he may be too much concerned about the immediate inconvenience to which he may be put, to be capable of judging the situation impartially as regards the public.

Further, in so far as he exercises an influence on the family physician, he makes it difficult for the latter to act independently of this view of the matter.

The Act next says, the municipality having been informed, necessarily must interest itself in the case, and under liability to damage for neglect must take such steps as the Act provides for the protection of the public. For instance, Sect. 93 of the Public Health Act states that the health authorities on being notified of a case of dangerous communicable disease "shall at once make effective provision in the manner which to them seems best for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house or otherwise isolating him, if it can be done without danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him at his cost and charge, or the cost of his parents or other person or persons liable for his support, if able to pay the same, otherwise at the cost and charge of the municipality." The spirit and intention of this clause are so clearly and admirably expressed, that now, at the end of twenty years, I think there is none of us who could suggest a word which would improve it. It clearly contains the idea that if a disease is contagious, it will infect non-immunized persons, if they are exposed to it; and in 1885, during the great smallpox epidemic, Sir Oliver Mowat gave greater definiteness to a clause in the Smallpox Regulations, which require that not only must a patient sick of smallpox be removed to an isolated building or hospital tent, but that all exposed persons be placed in a separate house and be vaccinated, and kept under observation until the incubation is over.

These clauses have their necessary corollary in Section 106 of the Act, which provides that the municipality, if it has not already provided, must provide an hospital to which such cases may be removed, and in which persons may be treated by their own physicians, and at their own expense.

I have given the substance of these clauses, because in a remarkable way they serve to bring out the bearing of the Public Health Act, as it deals first with the liberty of the individual, and, second, with the way in which it associates the liberty of one person with the interests of another.

All modern writers in dealing with the "Functions of Government," take as one of their starting points this so-called "principle of natural liberty, laisiz-faire, or minimum interference." The philosopher Adam Smith says:— "Every man is left free to follow out his own interest in his own way," adding the remarkable caveat, "as long as he does not violate the laws of justice." It is, therefore, evident, that with regard to the matter under consideration we have, if possible, to determine what the laws of justice are; and having this decided, we must then apply to the case the practical rule as regards Governmental action, viz.: "That through the whole range of Governmental functions, the line of demarcation between the necessary and the optional is equally variable and uncertain."

If, then, the interests of the several persons already referred to are to receive equal justice and consideration, and if we have shown how intimate the relations of one to another are, it is apparent that the application of the last rule is comparatively easy. Thus it may be, and, indeed is, necessary to apply to an outbreak of virulent scarlatina a positive line of action by regulations, which might be unnecessary with an outbreak of measles. Hence it is apparent that, as Prof. Nicholson, of Edinburgh, remarks in his sociology, "The functions of Government are so varied and complex as to elude any simple classification."

The older writers of the utilitarian school of philosophy, taught with much plausibility, that self-interest, properly interpreted, was equally the public interest; but it is plain that "self-interest is a variable conception," as from the very nature of things it must be, depending upon the ethical plane upon which the thought of any individual mind finds itself. That this conception of self-interest coincides with the correctness of the scientific principles underlying any course of action, whether dealing with wages, production, defence of the State, or the protection of the individual, must, I think, be admitted.

Benjamin Kidd, in his work on "Social Evolution," states, what all will agree with, "that among the nations that have acquired an ever-increasing ascendancy, have been those which have possessed the best ethical systems; that is to say, ethical systems which, having secured the subordination of the present interest of the individual to the larger interests of an infinitely longer-lived social organism, have then allowed the fullest possible development of the powers and the faculties of all the individuals concerned."

It, hence, will be apparent, if the interpretation which has been placed upon the various elements entering our subject is correct, that the intelligent self-interest of every member of the community demands in the interests of the individual, of the family, of the community and of the State, a line of action, which comports with the liberty of the citizen, as understood by Adam Smith, since it means justice to all, and of necessity, as Kidd says, to the larger interests of the social organism of the State. It, hence, must result in the greatest happiness of the greatest number, thus fulfilling Bentham's anxiom, and inasmuch as it fulfils the spirit of the Divine Teacher, "who thought not of himself," it must fulfil all the requirements of a law of pure science, which in its application to practical affairs is as unalterably true as the law of gravitations to the deepest and most abtruse problems of pure physics.

It becomes a matter, after all, of social evolution along the lines of science, which has been thus expressed by Pope :

"Self love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake ;
The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds;
Another still, and still another spreads ;
Friend, parent, neighbor, first it will embrace,
His country next, and next the human race."

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By E. E. Kitchen, M.D., St. George.

At this, our first quarterly meeting for 1904, we find the greatest change in the personnel of the Board that has taken place during its existence. During the past year Dr. Vaux, our respected and gentlemanly Chairman, resigned his position and retired from the Board. Through continued ill-health Dr. McCulloch was forced to retire and take up his home in a better clime, and now our old and faithful Secretary presides at his accustomed desk for the last time. Dr. Bryce entered upon his duties as Secretary of of the Provincial Board of Health at its inception, and has been most closely identified with it. The splendid work which he has done for sanitation in this fair Province is difficult to estimate, even by those who have worked with him for years. The country has reaped the rewards of over 20 years of the best portion of his life, and I am bold to say that no more lasting monument will he ever have than the result of his Reports and daily work in this wide field. He now goes to Ottawa to fill a still more important and larger position in this Dominion, and he may rest assured that he carries with him the heartfelt wishes that success and happiness may ever follow him, of every member of this Board. Dr. Hodgetts, our late Inspector, who has for a long time been a valued official, is Dr. Bryce's successor, and I am sure no more satisfactory appointment could have been made. Our new members, Dr. Boucher and Dr. Thompson, have already entered upon their duties, and have already created the impression on the older members that their intelligence and gentlemanly conduct will make them valued members in the near future. To them, and to Dr. Hodgetts, we extend the glad hand, and hope that the same attention to duty and kindly feeling toward all and each member, will prevail in the future as it has done in the past.

This Board has now been over twenty-one years in existence, and when it is considered that at its inception in 1882 very little had been done in the matter of sanitation, the rapid strides which have been made since that time have been remarkable. True, in 1815 a medical Board had been established in Upper Canada, but mainly for the granting of licenses, and then in 1832, when cholera first invaded our shores, a Sanitary Commission was formed, which a few months afterwards gave way to the establishment of a Board of Health. When cholera re-visited us in 1849, and again in 1854 and 1866, a Central Board was established, but its duties were chiefly for quarantine and a few ordinary regulations for cleanliness.

During the first two years of this Board's establishment its duties were mainly of an advisory nature, and it was not until the end of 1883 that fifty Local Boards were established, and it was not until 1884 that the Public Health Act was passed, and then the result of the Board's labors were visible to the public eye. Since then great strides have been made in the formation of waterworks, sewerage systems, suppressions of contagious diseases, and many other matters, so that to-day Ontario holds a foremost place in every department which goes to make up a healthy home for every class of people. To show the great change during these twenty years, I would state that in 1882 this Province had but twelve public water supplies, while now it has over 125, established at a cost of over $12,000,000. In the former year only seven systems of sewage had been established, while now over sixty are in existence. There are 777 municipalities in the Province, and of these 755 Local Boards send in their reports while in 1882 there were no Municipal Local Boards in existence.

During the year 1903 the health of the Province has been fair and I will only trouble you with a few of the leading contagious diseases. Scarlet fever was more prevalent during the months of January, February, and March, having in each month 90, 104, and 95 deaths, respectively, while the least number of deaths occurred in September, October, and November, being 6, 9, and 9, respectively, while December only had 20, making for the year a total of 529 deaths.

In Diphtheria we had the greatest number of deaths in October, November, and December, being 66, 64, and 71, respectively, while the month of May had 23, March and August each 24, and June 26, making during the whole year 478 deaths. The largest mortality from Typhoid fever was in September, 37; October, 43; November, 30, while the smallest was in May, 22; June 13, and July, 18, making a total for the year of 298 deaths, the smallest in many years.

The largest number of deaths from Tuberculosis was in March, 221; April, 195; May, 232; while the smallest was in July, 139; November, 137, and August, 147; making a total for the year of 2,072, a much less mortality than we have ever had. The Government has taken a valuable step in offering a stated sum to each municipality which will undertake the establishment of a sanitorium for consumptive persons. To show that the public is interested in the matter, I have but to refer to the recent vote of the City of Toronto of $50,000 for such a purpose. Pure air, nourishing food, proper exercise, and good drainage go far to assist the tubercular patient in his early and incipient stage to recover his good health of former years.

Smallpox has given a great deal of trouble for the past few years, largely owing to the mildness of the type, thus causing many who were not aware of their ailment to come in contact with the public. The large numbers of cases which were reported in 1902, greatly increased in 1903, so that while in January we had some 198 cases, only 5 were reported for November and 13 in December, and these were brought from infected Dakota. It is passing strange that a preventable disease like smallpox should still be allowed to infect our citizens. Germany the only country that enacts vaccination, has stamped this vile disease completely out, and still it is allowed to go on in free America, causing deaths, disarranging business and depleting public and private pockets. In the late invasion at Galt, where they had 86 cases and 8 deaths it cost $11,000.00. If the Regulations of the last year were properly carried out this disease would soon be of the past. A pleasing feature is the manner in which the lumbermen of the unorganized districts are working in harmony with our Inspector, the companies and their men bearing all the expense and all friction has ceased since the passing of our Regulation 12, as amended last year.

Two outbreaks of smallpox and one of diphtheria include all the cases for the past year that the Province was liable, and that amounted to $1,100.00.

It may not be out of place now to note the large increase of Isolation Hospitals, and as they may be so cheaply erected, and two or more municipalities may join in the expense, there is no reason why all parts of the Province should not be properly supplied. That an isolation hospital should not be used for more than one contagious disease has been the subject of judicial examination at Ottawa. Judge McTavish remarks: "It is quite clear that the ideal hospital, for the reception and treatment of infectious diseases, should be not merely in separate buildings, but in buildings separatel by as long a distance as possible, with separate administration, separate dispensary, and separate labortories for pathological experiments."

During the past year new regulations have been issued as to Diphthera, and Scarlet fever, which are very important. The Committee on Epidemics have examined very carefully re Hygiene of Barber shops, and handed in to the Board a splendid report, which meets largely with the approbation of the barbers, and which, if carried into effect carefully, cannot but prevent the spreading of many a contagious disease. Likewise careful reports upon tent wards, construction camps, and hospitals, smallpox in Essex, scarlatina in Port Hope and in Rodney, diphtheria in Darlington, Whitby waterworks, as well as Gananoque, pollution of Grand River, Port Hope sewerage system, and many other important reports, for which there is not snfficient time even to name.

Very satisfactory reports have been sent in by the cities, from which it is learned that the death rate ranges from 11, the lowest, to 19, the highest, in the thousand. They are all alive to the necessity of good water and sewerage, and are increasing these works, and filling up their wells and cesspools.

An important amendment to the Public Health Act, assented to June 12th, 1903, has not been made so public as it should have been. It is to the effect that a Medical Health Officer may enter tenement and lodging houses and laundries, when overcrowded and filthy, and act accordingly.

A great deal of time has been spent in making perfect an Act for the formation of County Medical Health Officers.

The Medical Health Officers are pretty well convinced that a Biological laboratory is necessary in every county town, so that microscopical and chemical examinations may be made as early as possible. The Biological Department of the Board, which was established in 1890, has done very valuable work for the Province, and the many increased calls upon it from year to year shows the very important parts this department plays, not only in connection with bacterial disease in man, but also in animals. The new and commodious quarters, and the splendid equipments, place this department in so enviable a position that it is doubtful if there is anything superior to it in America.

A resolution was passed at our last meeting in 1903 directing its Committee on School Hygiene to undertake an in-

vestigation of the sanitary condition of the schools of the Province, with a view to obtaining information which would be of assistance in having any defects in existing conditions improved. Our Board proposes to conduct a series of experiments, bacteriological and chemical, upon the air of schools, and thus determine by experiment what systems of ventilation are proving most efficient. For this purpose the Hon. Mr. Harcourt was approached, who readily saw the good which would accrue from such a course, and called a meeting for February 2nd, and invited a number of gentlemen to give papers on special subjects bearing on the matter under consideration. There is nothing to-day which would add more to the health and financial condition of the people than matters like this and a few others, such as an improvement in the sanitary condition of our dairies, etc.

The people, generally, are yearly becoming more intelligent in such matters, and we fondly hope that the near future will do away with many conditions which now really exist, and which a continuous educating influence will finally supercede.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. E. KITCHEN,
Chairman.

February 3rd, 1904.

CHAPTER II.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE QUARTER.

By Dr. P. H. Bryce.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Secretary begs herewith to present a brief report on the chief features which have marked the public health of the Province since the last meeting of the Board on February 11th, 12th and 13th.

It will be remembered that at that time two epidemic diseases, smallpox and scarlet fever, were both prevailing, and threatening an unusual severity and dissemination, the one especially in the Galt district, and the other in the Toronto district.

Fortunately, after an active campaign, in which most of the Boards and Medical Officers did good work, the County of Waterloo has for some weeks been reported free from smallpox. The following are the cases and deaths which are directly traceable to the unfortunate outbreak which originated in Galt, a case coming from Cleveland, where last autumn a virulent form of smallpox was epidemic :

Municipality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Municipality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Galt	86	6	Guelph	1	.....
Dumfries North	1	.....	Toronto	1	.....
Beverley	1	.....	Brantford	4	.....
Puslinch	2	.....	St. Thomas	10	.....
Wilmot	3	1	Petrolia	1	.....
Easthope North	3	1	Mornington	1	.....
Easthope South	7	1	Preston	3	.....
Blenheim	17	.....	Hespeler	1	.....
	142	11		142	11

This outbreak is of serious interest, inasmuch as it has brought into striking relief the chief points of cleavage which elsewhere have marked the struggle with outbreaks of this disease on the part of Public Health Boards and their officers. For twenty-one years in Ontario but one theory and practice have governed this Board and its officers in dealing with smallpox, viz., that which has governed in every country of the world where the voice of modern science has penetrated and been held, which, briefly translated, has meant the isolation of the sick and immediate vaccination of the exposed, the latter being extended in many instances to a general vaccination of the population of a municipality. An estimate of the outbreaks up to 1900 since 1882 gives the following :

—	Outbreaks.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 1882 to 1900	135	1,085	170
In 1901	190	2,500	12
In 1902	....	1,800	....

Since 1900 the outbreaks have been very numerous, but the deaths have been very few till this year.

In view of an anti-vaccination meeting having been galvanized into existence in Galt, where at the close of the epidemic, a number of persons who had recovered from the panic thought themselves safe to criticize the active measures taken to have general vaccination carried out, we have found these somewhat historical disturbers of the public peace, which, as a rule, has marked the progress of public health measures in Ontario, holding public meetings, and criticizing local officers who have been doing their duty.

To this Board I imagine the recollection of the way in which the principles of the science has led us through the wilderness during the last twenty-one years," we would refer to the most recent events bearing upon the subject of vaccination in other countries.

In Germany compulsory vaccination has existed since 1883, with the result that vaccine from twenty-three establishments is sent out to public vaccinators, who vaccinate in infancy, at entrance to higher schools, and into the army and navy.

In France the law since 1900 has been made absolutely compulsory.

In England, where the provisions for infant vaccination in every municipal-

one years is sufficient to satisfy us as to the catholicity of our creed; but, remembering the truth, "that a prophet hath not honor in his own coun-

ity were absolutely compulsory from 1871 to 1898, a clause in the Act was introduced which gave parents an option of a fine for neglect or going before a Magistrate and stating they had conscientious objections to the practice, and thereby save themselves from the penalty. This clause was made operative for five years. Fortunately, the sturdy common sense of the Anglo-Saxon, which has shown itself in this and most other matters, is not readily stampeded, and the annual reports of various public officers have shown relatively more vaccinations during these five years than before, because of the change in method by which, instead of compelling the people to come to a public office, they were offered free vaccination for their children in their homes. This year, however, when Parliament must deal with the matter again, the prototypes of our agitators have been abroad again, and recently presented their views to the members of the British Cabinet for Scotland. In England, on the other hand, after the experiences in London in 1901-2, an Imperial Vaccination League has been formed, which have been pressing their views upon the Government.

Perhaps one of the most instructive illustrations of the tendency toward the normal in Nature in instances of mental and physical aberrations is found in the following editorial in the "American Physician" of April(the professors of which medical school were among the first to oppose the principles underlying the practice of vaccination.

"The Cleveland Anti-Vaccination Society have now again issued from their hole, into which they crept when the anti-vaccinationist members wanted to see them most, during the past four months ; and now that the storm is over, i.e., vaccination has completed the work of purifying our city of the threatened smallpox epidemic, these sunshine patriots are refurbishing their uniforms, pipe-claying their 'smalls' and putting an extra polish on their 'brasses,' in other words, they are again in the resolution business, and will issue a good hat-ful of these, condemning the practice of vaccination in general, and the compulsory vaccination of the Cleveland school children in particular.

"When this wonderful society of antis was most needed, during the recent unpleasantness, it flunked and funked and could not be found—nor hair nor hide nor hoof.

"Perhaps these good people. . . will see an account of that one case of tetanus at Columbus. . . Then we will have some more letter-perfect resolutions anent the heinous violation of personal rights, and the filling of our healthy bodies with vile and violent poisons, making them into charnel houses and killing our children—this one child at Columbus. But the several hundred thousand other children who did not die, who did not catch the smallpox because a sacrilegious Board of Health in the State ordered thorough vaccination—those don't count. . . Better put up the shutters and go out of commission."—The American Physician, April, 1903.

We have thus briefly summed up the progress of public opinion and of legislation based upon it elsewhere, and I desire to briefly summarize the position which both theory and practice place us in as a Board.

1st. In the organization of the Board, in 1882, we found an Act on the Statute Book placed there in 1863, compelling municipalities to provide annually stations and officers for vaccinating all children within three months of birth.

2nd. The theory and practice of physicians from the time of Jenner had so accorded with the requirements of this law that we, as a Board, have not only urged the municipalities to comply with the law in routine fashion, but in 1885, during the historic Montreal epidemic, made re-vaccination during an epidemic compulsory under an Order-in-Council, thereby so enabling local boards to deal with outbreaks that, while 7,000 deaths occurred in Quebec in six months, there were but 22 in Ontario in 1885, 250,000 people coming directly from the infected city of Montreal having been inspected on the trains in three months as to vaccination, and everyone returned to Montreal who refused to be vaccinated.

3rd. Many hundreds of outbreaks have been dealt with, and during the past three years, and as before, every extended outbreak was due to the disease having got headway by being called chickenpox, and subsequent failure to make vaccination general. In every instance vaccination promptly limited the spread.

4th. That the experience of medical men in dealing with cases in every outbreak in hundreds of epidemics has been the same, as in every outbreak for 100 years, that, given an outbreak in a family diagnosed early, all vaccinated persons were saved from the disease, or had it light, and every unvaccinated person, vaccinated within four days after exposure, either did not take smallpox or took it mildly with vaccination.

5th. That the protective value of vaccination has been proved very perfectly by the incidental failure in certain vir-

uses, which were abnormal, in the time of appearance of the vesicle and its character, since they did not protect families in which other cases were, even when vaccinated within four days after exposure. Neither did they protect against vaccination with lymph of normal strength even within a month after.

6th. That the medical profession today has its belief in vaccination confirmed not alone by experience, but by the theory of immunity, worked out experimentally in anthrax, in diphtheria, in glanders, in tetanus, in plague, in rinderpest, and other diseases, and can, therefore, logically insist that in a disease, which before vaccination existed had 80 per cent. of its victims in children under 5 years, and which to-day, as in the London epidemic in 1901, had not a single victim of those under 10 years of age if vaccinated, parents should be required to have every babe vaccinated when the disease does not even cause temporary inconvenience or loss of time.

7th. That the legislator who would vote to remove from the medical officer of health, from the employer of labor in factories, on the railroads and in the army and navy, their protection, would assume a responsibility for misfortunes, vital, commercial and national, which would result in deaths, in business loss, and in commercial boycott.

8th. Time and again your Board has prevented a boycott at the border by being able to show that compulsory vaccination and isolation were complete, and your Secretary has yet to learn of a case of smallpox (where it has been officially recognized) taken from Ontario into any neighboring State.

While the Board has thus shown its faith in vaccination by its works, it naturally wishes the public to understand, that, as the Metropolitan Asylum's Board, London, says in its report of 1901, in dealing with the smallpox epidemic, "we do not exist to promote or extend vaccination," but, again using its words, "believing most thoroughly in the protective powers of vaccination, with their experiences of its value in the case of their own staff," this Board, like the London Board, thinks it right to give the public the benefit of such information as it possesses.

Altogether, during the past three years, some 8,000 cases have been treated, and at least 500 medical men have been in attendance upon cases, and several hundred young men from college, often by no means strong, due to overstudy, have been sent out, at the request of Local Boards by your officers to care for cases of smallpox, and in not a single such instance has a young doctor, though living almost continuously in the house with often several patients, taken smallpox, his only possible protection being vaccination.

Re smallpox in those persons vaccinated at any time during life, during 1891 in London, 1,282 cases had 127 deaths, while of 307 unvaccinated cases, 119 died, or 38 per cent. Not a death occurred under 10 in any vaccinated person.

In view of the action which the English Parliament is to take this year regarding vaccination, an Imperial Vaccination League has been formed, and on January 14th it interviewed Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P., President of the Local Government Board.

Beginning with the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the list included many of the most prominent professors and teachers in Great Britain.

Dr. J. C. McVail pointed out that if early vaccination, after ten years were practised in England, as in Germany, epidemics of smallpox would be abolished, and those trade disturbances resulting from such would be prevented. Dr. Barnardo (of the Barnardo Home) was quoted that in 7,000 re-vaccinated children not a single case of smallpox had occurred in the Homes. Hon. Mr. Long, in reply, said, among other things :

"As one of their speakers had said, the Board had a growing experience of the advantages of vaccination, and the only wonder that filled it at all was that it should be necessary at that period of the world's history for a great deputation, so representative in character, and gathering its members from all parts of the country, to come to support that which they in that place, at all events, believed ought to receive the unqualified support of every intelligent person."

"Reference has been made to Germany, and the record of Germany was startling. He thought he might say that Germany had practically eliminated the disease altogether, because the cases that occurred were almost entirely limited to the frontiers. He added : 'There were those who would still say that vaccination was no remedy, and that the attempt to spread vaccination was to do that which was wrong and antagonistic to the liberties and privileges of the people. He stood aghast at statements of that kind."

We thus see the attitude of those best qualified to judge facts in England and elsewhere; and we have no doubt but that in like manner public opinion in Ontario will express itself

should any serious attempt be made to interfere with the working of the Vaccination Acts.

Scarlatina.

This disease, as was indicated at the last meeting of the Board, has prevailed to an unusual extent during the past winter and spring; and it is gratifying to know that so thoroughly have the Local Boards been aroused to the danger confronting the lives of the children of the Province, owing to its virulence, that the report for April has shown a very decided decline in its prevalence as there have been reported only 61 deaths in 70 municipalities. What this prevalence has been, however, will be seen by reference to the Monthly Bulletin for March.

Thus it appears that there were in March 97 municipalities which reported 515 cases and 92 deaths; while February had 104 and January 90 deaths.

It is to be hoped that the falling off in the number of municipalities from 97 to 70 reporting cases, and in deaths, 95 to 61, will continue.

That the same great necessity, however, for Local Boards to take advantage of all the powers given them under the Act and Regulations, will continue, is seen in the fact that the rate of cases of mortality in April has been as great as in March, being 20.6 per cent. of all cases reported.

We learn, then, from these figures that in the four months of this year this disease has caused 350 deaths—or at this rate for the whole year, 1,050 deaths.

It would appear, therefore, that, from the standpoint of wide-prevalence and of virulence, the Provincial Board of Health may well be encouraged to stimulate and assist by every means possible Local Boards and their officers in their serious task of fighting this treacherous disease.

The Board will recall the step taken at the last quarterly meeting, to give precision to the work of Local Boards of Health by definitely fixing upon medical health officers the responsibility for action in cases of scarlet fever, instead of continuing the anomalous position of authority to raise quarantine, etc., previously placed equally upon the Local Board, the Medical Health Officer and the attending physician. It will be remembered that this step was taken by the late Sir Oliver Mowat, re smallpox, when the Regulations were made an Order-in-Council in 1885, but one year after the Public Health Act was passed. Nearly twenty years have proved the wisdom of the step, since otherwise officers would often have been powerless to act in cases where the responsibility was placed upon them.

The London City Council has forwarded a resolution, questioning the wisdom of taking from physicians, with no official responsibility, the privilege of determining the nature of the quarantine, to be established in any given case. The point is one which was fully discussed by your Board at its last meeting, and does not seem to call for extended remark. Suffice it to say that many physicians are conscientious, and would do right even to their detriment, but it is manifestly desirable that this, the most common cause of misunderstanding between Medical Health Officers and family physicians, be removed by definitely fixing responsibility on the former. Another criticism of a somewhat unusual nature, has come from the Council of the City of Toronto, viz., that: (1) Neither the physician in charge nor its M. H. O. has option in the matter of keeping a scarlet fever patient at home; (2) that the removal of a case must be done in cold winter weather in all cases, even with danger to life; (3) that it means separation of mother and child, with a result that cases will not be reported.

It will be remembered that all these points, likewise, came up in discussion, when the Regulations were under consideration; and the various objections which might be raised were then given their due weight.

It may be well to point out in answer to these objections, that primarily this Board took action in February, because scarlatina had assumed an importance greatly exceeding smallpox, from the standpoint of mortality, and that the Board undertook this same line of action, which has enabled Local Boards of Health for nearly twenty years to deal effectively with smallpox.

There is nothing in this phase of the Regulations which has not always been laid upon Local Boards of Health, by Section 106 of the Act; and the Regulations have simply drawn attention to the necessity for Local Boards of Health supplying either permanent or temporary hospitals to which cases of scarlet fever may be removed by the M.H.O., with, if necessary, the mother as nurse, the primary object being to protect the other children, the neighbors, and to allow wage-earners to go to their work.

That this is the view of the Regulations taken by other municipal authorities, may be gathered from the statement of the Mayor and M.H.O. of Ottawa in the following correspondence:

"I am glad that the Provincial Board has adopted regulations requiring all scarlet fever and diphtheria patients to go to an hospital where such exists in a municipality. This was the one essential that we wanted. We felt that so long as cases were allowed to be treated at home, that these might prove to be so many centres of contagion, but now that the Provincial Board has given us powers which will enable us to send all cases to the hospital, I look forward to the time in the not distant future when we shall so reduce the number of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases in Ottawa, as that these diseases may be considered practically non-existent."

This letter states quite concisely the practical issue, which confronts all Local Boards of Health, and which is fully supported by the reports of the Medical Health Officers of Hamilton and London:

Dr. Langrill, M.H.O., of Hamilton, writing about diphtheria, says:

"The statistics indicate that the death rate from diphtheria decreases proportionate to the early administration of anti-toxine. Did public opinion give us the same support in the control of diphtheria as smallpox, it would be no more prevalent. This would mean isolation in hospital of even the mildest cases, quarantining suspects and those who have been exposed and keeping both at the public expense until they could go about with safety. Leaving out of account all the suffering and pain which is beyond any estimate, it would pay any municipality to do so from a commercial standpoint.

"Economists estimate a life to be worth one thousand dollars to the State. If this basis be accepted, this city lost last year one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars from death by infectious disease (including tuberculosis). The expense in treatment, nursing and loss of wages, etc., would amount to as much more, making about $300,000 in all. Surely it is necessary to take some effectual means of controlling these diseases."

Dr. Hutchinson, M.H.O., of London, in his last annual report, further states:

"Many parents show an utter disregard of the golden rule, allowing their children, while convalescing from mild forms of scarlet fever, to mix with other children; send them to stores, and sometimes to school. Placarding a dwelling is a notice to the public to keep away from that dwelling, and that the inmates must remain at home, but there are cases where it would require the establishment of a 'peaceful blockade' by a police constable to effect complete isolation. Some of the city physicians are equally culpable, for they, knowing the requirements of the Public Health Act, at the solicitation of the parents, do not report all the cases coming under their notice. Although there were no deaths during the year from scarlet fever, there was an unusually large number of sporadic cases of a mild type, many of them due to the carelessness of parents and neglect of physicians. Hereafter physicians and householders neglecting to promptly report all cases of infectious diseases in accordance with the Act, will be given opportunities in the Police Court to explain why they did not do so."

Perhaps, however, the view which is held on this subject in England, by those who have to deal with large populations, will be of further interest.

The reports of different large English and American cities for 1901 are to hand, from which I have extracted the following figures:

These figures illustrate imperfectly a fact of great practical importance, viz., the increasing estimation in which hospital treatment is held, not so much in the matter of treatment, as in being a sanitary necessity for stamping out disease. The Metropolitan Asylums Board of London is especially empowered to deal with contagious diseases sent in by the Medical Officers of Health of the different sanitary areas of that city. They had in all in 1901, 6,178 beds in 12 hospitals, which can be

Table Showing Percentage of Cases of Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever Treated in Hospital.

Cities.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London (Eng.), 1901	97.	78.8	74.8	45.3
Liverpool, 1901	100.	54.9	56.	65.5
Birmingham, 1901	None.	80.	None.	37.
Dublin, 1900	None.	100.	100.	50.
Boston, 1901				
New York, 1901	100.	7.00	10.00	Not stated.
Toronto, 1899	100.	40.7	72.9	Not stated.
Ottawa, 1902	100.	56.3	90.1	Not stated.

increased in an emergency if necessary. How this accommodation has been developed is seen in the following table.

Percentage of Admissions to Hospitals in London of Total Cases of Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid, Notified in 1901.

Diseases.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.
Smallpox.....	36.67	84.5	73.50	97.2
Scarlet Fever...	42.82	58.2	75.15	78.89
Diphtheria.....	17.87	41.55	72.48	74.85
Enteric Fever .	22.49	24.13	47.70	46.34

It seems little short of marvellous that in a city with a population of 5,544,983, the machinery should have developed to such a completeness, that 74 per cent. of all the cases of these four most serious contagious diseases should have been treated in hospital, with a resulting decreased mortality, only excelleld by the City of Guelph, Ontario, out of the 15 cities given in the table. The Managers' report of the London hospitals points out how, in 1893 and 1895, the percentage of cases in hospitals decreased, owing to the prevalence of these diseases, and insufficient accommodation provided; and further states that the percentage might again fall during an epidemic. The remarkable situation exists, however, that, with such abundant accommodation for removal of first cases, the constant result follows, that the sources of epidemic—first cases—are being constantly removed. Sir Charles Cameron, of Dublin, urges in his report: "I would earnestly beg the Committee to bring this important question of hospital accommodation for fever cases before the Council." Dr. E. W. Hope, Medical Officer of Health of Liverpool, in 1901, writing on hospital accommodation, states: "It is now some 16 or 17 years since the necessity for the provision by the City Council of adequate hospital accommodation came into prominence. At that time, however, in Liverpool, as elsewhere, public opinion was somewhat unformed, owing to the absence of any experience of the advantages resulting from hospitals, other than work-house hospitals, for their treatment, and there was then little public support in promoting the work; indeed, there was a general reluctance, more especially on the part of those who were least able to isolate or nurse the infected at home, to allowing the patients to be removed to hospital. However, as more beds became available, and the advantages of hospital treatment became more apparent, not only in promoting recovery, but what is of even greater importance, in checking the existense of disease, the public soon began to realize the advantages of these institutions, and at the present time seek as a favor, or demand as a right, that means shall be provided by which persons may be taken care of when suffering from infectious sickness."

Speaking with regard to the work of the year, he further says: "Several circumstances combined during the year to tax very considerably the existing hospital accommodation. Very serious inconvenience was experienced on account of the inability to provide accommodation in hospital for considerable numbers of patients who needed such accommodation. That was notably the case with scarlet fever. These cases had to be left at home, with the inevitable consequence that infection was spread from them as centres, and this disease extended to a very considerable amount." It is further added: "The reduction in the number of cases of this disease, which had been noted in 1900, ceased immediately the removal of patients to hospitals was stopped." How large a part of public health work this question of hospital provision forms in England may be gathered from The Isolation Hospitals' Act of 1894. Under it the County Councils are to consider the need of such an hospital in any borough, and under section 6, may direct the County Medical Health Officer of Health to make an enquiry as to the necessity of an Isolation Hospital being established for the use of any particular district, and if he reports that such an hospital ought to be established, the Council may take proceedings to have it established, the same as if a petition had been prepared by a local authority.

As regards the utility of hospitals in lessening the spread of contagion, Dr. Alfred Hill, Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham, speaks in the report of 1901. Referring to the prevalence of scarlet fever, he states that the disease was as prevalent in houses with over three rooms, as in those under, viz., cases at the rate of twelve houses in every 1,000. He then remarks, "It seems to me, however, very probable that the incidence of the disease would be much greater in the small houses if the cases were kept at home, instead of being removed to hospital. As a matter of fact, in the quarter referred to, 444, or 95 per cent., of the cases in three-roomed houses were removed to hospital. From houses of four rooms and upwards, 85 per cent. of the cases were removed, showing that the hospital is utilized, as it should be, to a greater extent by the tenants of small houses, than of large ones."

These quotations seem to your Secre-

tary, apart from our daily experience in handling smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria in this Province, to effectually settle any question of the necessity for dealing with any serious epidemic disease in a thorough manner; and the fact that with the Act in force nearly twenty years, only a small number of municipalities have complied fairly with the terms of Section 106 of the Act, makes it apparent that Medical Officers of Health must be empowered as in smallpox, to provide means for separating cases from their families. The following table indicates the present hospital accommodation, except where Local Boards are obtaining cottages and tents:

Table of Cities and Towns With Contagious Diseases, Hospitals and Wards.

Toronto—Isolation Hospital—Managed directly by Local Board of Health.

Hamilton.—Wards in General Hospital.

Kingston.—Wards in General Hospital and Hotel Dieu.

Ottawa (1903).—Isolation Hospital—Managed by Local Board of Health.

London.—Separate wards in General Hospital.

Galt.—Isolation Hospital, under management of General Hospital.

Guelph.—Separate annex in General Hospital.

Guelph.—Separate annex in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mattawa.—Separate annex, under management of General Hospital.

Brantford.—Separate building, under management of General Hospital.

Port Arthur.—Wards in St. Joseph Hospital.

Belleville.—Separate wards in General Hospital.

Brockville.—Separate wards in St. Vincent de Paul and in General Hospitals.

Collingwood.—Separate building at General Hospital.

Peterborough.—Nichols Hospital and St Joseph's Hospital (separate wards). —Under hospital management, contracted with by Local Board of Health.

Chatham.—Separate building, under management of General Hospital.

Chatham.—Separate building, under management of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Stratford.—

Sudbury.—Separate building of General Hospital.

Sudbury.—Separate building of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Huntsville.—Separate building of General Hospital.

Berlin.—Isolation Hospital, under management of General Hospital.

6. Where the emergency demands such measures, he shall further place in another building or tent, which shall be provided as prescribed in the Act, all persons who may have been exposed to the contagion, and shall supply them with all necessaries until the period of incubation of the disease shal have elapsed, as provided in Section 93 of the Public Health Act. No person who has had scarlet fever shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until the period of incubation of the disease has elapsed, and until the clothing or effects worn or carried by or with all persons exposed to the contagion be disinfected as provided in the Act.

Whenever in a house there is a case of scarlet fever, or wherever there are persons isolated in the same on account of exposure or supposed exposure, to scarlet fever, no children or other persons shall be permitted to leave the premises until in the opinion of the Medical Health Officer, they and their clothing are free from infection.

7. Whenever a case of scarlet fever has occurred in a child attending any school, the Medical Health Officer shall personally, or through another physician, cause a daily examination to be made of all the children of the school room for at least one week from the date of the occurrence of the last case among such children. If any children are absent from such school, a medical examination shall be made of them in the same manner as if they were in attendance at the school.

Experience has thus shown that unless this Board assist Medical Officers by its regulations, the municipal authorities will be slow to move.

The need for this compulsion is daily forcing itself upon your Secretary, as the letters from many centres indicate.

Diphtheria. Fortunately, where scarlet fever has been so prevalent and fatal, this disease has been relatively less fatal, there having been only 21 deaths in March, and 28 in April. Whooping cough and measles have both been present, there having been 19 deaths from whooping cough, but only 3 from measles.

Other matters of importance, as waterworks and sewerage works, will be presented in special reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE.

Toronto, May 28th, 1903.

CHAPTER III.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE QUARTER.

By Dr. P. H. Bryce.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Secretary begs to present herewith his report on the health of the Province, more particularly as it is affected by contagious diseases, for the quarter :

Scarlatina. While this disease continues to be present, still the great decrease which marked the other later summer months has not notably altered. Peculiar as the disease is to the early years of school life, there seems little doubt but that the virulence that attended the disease last winter and the following spring, has roused Local Boards of Health to precautionary methods not before taken. The municipalities reporting cases in October are 31, cases 202, deaths 9. What is notable further in this month is its lessened virulnece, making, as has before been remarked, this disease has a special peculiarity.

Several special references have been made to it by different Medical Health Officers, reference sepecially being made to the apathy of rural Boards in instances where the cases have happened to be mild. In some of these, many cases seem to have occurred which were not reported, and some even where no medical services were given.

Typhoid Fever. There has been nothing which has marked the past season more than the freedom from cases of this disease. Nowhere has the disease prevailed as an epidemic, although in Brantford and Sarnia, two old endemic centres, a considerable number of cases have occurred.

Brantford reports 27 cases and 2 deaths, presenting in this particular an illustration of the best notification of the disease we have.

With none of the diseases is notification so greatly neglected, the assumption being that the Board of Health will do nothing but record it. The peculiar character of the soil and sub-soil of Brantford makes the pollution of well waters so general that these autumn typhoids will never cease until all wells are closed.

Hamilton and Toronto report respectively 16 and 18 cases, which would seem to be wholly sporadic, while not a single case or death is reported from Ottawa. The balance of cases are distributed through some 35 municipalities. Undoubtedly the high ground water, after the abundant summer rains and the cool weather, has been inimical to the development of this disease.

The same month in 1902 had 54 deaths, as compared with 33 in this.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis. Reference through the press has been already given to the notably less number of deaths from Consumption reported to October 31st, 1903, than in the preceding year, when the rate had fallen. The figures as published were, respectively : 1902—1,869 deaths. 1903—1,766 deaths.

The total figures, however, only serve to accentuate what has occurred month after month and year after year, viz., the relatively enormous toll which this disease of house life takes in every country and from every class. Nothing can be stronger than the following extract from the Medical Health Officer of one of our towns, accompanying the circular letter sent out some days ago, asking for various returns :

These facts cause us to look in every direction for anything extending or seeming to extend hope to us. Amongst such I have noticed recently that the Secretary of State for the Home Department in England is dealing with the proposed standards of ventilation for factories, presented in a manual from the Society of Medical Officers of Health. This has been supported by representatives from the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

It will be remembered that the absence of any definite provisions for the ventilation of factories was referred to in the paper on "Sanitation of Factories," presented at the Peterborough Health Officers' meeting by one of the Provincial Factory Inspectors. If to this fact we add such obvious lessons as are taught by the returns regarding diphtheria in the Province since the schools opened in September, we have brought home to us once more what we have before taught and re-taught the crying need in Canada, as elsewhere, of fresh air in homes, in schools, and in the workshops. The fact that ours is a cold climate for a few months in winter creates the primary difficulty; but after all the recognition of the evil is the first step towards supplying its remedy. It may be true that architects are not inventive or progressive in their methods, but with them, as with all other matters, a real demand will always be supplied; and the demand must come from the people everywhere,

for what, in a word, means more Oxygen.

If one discusses the problem of fresh air and ventilation with a school principal, or even the head of our primary or secondary schools, with the everyday architect, or even physician, we find the general principle accepted by all as desirable, with, in almost every case, 1st. a lack of knowledge of the positive evils due to the lack of fresh air; 2nd, An almost inseparable inertia in this matter of any attempts at remedies; 3rd, And an indifference as regards results of existing conditions as affecting the individual or public health.

In the recent numbers of the British Medical Journals have appeared a series of papers read at the British Medical Association on diseases of the upper respiratory organs. While they dealt with diseases rather than inducing causes, they have presented such a comprehensive array of facts with regard to the specific infections and their modes of entrance to the system, as well as the marvellous consequences resulting therefrom, that it has appeared to me of the highest importance that their bearing upon this question of supreme importance, fresh air, should be re-stated, if not stated anew.

The President, Patrick Watson Williams, M.D., in his introductory remarks, urged the supreme importance in diseases of the larynx, of a knowledge of the laryngoscope, even by the general practitioner. He must not wait if he expects a cure for the gross manifestations of a laryngeal tuberculosis, and so with other local diseases.

The paper by Sir Felex-Lemon dealt with "Operative Treatment of Malignant Diseases of the Larynx," which was followed by one on "Suppurative Middle Ear Disease," from the operative standpoint, in which reference was naturally made to the diseases, such as scarlet fever and influenza.

This was followed by a very important discussion on "The Upper Respiratory Tract as a Source of Systemic Infection." This has been somewhat fully dealt with before at our meetings, but, quoting the opening remarks of F. de Haveland Hall, M.D., from a paper in 1897:

"Before entering upon a description of the nose and throat affections of the acute specific diseases, I would like to accentuate the extreme importance of the nose and throat as the chief portals of entrance of the poisons, whatever they may be, which give rise to these diseases."

He further adds: "Indeed, until particulate organisms had been proved to be the cause of diseases, there was nothing more than a vague idea that certain wells, for instance, might cause sore throat, or headache. Now we are in a position to demonstrate the route taken by these organisms." He then pointed out by several illustrations that the respiratory tract was in some cases the source of primary infection of typhoid.

Especially is this tract the way by which influenza enters the system, especially by the naso-pharyngeal space, and especially by the vehicle of enlarged adenoid vegetations and enlarged tonsils.

Whooping Cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria, he points out, as being with measles, practically all contracted by the upper respiratory tract; and incidentally he points out how convalescents and nurses should have their secretions tested before mingling with the public, as it has been shown that some 20 per cent. of persons attending about the sick have bacilli in their throats. He points out the real danger of infection when the nasal and buccal cavities have had their mucous membranes lacerated during operations, and tells of how a house physician had been frequently exposed, but took scarlet fever three days after he had used the galvano-cautery on his nose. Similar infections after operation are referred to, and he points out how suppurative endocarditis and pneumonia have been induced in the same manner.

Of all the tracts by which the system is invaded, Dr. Hall considers the tonsil and the nose common, and especially refers to staphylococcus and streptococcus infections of the throat glands, and thence the general system, and erysipelas.

He refers to Guy's Hospital Reports to show that primary nasal tuberculosis is much commoner than was formerly supposed. Similarly laryngeal phthisis is at times primary, though most usually secondary.

The tonsil, he points out, is a common seat for latent tuberculosis, and, following Drs. Doeilafey and Walsham, he points to the tonsil as the way of tubercular infection of the glands of the neck. He urges the removal for the fear of infection of enlarged and honey-combed tonsils.

He then concludes this list of dangers by the more general reference to "pulmonary tuberculosis," which, he says, is essentially "a filth disease," that is, it depends upon impure air. He says the aerial dangers are three:

1st. The presence of bacilli of tuberculosis, the primary cause.

2nd. Dust in the air.

3rd. Gas impurities.

He says dust, and especially mineral

particles (e.g., in slow-cultures phthisis), damage the epithelium of the air-passages. While the gaseous impurities, especially carbonic acid, by diminishing the protective power of the lymphatic glands, favors the growth of bacilli.

Following this most comprehensive resume, Dr. Iahson Horne, of the Metropolitan Ear, Throat and Nose Hospital, took up the subject, and entered more especially into the subject of tuberculous infection by the Upper Respiratory Tract.

1st. There is primary infection of the tract.

2nd. And oftener by infection with sputum from the lungs. This is nearly always true with laryngeal phthisis.

3rd. Cavities in lungs have formed by the time ulceration of the larynx occurs.

4th. The larynx is never affected with initiary tuberculosis of the lungs.

Following this paper,Dr. J. L. Goodale, Boston, dealt especially with the tonsils as being the seat of saprophytic growths, and their effect upon general health through absorption of their toxins.

Other papers elaborating the subject were presented.

I would remark incidentally that, with all other causes referred to, not a single paper referred to the physical condition in the respiratory mucous membrane through lack of house moisture, which, in my opinion, plays in America with the common mode of hot-air, heating a probaly more important part in inducing infection through a congested mucous membrane than any other single cause.

But if we have learned anything from this symposium, it would appear to be that of all these infections with which people in temperate climates are inoculated, at least 90 per cent. are directly brought about through the medium of house atmospheres.

Observe the universal prevalence of the pus germ in the nasal discharges, the presence of streptococci in some — per cent. of all diphtheritic throats, of the presence, as in the swabs taken in the Ottawa Infectious Disease Hospital, of diphtheria bacilli in 12 per cent. of all admissions for scarlet fever.

Of the incidental complications of both these diseases with measles and chicken-pox, and the very common prevalence of the pneumonococcus of pneumonia, anl the constant transmission of influenza through air-transmitted germs. Recalling all the facts, we would say that if we could eliminate the infections by way of the respiratory tract, we could practically banish the common infections from our midst.

If these, gentlemen, be the facts, it seems incumbent upon us to once more organize and prepare for a crusade, along the lines already referred to, with a view to a practical transformation of house constructions, heating and ventilation, as applied to factories, schools and public buildings, while aiding through every means at our command the improvement of the air of our houses.

To this end it has ben thought proper to try and arrange a comprehensive set of experiments on schools, factories, and public buildings associated with work in the laboratory, with a view, not to discerning any specially new facts, but to actually bring home to our own community the situation as it actually exists; and in order that the lessons might be taught again, as Dr. Williams, the President of the Section of the Congress, remarks, the truth of Ovid's lines, regarding things in time:

Principies obsta, sero medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas invaluere meras,
or,
Resist the young disease, who stays too long,
His leech perchance will find the foe too strong.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

Sept. 10th, 1903.

CHAPTER IV.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of Health:

The autumn term came in finding the Province, after a cool summer, remarkably free from the common epidemic diseases, there having been, even with the deaths from diarrhoea, common to August, a death rate of 1,992, or 12.5 rate per 1,000. Of these 84 only were due to the six diseases dealt with under the Public Health Act, while even consumption was lower than usual, but nearly double all the rest. Smallpox was almost wholly absent; but diphtheria, in its distribution rather than the number of cases, was ominous of an increase with the opening of the schools. Such has proved to be the case.

With 27 municipalities reporting 122 cases and 24 deaths for August, we find it increasing to 38 municipalities, 240 cases and 30 deaths in September, while the returns for October up to date from 52 municipalities gave 464 cases and 54 deaths. Unfortunately, various communications by letter for November indicate its continued appearance, but, where we have the information supplied, indicated so thorough a realization on the part of health authorities or their duties under the circumstances of advanced methods for dealing with outbreaks, I cannot do better than refer to some of these in detail.

We may refer, first, to Toronto, where the cases have run up from 51 in August to 118 in October, with 14 deaths. In reply to a circular letter sent out, the Medical Health Officer has supplied the following report of progress: Of 770 cases which had occurred to the end of October in the city, 445 had been treated in hospitals, or 57.9 per cent. In a letter accompanying the report it is stated that the extension to the Isolation Hospital is being rapidly completed. and will be ready for occupation within three months' time, and will have accommodation for 100 more beds, in addition to the 80 in the present building. The communication further states that a Medical Inspector of Schools has been appointed, who is following up the suspects from the school rooms.

Next in importance to Toronto is the report from Ottawa. Up to date of October 31st the Medical Health Officer reports 319 cases and 19 deaths and has stated that since March all cases have been treated in hospital. The value of hospital treatment may fairly be estimated by a comparison of a city with only 57 per cent. treated in hospital and one in which all for nine months have been so treated.

The rate per cent. of deaths in Toronto, with 57.9 per cent. treated in hospital, is 12.72 per cent., while that in Ottawa was only 5.9 per cent. for the whole ten months, and of these 9 out of a total of 19 deaths occurred during January, when only a part were treated in hospital.

An even more satisfactory report has been received from Guelph, where for years it has been the custom the remove almost all diphtheria cases to hospital. There 9 cases were reported without a single death.

We have, however, the obverse side of the shield, where the absence of any contagious disease hospital presents the spectacle of one of the best cities in the Province from the standpoint of site and general sanitation having 94 cases of diphtheria in a single month, viz., London. A number of fatal cases occurred during January and February, after which cases occurred first mild, but almost steadily increasing in number and virulence, as:

June	23.1
July	35.2
August	18.4
September	39.4
October	94.8

It is but a repetition of what one municipality after another has shown in past years, illustrating the cost in life, time and money to the population who fail to respond to the most scientific methods at our command for stamping out disease. Another return received from Ingersoll may serve to make this fact yet more apparent. But one case was reported in July, and none in August, but with the opening of the schools, September has 12 and October 16 cases. The health officer says the cases occurred largely in children of the Central Public School. Strict precautions were taken by the Board and its officers, and the entire building was disinfected, and at time of writing but four houses were under quarantine. We naturally ask, Was the regulation requiring the inspection for a week of the children of the infected room carried out?

The Medical Officer further states: "The question of an isolation hospital was fully discussed at the first meeting after we received notice of the new regulations, and the Board decided that our municipality was not in a position to provide such an institution." This, it may be remarked, is in a town where private physicians have found it good practice to establish at least two private hospitals.

This efficient officer directs the attention of the Provincial Board to the fact that in the nature of things the work of local health officers "must be somewhat unsatisfactory," and after pointing out the obvious reasons for this, recommends the establishment of county or district with their Medical Health Officers, who would devote their whole time to the duties of the office.

How the local struggle is kept up by Medical Health Officers at all, under such circumstances, is a constant source of wonder to your Secretary, and nothing serves better to illustrate these self-sacrificing efforts than what one sees so often occurring.

The Brantford Board and its officers has for years fought for proper hospital accommodation, and, not content with a small annex of the General Hospital, is now arranging for a separate building on its own grounds. But this progressive work is not limited to cities, as the report of our Canadian medical novelist and poet, Dr. Algie, of Caledon, shows. In his report to his Board he points out the requirements of the regulations, and advises the propriety of having a tent in readiness for cases which might occur. He says: "It seems reasonably certain that the prime necessity will arise, and most soldiers who may be called upon to act any minute prefer to have their arms in readiness, rather than commence looking for their guns when the enemy is upon them." On the other hand, an outbreak at Chesley aptly illustrates the way by which diphtheria is spread. The letter from the Town Solicitor referred to in the correspondence would seem to indicate that occasionally a physician is found who through ignorance of either the law or medicine becomes the chief agent through whom an outbreak gains headway. In all, 23 cases occurred in this town, within thirteen days, the dissemination being principally apparent by means of a milk supply. Similar early neglect on the part of physicians at Kemptville would seem to be responsible for the presence of the disease there.

Following is the report by Dr. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector, on smallpox for the quarter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

Nov. 18th, 1903.

REPORT ON SMALLPOX.

For Quarter ending September 30th, 1903.

(By C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Inspector.

The marked decline in the number of cases of smallpox for the three months ending September 30th ult., is most gratifying, the monthly returns being as follows:

—	Municipalities.	Cases	Deaths.
July	11	29	1
August	4	15	1
September	2	14	0
Totals	17	58	2

The distribution of the cases was as follows :—

County.	Municipality.	July.		August.		September.	
		Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.
Bruce	Walkerton	10	1				
Carleton	Ottawa	1					
Frontenac	Kingston	1					
Halton	Esquesing	1					
Kent	Romney	1		3	1		
Lambton	Oil Springs	1		1			
	Forest	1		1			
Lennox and Addington	Dawn	1					
Middlesex	London	5					
Prescott and Russell	Alfred	1					
Prince Edward	S. Marysburg	5					
Stormount, Dundas and Glengarry	Winchester	2					
Nipissing	Widdifield			10			
Algoma	Michipicoton and Wawa					13	
Thunder Bay	Neebing					1	

It will be noticed that the disease occurred in 15 municipalities, in seven of which there was only one case, a fact which speaks well for the prompt and effective manner in which these municipalities enforced the regulations. Of these 15 municipalities, three of them were cities, viz., Ottawa, 1; Kingston, 1, and London, 5 cases.

As the outbreak at Wa Wa was in an unorganized municipality, this Board assumed control, and placed Dr. A. Anderson in charge of the patients. The outbreak originated from a person who contracted the disease while on a visit to St. Anne, Quebec, in the latter part of August. The doctor reports the total number of cases to have been 13.

The origin of the outbreaks occurring during the quarter has been found to be due, in nearly every instance, to mild cases, which were infected at points outside the Province, some in the Province of Quebec, and others in adjoining States, and in every instance the person so infected had been unvaccinated.

Referring again to the question of vaccination, it is found that in every instance where I have made personal investigation that there has been no evidence of vaccination, and it is found that there exists as much difficulty to enforce vaccination as there did five years ago, indeed, the indifference and opposition of the public is lamentable, and it appears that the present law is unwieldy and not adapted to modern methods. The public object to the expense of stamping out smallpox, but when offered the only means known in preventative medicine for reaching this desired end, too often it is found that even those in high places, those to whom we look for "first aid" in this work, will oppose in every possible way the enforcement of vaccination. If there is to be an end to the progress of this mild smallpox, some measures should be adopted to enforce vaccination in our schools and workshops.

The indications for a general appearance of the disease this winter are, I am pleased to say, not good; there still exists, however, a centre to the east, chiefly in the section of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and adjoining townships, in which I am of the opinion mild cases have existed during the summer, the infection having remained undiscovered since last winter, and it behoves local authorities and physicians generally to observe a strict watch for all cases of "chickenpox," and to isolate all suspicious cases.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Inspector.

Toronto, Nov. 18th, '03.

CHAPTER V.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF SECRETARY.

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Before presenting this, my first report as Secretary of the Board, I beg your indulgence for a few moments to refer to the great loss this Board has sustained, and not only this Board, but the cause of Public Health throughout the Province, by the retirement of our esteemed confrere and well-known public servant, Dr. Peter H. Bryce, from the duties of the office, which through the kindness of the Honorable Provincial Secretary I have been called upon to fill. His long tenure of office and the marked energy he has on every occasion displayed in either the initiation of work or the carrying out of sanitary investigations and other works of public health for the benefit of the citizens of this Province have placed him in the front rank of sanitarians on this continent. Indeed, only as years pass by will the public realize what they owe to his well applied and highly scientific work in all that relates to preventative medicine.

While regretting his personal loss, yet it affords much pleasure to know that Dr. Bryce is entering upon a field of work which offers unbounded opportunities for the exercise of his many rich talents, and that the benefits to accrue will be felt over the length and breadth of this fair Dominion.

As successor to one with whom it has been my privilege to associate for some years, I naturally feel that I enter upon the duties of office as a somewhat raw recruit succeeding an old and well-tried veteran, and I, therefore, trust for your kind indulgence in the discharge of duties which to my respected predecessor have become mere matters of routine.

I can, however, assure you as a Board that I shall be pleased at all times to furnish you with the fullest information in my possession, and my one aim will be to advance the progress of sanitary science in this Province, so that she may maintain the proud position of the premier authority in public health work on this continent, and to which we are largely indebted to Dr. Bryce.

The returns for contagious diseases for the fourth quarter of the year 1903 are as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths
Smallpox	25	....
Scarlatina	749	38
Diphtheria	1,491	202
Measles	....	7
Whooping Cough	....	35
Typhoid	407	97
Tuberculosis	....	475

And that an intelligent comparison may be made of the year's returns as given in the monthly bulletin of the Board, the following tables are submitted. A showing the mouthly returns, and B the returns by quarters:

Table A.—Cases and Deaths for the year 1903, *by Months. Average Population Reporting* 1,998,098, *or* 92 *per cent., the Death Rate boing* 12.6 *per* 1,000 *per annum.*

——	Smallpox.		Scarlatina		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid.		Tuber-culosis.	Deaths from all causes.	Rates per 1,000
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.		
January	196	10	500	90	510	59	....	6	.....	9	65	25	176	2,150	12.8
February	152	4	550	104	200	27	....	7	.....	7	60	20	163	2,176	13.4
March	175	1	515	95	228	24	....	2	.....	6	60	18	221	2,429	14.7
April	122	2	295	61	203	28	....	3	.....	19	57	19	195	2,236	13.4
May	66	2	391	43	205	22	....	4	.....	18	48	22	132	2,193	13.3
June	30	....	297	52	191	26	....	14	.....	20	42	13	175	1,848	11.3
July	20	1	187	26	209	36	....	5	.....	11	47	18	139	1,873	11.5
August	15	1	103	14	122	24	....	5	.....	12	115	32	147	1,992	12.5
September	10	....	100	6	240	30	....	....	.....	11	111	37	149	2,028	11.6
October	7	....	232	9	541	66	....	1	.....	17	178	43	169	2,120	12.2
November	5	....	279	9	476	64	....	5	.....	14	109	30	137	2,081	12.1
December	13	....	231	20	474	72	....	1	.....	4	120	24	169	2,141	12.5
Total	820	21	3,677	529	3,599	478	....	53	.....	148	1,012	298	2,072	25,267	

Table B.—Returns of Contagious Diseases by Quarters.

(1903).

—	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	Smallpox	523	15
	Scarlatina	1,565	289
	Diphtheria	938	116
	Measles	.....	15
	Whooping Cough	.....	20
	Typhoid	185	63
	Tuberculosis	.....	560
Total		3,201	1,072
Second Quarter	Smallpox	218	4
	Scarlatina	983	156
	Diphtheria	599	76
	Measles	.....	21
	Whooping Cough	.....	57
	Typhoid	147	51
	Tuberculosis	.....	602
Total		1,947	967
Third Quarter	Smallpox	54	2
	Scarlatina	390	46
	Diphtheria	571	90
	Measles	.....	10
	Whooping Cough	.....	34
	Typhoid	273	87
	Tuberculosis	.....	435
Total		1,288	704
Fourth Quarter	Smallpox	25	.....
	Scarlatina	739	38
	Diphtheria	1,491	202
	Measles	.....	7
	Whooping Cough	.....	35
	Typhoid	407	97
	Tuberculosis	.....	475
Total		2,662	854
	Total contagious diseases for year	9,098	3,597

N. B.—Notification of typhoid fever cases is neglected, and this does not represent the extent of the disease.—SEC.

Smallpox. A study of these tables shows that during the year there was a noticeable decrease in the number of smallpox cases, the prevalence being more marked during the first quarter of the year, when 523 cases were reported, with 15 deaths. The decline was most marked after the month of April, and the minimum was reached in the month of October, when only five cases occurred.

Scarlatina. The totality of this disease for the year was 3,677 cases, with 529 deaths, or a case mortality of 14.38 per cent. The disease was more markedly prevalent during the first quarter, when 1,565 cases were reported, with a mortality of 18.46 per cent., there being an apparent relationship between the ease occurrence and the mortality rate.

The disease declined very considerably the third quarter, during which the school holidays occurred, reaching a minimum in the month of September, the increase of cases corresponding with school attendance during the last quarter of the year.

Diphtheria. Although this disease continues to manifest its power and virulence from year to year, yet to the medical practitioner it has lost its effect of dread, owing to our increased experience in the use of antitoxine. For it is quite manifest that the correct line of treatment to pursue is to use large, and often repeated large injections of the remedy at much shorter intervals than was previously the custom. Where this principle has directed the line of treatment carried out in this Province, I am assured the results have been most satisfactory, and cases which heretofore under the old line of treatment would have succumbed to the disease, have made a sure and often rapid recovery.

The insidious nature of the infection, its often continued presence in the mouth and nasal passages, after all local and constitutional disturbances have subsided, must always add to the difficulties of all precautionary measures. This one fact, however, is emphasized that no case should be released from

quarantine until bacteriological examination of at least two swabs have negatived the presence of the Klebs Loeffler bacillus, and by preference these swabs should be taken by a mdeical officer of the Local Board of Health.

During 1903 there were 3,599 cases with 478 deaths, a case mortality of 13.28 per cent. The fourth quarter was that of greatest prevalence of the disease, 1,491 cases being reported, with 202 deaths, represetning a mortality of 13.47 per cent., which is slightly in excess of the yearly rate.

Typhoid Fever. Owing to the imperfect notification of cases of typhoid fever it is impossible to draw any conclusions as to its mortality, but, judging by the deaths returned, the year seems to have been marked by its continued presence.

Measles and Whooping Cough. These two diseases, like typhoid fever, can only be judged by the number of deaths reported. Seemingly, medical science has, up to the present, arrived at no plan where some at least of the 148 deaths from whooping cough can be prevented.

Tuberculosis. It is to be regretted that at the close of 1903, we have to report a death roll of 2,072 from tuberculosis alone, and yet public opinion has not been stimulated into action whereby any municipality has seriously considered the advisability of providing, by means of a sanitorium, for the treatment of consumptive patients. It may be that the public are stunned by the needs of the situation and the financial demands that would have to be made. It cannot be that they are satisfied by what is being done on charitable lines only. The sooner the public realize it as essential for them to provide for the treatment of cases of consumption, as at present it is statutory they provide for the treatment of scarlatina, diphtheria, and smallpox, by hospitals erected for the purpose, at the public cost, so soon can it be said that we as a people have done our duty. The problem of the treatment of consumption is wider than the bounds of cold charity, It is one of vital and national importance; it appeals to all classes and creeds, rich and poor alike, and its treatment and control should be under municipal auspices. The principle has already been adopted by the Legislature, and it simply awaits the action of our municipalities for the successful carrying on of this most important work. Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
Secretary.

CHAPTER VI.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS, RE SCARLET FEVER REGULATIONS.

May 29th, 1903.

Your Committee on Epidemics, in order to render clear the bearing of the Scarlet Fever Regulations, which became an Order-in-Council on March 5th, 1903, beg leave to report that the Regulations are only intended to make the operation of the Public Health Act definite and clear in several particulars which have been hitherto somewhat imperfectly understood.

These several particular points are:

1st. That the Medical Health Officer has clearly been placed in a position to carry out the Act relating to scarlet fever and is required to report to the Provincial Board of Health failure to supply facilities therefor on the part of Local Boards of Health.

2nd. That the Medical Health Officer and not the attending physician, nor the Local Board of Health, is placed definitely in a position to determine the character of the isolation of cases as called for by the Act.

3rd. That the M. H. O. is empowered to isolate patients for a definite period of six weeks, or longer, if the circumstances require it.

4th. That the isolation to be provided is that defined under Section 106 of the Statutes, which has existed for nearly twenty years in the Act, and which states that Local Boards of Health must provide a temporary hospital for contagious diseases.

5th. That the Regulations provide that greater stringency in the matter of isolation of patients be insisted upon on the part of the Medical Health Officer.

6th. That while the Medical Health Officer is required under the Regulations to utilize such hospital accommodation as is provided under the Act, he is, at the same time, allowed under the Statute to use his judgment in the exercise of such power.

7th. That in order that any misconception as to the meaning of the Regulations may be removed from the minds of the public and of Medical Health Officers, your committee would recommend that in the printed copy of the Regulations issued by the Board, the following foot-note be inserted:

"It was not the intention of the Provincial Board of Health in framing the Regulations to in any way limit the discretionary powers given the Medical Health Officer under the Public Health Act, in Sec. 93, Cap. 248, R.S.O."

8th. Your committee would also invite attention to the fact that efficient isolation, as facilitated by ample hospital accommodation, has materially lessened the death and sickness rates and effected immense savings in many ways. The statistics given by the Secretary in his quarterly report admirably show this, and also show the great advances made in other countries in providing the municipal accommodation for which we are now striving.

9th. Your committee would like that the opposite side of the question should be presented to the public, the obligation of the body politic to provide facilities so that the wage-earners may be allowed to carry on their work without endangering the lives and health of other wage-earners.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. J. CASSIDY,
W. OLDRIGHT,
P. H. BRYCE.

CHAPTER VII.

A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS RESPECTING THE HYGIENE OF BARBER SHOPS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario :

Gentlemen,—Your Standing Committee on Epidemics, which was instructed at the first quarterly meeting, in February of this year, to continue their efforts to secure a thoroughly satisfactory settlement of the hygiene of barber shops, desire to present the following facts for your consideration :—

It will be remembered that at the fourth quarterly meeting of this Board for 1902, hygienic regulations for barbers were recommended by this Board. These regulations had been prepared by your Committee in the hope that they would be adopted by the members of the Barbers' Protective Association of Toronto, and by other barbers throughout Ontario. Shortly after that meeting, copies of these regulations were sent to Herbert Thomson, Secretary, Toronto, for the consideration of that body.

In reply a letter and three copies of an amended schedule of rules were sent to Dr. Bryce.

The letter is as follows :

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1903.

Dr. Bryce, Secretary, Provincial Board of Health :

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will kindly find three copies of Regulations for the Government of Barber Shops, which were adopted by the Barber's Protective Association at their last meeting, which was held Jan. 15th, 1903.

Dr. Cassidy's recommendations to the Provincial Board of Health on this subject will be found to be somewhat changed from the original, but on the whole they have been adopted by our Association.

From the standpoint of the majority of our members, these regulations should become law, instead of recommendations, and they would ask your body to use their influence to that end.

Should there be anything in these Revised Regulations you or the members of the Provincial Board of Health would like to discuss, the Executive Committee of our Association would be pleased to meet you at any time you might say.

Yours respectfuly,
HERBERT THOMSON,
Secretary.

REVISED HYGENIC REGULATIONS FOR BARBERS.

Approved by the Barbers' Protective Association of the City of Toronto, Ont.

1. A barber should be clean and neat in his person and dress, and be particular in maintaining a healthful condition of the mouth and hands.

2. No person suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp, or hair should act as a barber, nor should anyone suffering from consumption, or any disease commonly known as contagious, serve in this capacity.

3. If diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles or any other contagious disease should occur in the family of a barber, or among his friends or acquaintances, he should not nurse or visit the patients, nor in any way come in contact with them, and, if any such disease should appear in his own dwelling or boarding house, he should temporarily change his residence.

4. Persons suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp or hair, or from consumption, or persons who have recently recovered from diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever or other contagious disease, should not visit any barber shop or parlor, but should be attended by the barber or hairdresser at their own homes. All instruments used on such patients should be carefully disinfected after such use.

5. The floor of a barber shop should be made of hard wood, or if not so made should be covered with sound oilcloth or other impermeable floor covering. The floor of the shop should be frequently washed with hot water and soap. As a matter of ordinary routine, it should be mopped every morning with a damp woollen cloth. If the floor is to be swept, it should first be sprinkled with dampened sawdust or wet tea leaves, or oiled and then swept, in order that as little dust as possible may be raised.

6. The shop or parlor should be well aired before the day's work is begun, and it should also be ventilated during the day. The shop must never be used as a dormitory. Every barber shop should be provided with running hot and cold water.

7. The shop should be kept very clean as should also all the chairs, razors, clippers, brushes, towels and all other articles or instruments used in the business. Towels should be carefully washed and boiled, and then rinsed to remove the odor of soap.

8. Customers should be encouraged to use or have used on them, their own instruments (razors, soaps, brushes, etc.), and in the cases of persons suffering from diseases of the skin, scalp or hair, this practice should be compulsory. For operations on the dead body a barber should have instruments used only for that purpose.

Disinfection of Instruments.

9. Razors and clippers may be disinfected by dipping in a solution.

10. Hair brushes and combs should be disinfected once a day.

11. Straps should be cleaned as often as possible.
12. A shaving brush may be disinfected by being placed in boiling water.
13. Before passing from one customer to another the barber or hairdresser should thoroughly wash his hands.
14. Powder should be used by towel or hand.
15. Astringent pencil should be used and disinfected. Alum should never be used in any form.
16. In places of sponges or balls of absorbent cotton, clean towels should be used.
17. Wax put up in tubes should be used.
18. The hair dresser should remove vaseline from the vessel containing it, with a spoon.
19. Only strictly clean linen, towels, etc., should be used for each customer. If a freshly-laundried wrapper cannot be supplied for each customer, a clean towel should be used in place of the wrapper.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT THOMPSON,
Secretary.

A comparison of the regulations for barber shops adopted by this Board with those just read will show some important differences. The following are the points on which these regulations agree and also those in which they differ. For instance, in Hygienic Regulations for Barbers, recommended by this Board, Rule 1 reads as follows: "A barber should be clean and neat in his person and dress; should use the bath regularly, and be particular in maintaining a healthful condition of the mouth and hands." In the Revised Hygienic Regulations read above, the following words are omitted. "Should use the bath regularly."

Rule 2 of the Board's Regulations is adopted without change. It reads as follows: "No person suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp or hair should act as a barber, nor should anyone suffering from consumption, or any disease commonly known as contagious, serve in this capacity."

Rule 3 of the Board's Regulations was adopted without change. It reads as follows: "If diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, or any other contagious disease should occur in the family of a barber, or among his friends or acquaintances, he should not nurse or visit the patients, nor in any way come in contact with them, and if any such disease should appear in his own dwelling or boarding house, he should temporarily change his residence."

Rule 4 of this Board was also adopted unchanged. It reads as follows: "Persons suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp, or hair, or from consumption, or persons who have recently recovered from diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, or other contagious disease, should not visit any barber shop or parlor, but should be attended by the barber or hairdresser at their own homes. All instruments used on such patients should be carefully disinfected after such use."

Rule 5 of the Board's Regulations reads as follows: "The floor of a barber shop should be made of hardwood, or, if not so made, should be covered with sound oilcloth or other impermeable floor covering. The floor of the shop should be frequently washed with hot water and soap. As a matter of ordinary routine, it should be mopped every morning with a damp woollen cloth. Sweeping is not recommended. If the floor is to be swept, it should first be sprinkled with dampened sawdust or wet tea leaves, and then swept, in order that as little dust as possible may be raised."

In the Revised Regulations the following words are omitted: "Sweeping is not recommended." The following words are added, "Or oiled," to show a method by which a floor may be swept without raising a dust.

Rule 6 of the Board's Regulations reads as follows: "The shop or parlor should be well aired before the day's work is begun, and it should also be ventilated during the day. The shop must never be used as a dormitory. Every barber shop should be provided, if possible, with running hot and cold water." In the Revised Regulations the words, "if possible" are omitted.

Rule 7 of the Board's Regulations reads as follows: "The shop should be kept very clean, as should also all of the chairs, razors, clippers, brushes, towels, and all other articles or instruments used in the business. Towels should be carefully washed and then rinsed to remove the odor of soap." After the words washed, the words "and boiled" were introduced.

Rule 8 was adopted unchanged. It reads as follows: "Customers should be encouraged to use, or have used on them, their own instruments (razors, soaps, brushes, etc.), and in cases of persons suffering from diseases on the skin, scalp, or hair the practice should be compulsory. For operations on the dead body a barber should have instruments used only for that purpose."

Disinfection of Instruments.

Rule 9 of the Board's Regulations reads as follows: "Razors and clippers may be disinfected by boiling for five or ten minutes in soapy water, or in water containing a little carbonate of potassium. For this purpose the instruments should be laid on an enamelled or galvanized metal dish, and be completely

covered by the water. After boiling they should be cooled in cold water and carefully dried. Steel instruments boiled in the carbonate of potassium solution are not liable to rust."

In the revised version this rule appears as follows: "Razors and clippers may be disinfected by dipping in a solution."

Rule 10 of our Regulations reads as follows: "Hair brushes, combs, and straps may be disinfected by placing them in a small closet or case which closes hermetically (is airtight), in which is kept a saucer constantly filled with the 40 per cent. solution of formalin, about one ounce of formalin to each cubic foot of space. It is recommended that all instruments be laid on racks or trays in this closet after using. If this is done, every customer can have a thoroughly disinfected instrument for use in his case."

In the revised version it is as follows: "Hair brushes and combs should be disinfected once a day. Straps should be cleaned as often as possible."

Our 11th rule reads as follows: "Brushes and combs will need cleaning with bran or clay and hot water at intervals." In the revised version this is omitted.

Our 12th rule reads as follows: "Shaving brushes may be entirely dispensed with, and a puff of cotton used instead, which can be destroyed after one using. A shaving brush may be disinfected by being placed in boiling water for five minutes before using." In the revised version it reads: "A shaving brush may be disinfected by being placed in boiling water."

Our 13th rule reads as follows: "Before passing from one customer to another, the barber or hair dresser should thoroughly wash his hands. He should use warm water and carbolic soap, or one containing mercuric chloride." In the revised version it reads: "Before passing from one customer to another, the barber or hair dresser should thoroughly wash his hands."

Our 14th rule reads as follows. "The powder puff should be replaced by the powder blower or by a ball of wadding. The wadding should be thrown away after one using." In the revised version this reads: "Powder should be used by towel or hand."

Our 15th rule is as follows: "A stick of alum should never be used to stop the flow of blood. A small piece of alum after being used on a customer should be thrown away. Some prefer burnt alum, applied on cotton, which can be thrown away after one using." In the revised rules it reads: "Astringent pencil should be used and disinfected. Alum should never be used in any form."

Our 16th rule is as follows: "Sponges should not be used in a barber's work, because they cannot be cleaned as a towel may be. In place of sponges, towels or balls of absorbent cotton should be used." In the revised version it reads: "In place of sponges or balls of absorbent cotton, clean towels should be used."

Our 17th rule reads. "Toilet wax should not be used indiscriminately. Each person should have his own toilet wax." In the revised version it reads: "Wax put up in tubes should be used."

Our 18th rule reads: "The hair dresser should remove vaseline from the vessel containing it with a spatula or spoon, and not by inserting his possibly contaminated fingers into the vessel." In the revised version it reads: "The hair dresser should remove vaseline from the vessel containing it with a spoon."

Our 19th rule, which was adopted unclassified, reads as follows: "Only strictly clean linen towels, wrappers, etc., should be used for each customer. If a freshly-laundried wrapper cannot be supplied for each customer, a clean towel should be used in place of the wrapper."

Your Committee, after consideration of the recommendations, found that the only important differences between the rules formulated by the Board and those suggested by the Barbers' Association referred to the methods of disinfecting the cutting instruments and tools used in a barber's trade. In our published regulations we had advised (see Rule 9) that "razors and clippers may be disinfected by boiling for five or ten minutes in soapy water, or in water containing a little carbonate of potassium." Now, this rule is correct, and the edges of cutting tools so disinfected are not spoiled by the process. It appears, however, that this method of disinfecting razors and clippers would be irksome, and would require too much time for barbers, who must be expeditious in their methods and movements in order to please customers. It is quite certain, nevertheless, that the barbers' customers should be exposed to the danger of infection from razors and clippers which are not properly disinfected.

It is equally clear that hair brushes, shaving brushes, and combs require antiseptic treatment regularly.

Desirous of obtaining reliable information as to the most expeditious and cheapest methods of procuring the disinfection of the tools and instruments used in the barbers' trade, your Committee requested Dr. J. A. Amyot, Bacteriologist of this Board, to make such

experiments and tests as would serve to elucidate these points.

These experiments have been made, and his reports to your Committee are herewith submitted.

Report of Dr. J. A. Amyot.

Experiments as to the Value of Certain Antiseptics in the Sterilization of Brushes and Cutting Instruments.

Two separate sets of experimetns were made, one with the brushes, the other with the instruments. For cultural purposes, a specially nutritive medium—somatose-bouillon—was used. The following were the results :

Brushes—

Three brushes that had been in general use were taken.

1st. Cultures were made in broth from the hair of each brush. These all showed vigorous growth. No attempt was made to isolate any of the varieties.

2nd. Each brush was washed in a strong sodium carbonate and soap solution, and rinsed in tap-water. Brush (a) was then laid aside without other treatment. Brush (b) was soaked in a 1 in 20 carbolic acid solution for 10 minutes, and laid aside to dry. Brush (c) was placed in a tight box and exposed for 15 hours to the vapors of Formaldehyde, generated by evaporatino from a large, shallow dish of formaline (40 per cent.) (Box 12 x 15 inches.)

On the following day cultures were made from all three brushes, and incubated for 72 hours at 37 degrees C. The formalized brush was the only one to show no growth.

This was repeated with the same result.

(Formaldehyde sterilized completely the brushes exposed. Carbolic acid, 1 in 20 of water, did not. Plain washing did not, either.)

Instruments—

Three all-metal knives were sharpened and subjected to the following treatment, after a previous sterliization by steam under pressure (two atmospheres).

All the knives were infected with a vigorous culture of staphyococcus pyogenes aureus, grown on nutritive agar. These were then dried in the air, and control cultures made.

No. 1 was then put under a stream of boiling water for 30 seconds, cooled with cold, sterilized water, and placed in a broth culture tube.

No. 2 was dipped in carbolic acid (95 per cent.) for three seconds, and washed in sterilized running water and put in a broth tube.

No. 3 was put into the formaline box with the brush spoken of above for 15 hours, washed off in water (sterilized), and placed in a broth tube.

All were given 72 hours cultivation (the knives being taken out after 24 hours of electrolization), with the following results :

No. 1 (hot water)—Sterile.

No. 2 (carbolic)—Good growth.

No. 3 (formaline)—Good growth.

The experiment was repeated, with the same results.

After this a series of experiments were carried out to test the use of pure carbolic acid at different lengths of exposure.

The knives were infected and dried, as in the first experiment. They were then dipped into pure carbolic acid (95 per cent.) for 10, 15, 30, 60, 90, 100 and 180 seconds, and then washed in sterilized water and placed each in a broth tube. The 10, 15, 30, and 60 seconds' ones all showed growth, the 90, 120, and 180 seconds' ones were sterile, though 72 hours were given them to grow in. (Knives removed after 24 hours.)

On repeating the experiment the same results were obtained.

Finally, copper wire, sterilized and then infected with the same culture, was exposed to formldehyde vapors for 15 hours. This was sterile after 72 hours.

The pure carbolic acid had no visible action in the knives. It sterilizes after 90 seconds' exposure.

The boiling hot water would seem to be the most satisfactory.

The tests were severe, because the organisms were protected by the agar.

No experiments were done with spore-bearing organisms.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report on the Use of Alcohol as a Germicidal Agent in the Sterilization of Steel Instruments.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario :

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit report on above subject. The work was undertaken at the request of the Committee on Epidemics.

Knives, cleaned and sharp, were infected with a vigorous culture of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, and dried in the air; and then exposed, some for 3 min., 5 min., 8 min., 10 min., 15 min.,

20 min., 30, 45, and 60 min., to the action of 95 per cent. alcohol, and then allowed to dry in the air. Inhibition of growth commenced with the 20 min. exposure. Only a slight growth was obtained after 30 min. exposure, but none whatever at the 45 and 60 min. exposures. From these exposures it would seem justifiable to look for disinfection of instruments after 45 minutes' exposure to 95 per cent. alcohol for non-spore bearing bacteria.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Laboratory of the Provincial
Board of Health, Biological
Building, Toronto, Nov. 19, 1903.

Dear Dr. Cassidy :

In compliance with your request, a series of experiments were undertaken to determine the value of Spiritus Saponatus Kalinus (2 parts soft soap to one part of 95 per cent. alcohol, perfumed with lavender), as a sterilizing agent, where non-spore bearing organisms were in question.

Instruments infected with a vigorous culture of the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus were after drying placed in the solution for periods of 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 minutes respectively. These were then washed in sterile water and incubated in nitrient broth. Care was taken about electrolysis. The ten minute one showed no growth. All those exposed longer showed no growth. The eight minute one showed very slight growth.

From these experiments I would say that 15 minutes' exposure to the action of Spiritus saponatus kalinus would be sufficient to sterilize instruments (cutting) when non-spore bearing organisms are under consideration.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. AYMOT.

Having considered such criticisms of the Toronto Barbers' Association as appeared to be valuable and worthy of adoption, as well as the experiments made by Dr. Amyot, your committee wish to report the following amended regulations for barbers, and would advise that they be adopted :

(1) A barber should be clean and neat in his person and dress, should use the bath regularly, and be particular in maintaining a healthful condition of the mouth and hands.

(2) No person suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp, or hair should act as a barber, nor should anyone suffering from consumption, or any disease commonly known as contagious, serve in this capacity.

(3) If diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, or any other contagious disease should occur in the family of a barber, or among his friends or acquaintances, he should not nurse or visit the patients, nor in any way come in contact with them, and if any disease should appear in his own dwelling or boarding house, he should temporarily change his residence.

(4) Persons suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp, or hair, or from consumption, or persons who have recently recovered from diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, or other contagious disease, should not visit any barber shop or parlor, but should be attended by the barber or hair-dresser at their own homes. All instruments used on such patients should be carefully disinfected after such use.

(5) The floor of a barber shop should be made of hardwood, or, if not so made, should be covered with sound oilcloth or other impermeable floor covering. The floor of the shop should be frequently washed with hot water and soap. As a matter of ordinary routine, it should be mopped every morning with a damp woollen cloth. If the floor is to be swept, it should first be sprinkled with dampened sawdust or wet leaves, or oiled, and then swept, in order that as little dust as possible may be raised.

(6) The shop or parlor should be well aired before the day's work is begun, and it should also be ventilated during the day. The shop must never be used as a dormitory. Every barber shop should be provided with running hot and cold water.

(7) The shop should be kept very clean, as should also the chairs, razors, clippers, brushes, towels, and all other articles or instruments used in the business. Towels should be carefully washed and boiled and then rinsed to remove the odor of soap.

(8) Customers should be encouraged to use, or have used on them, their own instruments (razors, soap, brushes, etc), and in the case of persons suffering from diseases of the skin, scalp, or hair, this practice should be compulsory. For operations on the dead body, a barber should have instruments used only for that purpose.

(9) (a) Razors, clippers, and scissors may be disinfected by being boiled for ten minutes in soapy water or in water containing a little carbonate of potassium. For this purpose the instruments should be laid in an enamelled or galvanized metal dish, and be completely covered by the water. After boiling they should be quickly cooled in cold water and carefully dried. Steel instruments

boiled in the carbonate of potassium solution are not liable to rust.

(b) Razors may be disinfected by being held in a stream of boiling water for thirty seconds. They should then be put into cold water for a short time and carefully dried.

(c) Razors, clippers (disarticulated), and scissors may be disinfected by being exposed in a dish for fifteen minutes to the action of Hebra's spirit of soap, Spiritus Sapontaus Kalinus. They should then be rubbed dry.

(d) Razors, clippers (disarticulated), and scissors may be disinfected by being exposed in a dish to the action of 95 per cent. alcohol for forty-five minutes. They should then be rubbed dry.

(10) Hair brushes, shaving brushes, combs, and straps may be disinfected by being first washed in a strong solution of sodium carbonate and soap, and afterwards placed in a small air-tight closet or case, in which is kept a saucer constantly filled with formalin, about one ounce of formalin to each cubic foot of space. It is recommended that all instruments be laid on racks or trays in this closet. This disinfection should be carried on every night.

(11) Shaving brushes may be entirely dispensed with, and a puff of cotton used instead, which can be destroyed after one using. A shaving brush may be disinfected by being placed in boiling water for ten minutes before using.

(12) Before passing from one customer to another, the barber or hairdresser should thoroughly wash his hands.

(13) The powder puff should be replaced by the powder blower, fresh ball of absorbent cotton or clean towel.

(14) A stick of alum should never be used to stop the flow of blood. A small piece of alum, after being used on a customer, should be thrown away. Astringent pencil may be used if after use it is disinfected in hot water.

(15) Sponges should not be used in a barber's work, because they canont be cleaned as a towel may be. In place of sponges, towels or balls of absorbent cotton should be used.

(16) Toilet wax should not be used indiscriminately; each customer should have his own toilet wax, which should be kept in a tube.

(17) The hairdresser should remove vaseline from the vessel containing it with a spatula, or spoon. Preferably, vaseline put up in collapsible tubes should be used by hairdressers.

(18) Only strictly clean linen—towels, wrappers, etc., should be used for each customer. If a freshly-laundered wrapper cannot be supplied to each customer, a clean towel should be used in place of the wrapper.

All of which is respectfully submitted

J. J. CASSIDY.
P. H. BRYCE.
W. OLDRIGHT.

CHAPTER VIII.

REPORT OF TENT WARDS OF WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have this morning made an inspection of the tents used as hospital wards in the Western Hospital in this city.

The day was a very opportune one for making the inspection, as it was raining heavily, and during the night the downpour had been great, being accompanied by high winds, conditions which test the capabilities of canvas to resist two of the most disturbing elements likely to inconvenience hospital patients, and make them discontented with their ten wards. To what extent in the present instance will be shown subsequently.

The Hospital authorities began the use of tents in the month of April, 1900, and at the present time have six tents, four of which are now in use. Their dimensions are as follows :

Three	20 x 40 feet.
Two.....	10 x 20 feet.
One	10 x 16 feet.

The capacity of the tents now in use is 40 beds, and at the time of my inspection 34 of these were occupied, the patients being of all ages, from 13 years to those well into the sixties, and of both sexes, the cases being both medical and surgical. Amongst the former were sufferers from rheumatism, pneumonia and phthisis.

Two of the tents are constructed of single walls with fly roof, while the other two are what are known as double walled tents, being one tent within another, with air space between of about nine inches. Each of the large tents is ventilated by means of openings in the roof, which can be opened and closed as desired. The side walls are about five feet high, and can be rolled up in fine weather. The floors are of single boards, tongued and grooved, laid on sills about twelve inches from the ground.

Each tent is heated by means of two self-feeder coal stoves, one placed at either end of the ward. This is found adequate even in the coldest weather, to maintain an equable temperature.

The side walls of each of the tents are protected by wooden sheeting, which is carried up from some three feet from the floor, and against this wall stood the head of each bed. Adjacent to each ward, and all under cover, is bathroom and lavatory, while in the centre between two of the tent wards is situated a dining-room.

At the time of my visit I found the wards in good condition; the morning "cleaning up" was in progress. The floors were dry, with no evidence of drip from the roof. The temperature was 58 degrees F. and the air was fresh and pure. The walls were dry, with the slight exception of a corner in the female ward of the tent, reserved for phthisical patients, a matter little to be wondered at considering the severe storm which had prevailed for some twelve hours, and the wall a single one.

I made enquiry of a number of patients as to their experience of the tent ward, and in each and every case there was an expression of pleasure and general approval. Two of those interviewed had been in the hospital for some months, Mrs. M. N. since July 22nd, 1902, and F. C. November 4th, 1902. They both stated they had felt no inconvenience during the cold weather of winter.

Inquiry elicited the fact that the larger single walled tent, in which the tubercular patients were treated, and which was higher pitch in the roof than either of the other two, was more difficult to keep heated.

The fee for maintenance and attendance is 70c more per week for the tent wards than for the general wards in the hospital proper, yet I am informed patients prefer the former to the latter, and the tents are often fully occupied.

In conclusion, I would say that from the information obtained both from the hospital authorities and the patients, I am more than ever convinced of the usefulness of properly constructed tent wards for the treatment of both medical and surgical cases; and any objections offered must simply be due either to faulty construction of the tent, faulty or deficient knowledge on the part of the objector, or one of a sentimental character, which I am satisfied a careful inquiry into the whole subject would dissipate.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Medical Inspector.

P. H. Bryce, M.D., Medical Health Officer, Toronto, April 16, 1903.

CHAPTER IX.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION CAMPS AND HOSPITALS OF TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY, MOOSE LAKE SECTION.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector.

Sir,—I beg to state that I have just completed an inspection of the camps along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, as far as Moose Lake, and find the condition to be as follows :

The general situation of the camps as regards drainage is good, and in most instances the source of water supply cannot become contaminated either from human or animal excreta ; but greater care will have to be taken during the spring and summer, where there is possible pollution from adjoining marshes.

Considering the transitory character of the railway construction work, most of the buildings are fairly well constructed, but they lack the proper air-space accommodation and the necessary lighting and ventilation, so essential to health, and a compliance with Regulations 2 and 3 of this Board. In only one instance was there any provision made for the access of pure air, in accordance with Regulation 2, while all were heated by large box stoves

It is a common thing to find the only light admitted to a sleeping apartment is by two attic-like windows in the roof—the object apparently being to save wall space. The practice is a good one, if four instead of two are used, and they are heavy enough to permit of their being used for ventilation purposes, and are kept free from snow. The lighting of the sleeping apartments by sky-lights is to be condemned.

As a rule the sleeping apartments were untidy, and, judging by the appearance of the beds, and garments lying around, no systematic attention was paid in any of the camps to enforce ing either personal or camp cleanliness. Indeed, enquiry elicited the fact that there existed no provision whatever for either laundry or bath-house in any of the camps, as called for by Regulation 5.

In each camp visited there was found a separate kitchen and dining-room combined, and the food provided was uniformly good, well cooked, and varied in character; the cooks themselves showing great care in the preparation of the food, but they require to observe Regulation No. 7 more carefully, in so far as it relates to the disposal of kitchen refuse.

The latrines are generally provided as per Regulation 8, but were found to be filthy—no provision made whereby an over-filled pit might be substituted by a new one. In this respect several of the Italian quarters were particularly deserving of censure.

The quartering of this class of workmen in buildings apart from the other men has its disadvantages, for no supervision whatever is exercised over them. They are permitted to herd together at their own sweet will; in some instances buildings are erected for their accommodation, while in others they are their own house builders. The error is a common one, and should be rectified at once : these men should be placed in buildings similar to those called for in Regulations 2 and 3, and rules adopted and printed in English and Italian, and posted up in their apartments, which rules should be enforced.

The stables were in some few instances within the prescribed 125 feet, but the majority were properly placed, and the animals well housed; the interior of the buildings were found well kept.

From inquiries made from the chief medical officer, his assistant, Dr. Smith, and the foremen of the several camps, there has been no attention whatever paid to the vaccination of the men on the works, although it is expressly provided for in Regulation 13; and from the correspondence attached, the question was fully referred to by Dr. Bryce some months ago, at which time the chief medical officer should have insisted on the vaccination of all employees then on the works, and made arrangements for the vaccination of all engaging on and after that date. The neglect on the part of those responsible for the enforcement of this preventative measure might at any time result disastrously to the speedy carrying on of the work, for, should an outbreak of smallpox occur, there would of necessity follow a quarantining of a large number of the employees and another danger to be feared is a general stampede of the men, hence immediate action should be taken to vaccinate all now engaged on the work, and provide for the employment of only those who can comply with Regulation No. 13.

The hospital at Moose Lake, 30 miles from North Bay, is the first north of that town, the building is constructed

of logs, and is 20 x 40 feet, the back portion being used as a kitchen and sleeping apartment for the man in charge, whilst a similar space is partitioned off in the front, which is used for a dispensary and doctor's sleeping apartment, leaving a space about 20 feet square for hospital purposes. I found the beds, etc., clean, and the hospital in good condition; there were five patients in the ward, three surgical and two medical cases. There was no provision for the disposal of kitchen refuse, which was thrown outside the back door—and, further, there was no latrine attached. The situation of the building was good as regards elevation, etc., but will be found too isolated when the lakes break up. The objectionable feature of the building was the cooking of the food in the hospital itself, for the partition extended up only some six or seven feet, and there was no provision for proper ventilation.

The medical attendance seems to work most satisfactorily, and every care is taken of the patients by Dr. Smith, who has charge of the division.

The newly erected hospital situated in North Bay, is used as a base hospital, and to it are sent the more severe cases, where they are nursed by members of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

I had an opportunity of examining a supply of fresh beef which was being delivered to the camps, and I regret to say the meat was not up to the standard, as I would expect it to be. The carcasses were very lean, and the appearance of the meat not at all good. On remarking the poor quality to several of the cooks, they stated the delivery was not up to the standard they had received heretofore.

In conclusion, I would make the following recommendations : (a) That the Regulations be complied with in every particulars ,as follows :

Reg. 2. In construction of dwellings.

Reg. 3. In ventilation of dwellings.

Reg. 5. The providing of laundry and wash-house.

Reg. 7. The providing of buckets and a drainage system.

Reg. 8. That latrines be properly constructed.

Reg. 9. The location of stables at least 125 feet distant from a dwelling.

Reg. 10. The adoption of regulations, and their being printed in English and other languages, for the information of the men.

Reg. 13. That evidence of vaccination be required at the time of engagement.

There is no reason why construction camps should not be kept clean and neat, and the men encouraged in every way to adopt habits of personal cleanliness ; and it should be the aim and object of contractors and foremen, as well as the medical men, as it is clearly the duty of the latter, to see that such is the case, and, further, it should be the duty of the medical man to examine all meat used.

The unnecessary and expensive plan of erecting permanent buildings for hospital purposes, which will only be in use for a few months at a time, can be overcome by the substitution of double-walled hospital tents, two for each station—one for hospital use and the second for the attendant, and to be used as a kitchen. The tents themselves are portable, and the flooring can be put together in sections, and the whole outfit removed from place to place as the advance of construction work requires it. Besides a saving in cost, the advantages of having a well ventilated and well lighted hospital is of untold advantage in the treatment of the cases.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Medical Inspector.

March 18th, 1903.

CHAPTER X.

REPORT OF SMALLPOX IN ESSEX.

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector.

To Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, Ont. :

Dear Sir,—I beg to report having visited, during the past week, the following municipalities in the County of Essex, viz. : The City of Windsor, the Towns of Walkerville, Amherstburg and Sandwich, and the Townships of East and West Sandwich, Anderdon, Maidstone, Malden, North and South Colchester, and beg to report as follows on the outbreaks of smallpox in this western section of the county :

The total number of cases reported by the several Medical Health Officers as occurring this year, up to date, are as follows :

Municipality.	Cases.
Windsor	13
Amherstburg	3
Sandwich	8
Walkerville	..
Anderdon Township	17
Colchester Township, North	10
" " South	..
Maidstone Township	4
Malden Township	30
Sandwich Township, East	2
" " West	30 (in 14 houses)
" " South.	17

Of this number the following municipalities were free from the infection :

Amherstburg, Walkerville, Colchester South, Maidstone, Sandwich South and Sandwich East, while the condition of the other municipalities is briefly summed up as follows :—

Windsor : Two cases in hospital.

Sandwich Town : Five houses now under quarantine.

Anderdon Township : Two families now under quarantine.

Colchester N. : Four houses now under quarantine.

Malden : Fourteen houses now under quarantine.

Sandwich W. : Three houses under quarantine.

The disease has been present in this part of the Province since January last, and it is gratifying to note the little headway made by it in the municipalities where vaccination is put in force and the local authorities act with promptness in carrying out the regulations, viz., in Windsor, Amherstburg, Walkerville, Colchester South, Maidstone and Sandwich East; while, on the other hand, it is regrettable to note how failure to systematically carry out vaccination in a municipality results, where surrounded by other infected municipalities, in a rather widespread diffusion of smallpox. Thus in Malden the local authorities in January last issued a proclamation calling for vaccination and revaccination on recommendation of the Provincial Board, but made no provision whatever for the carrying out of the same. To complicate matters, chickenpox had been prevalent in some portions of the township since some time in December. Smallpox of a mild type broke out in a large family in January last, and since then little vaccination was carried out, and the disease has been slowly spreading through the district, until at present there are four houses under quarantine, and the only way in which the local authorities can fully ascertain the extent to which it has spread is by a house to house examination, and at the same time thoroughly carrying out the vaccination of all persons. The condition of affairs in this township is an example of the inefficiency of a Local Board of Health to grapple with public health work. They made a public demonstration in the nature of a proclamation, but failed to assist the M.H.O. when he urged the necessity for the prompt carrying out of the work. As it is, the large unvaccinated population, both old and young, is a ready nidus for the spread of the disease, and at a time, too, when most disastrous to the farming community. With a Central Health Officer in Essex County such a condition of affairs would never have occurred.

Another factor besides neglect of vaccination, even among the exposed persons, which tends to increase the number of cases in an outbreak, is the failure to remove patients to a central isolation hospital, and the townships cannot be too strongly urged to provide themselves with efficient tents for this purpose.

In view of the fact that a fresh outbreak of smallpox has just been reported from the City of Detroit, Mich., and that the Medical Health Officer had ask-

ed the city for the sum of $50,000.00 to carry on a house to house vaccination I made inquiries as to the exact conditions in that city, and found that since September, 1902, there had been reported 919 cases, and at the present time there were three centres of infection in the city. The continuance of the disease is due to three factors, viz.: 1st, non-notification; 2nd, lack of hospital accommodation, resulting in, 3rd, detention of many of the cases in their own houses.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. HODGETTS,
Medical Inspector.

May 18th, 1903.

CHAPTER XI.

REPORT ON OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER IN THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector.

Sir,—I beg to report on the outbreak of Scarlet fever in the Town of Port Hope, as follows :—

The inspection was made June 12th, 1903, under the guidance of Dr. Dickinson, M.H.O., who kindly drove me to the several houses visited.

It appears from the report of the cases furnished me by the M.H.O. that the outbreak began on November 3rd, 1902, when a child named Fred Moore, age 4 years, died, although it is more than likely mild cases had occurred previous to this date, unknown to both the medical practitioners and the Local Board of Health.

During the month of December there were reported two cases, both occurring in the last week of the month. This was followed by a complete absence of any notifications during January, 1903, but a more general outbreak happened in February; 26 cases were reported in different sections of the town, 18 houses being placed in quarantine. In March, 22 additional houses were added to the list of those quarantined—there being the same number of cases as in the preceding month, viz., 26; and this condition of affairs continued to exist until April 8th, up to which time there had been reported 6 additional cases in 4 households. During this month only one additional house was quarantined, April 24th, in which were two cases. There were no further cases until May 6th, when there was a recrudescence of the disease, 11 houses being quarantined in the space of 19 days, and the fresh outburst continued until June 8th, when the fourth house that month was placed under quarantine.

It will thus be seen that from November 3rd, 1902, to June 12, 1903, a period of 7 months and 9 days, there had been reported 82 cases in 61 houses, with 17 deaths, being a case mortality of 20.73 per cent. in a town with a population of 4,188.

At the time of my inspection there were twelve houses placarded, all of which I visited. These houses were scattered in various portions of the town, and I was informed that quarantine was maintained by one officer, the chief of police.

From the information obtained from the houses visited, it was apparent that, while each house was placarded, yet, with the exception of occasional calls from this officer (opinions differed as to the frequency of these visits) there was only the outward semblance of an efficient quarantine.

After visiting the twelve houses referred to, I had the pleasure of meeting the Board of Health and the Chief of Police, and from the information received from both of these sources, I am of the opinion that the complaints made by some of these quarantined are not as serious as would appear on the surface.

Referring to the recrudescence of the disease in the month of May, it appears that in the month of February (23rd), an assistant inspector was appointed, who acted for three months and twelve days, being discharged in the month of April, and it was shortly after this date that there was an increase in the cases reported. I am of the opinion that had this officer been continued in his duties, which were exclusively those of maintaining the quarantine, that such would not have been the case.

I regret to have to report that the local authorities are still without an isolation hospital, in this regard paying no heed to the statute which requires such. Had this building been provided and used as directed by the Regulations, I am sure the number of cases would have been materially lessened, the mortality lessened, and the inconveniences incident to quarantine been greatly reduced.

In conclusion, I submit the following table of cases and deaths :

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
November	1	..
December	2	..
January	..	..
February	25	7
March	25	4
April	2	3
May	17	3
June	4	..
	82	17

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

June 15th, 1903.

CHAPTER XII.

REPORT OF SCARLATINA AT VILLAGE OF RODNEY.

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector.

Sir,—I beg to report on the outbreak of scarlet fever in the Village of Rodney, Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin, as follows :

The Medical Health Officer reports that the first case of scarlet fever he saw was on April 14th last, since which time the disease has appeared in at least six other houses, which have been reported, while it was stated to me that cases had occurred which there was good reason for believing were scarlet fever, but of these the Local Board had received no notice from the attending physician. The children from these unnotified houses had been in attendance at the Public School.

I visited the following houses, and found the present conditions to be as stated :

1. B. E.., 2 cases. 1st aet. 8, taken ill May 20th, now convalescent; 2nd aet. 2, illness began about three weeks ago, now desquamating.

2. D. C., 3 cases. 1st aet. 8, ill early in May; there was desquamation of feet and hands; nasal discharge; 2nd aet. 5 milder cases; desquamation of feet and hands; 3rd aet. 9, very mild attack.

3. I. T. Saw a child here aet. 7, who some weeks before had been seen by Dr. Dorland, who reports there were no signs of scarlet fever, and that such was the case is evidenced by the fact that none of the other five children were attacked.

4. G. K., 2 cases. 1st aet. 7 ; taken ill two weeks ago now desquamating; 2nd aet. 10; attacked a week ago.

5. C. W., 3 cases, 1 death. 1st aet. 7. illness began two weeks ago; now desquamating, and showing every evidence of kidney trouble; 2nd case, aet. 5. illness began two weeks ago; died last night: 3rd case. aet. 2, attacked a week ago; now beginning to desquamate.

6. W. W., 3 cases. 1 death. 1st case, aet. 6. ill one week and died; 2nd case, aet. 7. ill three weeks; desquamating feet and hands; 3rd case, aet. 14 mo., ill one week.

I am of the opinion that all of the foregoing cases, with the exception of the I. T. child. were suffering from scarlet fever. and it would appear that other mild cases have run their course without medical aid being sought, while so characteristic have been the premonitory symptoms and subsequent progress of other cases that it seems almost incredible the local authorities have not been notified of their existence.

It is greatly to be deplored that so serious a disease should not at once have been reported by the physicians in attendance, thereby permitting of the adoption of all sanitary precautions to check its spread

From the conditions found to exist at the date of my visit. it is difficult to believe that any medical practitioner could have failed to recognize the true character of the outbreak, yet the local authorities report that all cases were not notified, hence their inability to prevent its spread. This failure to report cannot be attributed to an ignorance of the specific character of the disease, but rather to a failure to recognize a legal responsibility and a disregard of the relative position of medical attendant, Medical Health Officer, and the Local Board of Health in such cases, as set forth in the Public Health Act, and still more clearly defined by the Scarlet Fever Regulations.

When the seriousness of such overt acts is considered. the medical practitioner by whom they are wrought is surely deserving of more than mere words of censure by the Local Board of Health.

The school had been closed, and the Medical Health Officer reported the rooms, thoroughly disinfected, and in addition to the houses already quarantined, two of these visited were also placarded. The Board was recommended to follow out the Scarlet Fever Regulations as the best means for successfully suppressing the outbreak.

Every courtesy was extended to me by the Medical Health Officer and Chairman of the Board during my work of inspection, and I feel satisfied they will spare no effort to stop the further spread of the disease.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Medical Inspector.

June 26th, 1903.

While in the municipality I was requested to examine a case in the house of Mr. B—, and found that his son, Leo, age 22, was suffering from discrete smallpox, having been ill about ten days; he was unvaccinated. I also found that both his sisters (unvaccinated) had just recovered from the disease in its mild form, and learned that the younger sister had contracted it at the house of Mr. S—, West Lorne, where she had gone to nurse chickenpox. It is now quite evident the diagnosis in the S— family was incorrect, and the Board was instructed to disinfect the premises. The B— family was placed in quarantine, but no additional cases are expected, as the parents were vaccinated some time ago and so far have proved immune

C. A. H.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPORT OF OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA IN TOWNSHIP OF DARLINGTON.

By Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Health Inspector.

Dear Sir,—I beg to report as follows on the outbreak of Diphtheria which occurred in the Township of Darlington, near the Village of Courtice:

The inspection was made April 21st, at the request of the Medical Health Officer. I found that quarantine had already been raised in each of the families, although in one case, viz., that of Mr. Courtice, the disease had first appeared there only fourteen days ago. Owing to the absence of the Medical Health Officer, I was unable to learn if a bacteriological examination had been made before the removal of the quarantine card.

The disease happened amongst the children in attendance at S.S. No. 8, the school being situated in the village. Seven cases in all were reported, with one death. They were as follows:

Trull family—4 cases.
White family—1 case.
Courtice family—1 case.
Cornish family—1 case and 1 death.

The first reported cases were two on March 27th. One in each of the first two families, and the last was on April 7th, when it appeared in the Courtice family.

An examination was made of the Trull premises, on which had been situated a slaughter-house, and I found that the buildings had been torn down but considerable debris in the nature of bones, etc., were scattered around.

The school-house was undergoing disinfection in anticipation of an early re-opening. I found the closet for the boys in an unsatisfactory condition, more especially as regards the immediate surroundings, back of the screen, a condition which an enforcement of a rule by the teacher would soon rectify.

With the hope of ascertaining the source of the infection, enquiries were made in the surrounding homes, and strong suspicion would seem to rest on a family in the village, where it is reported there were cases of "sore throat," but owing to the family's temporary absence from home, I was unable to verify the facts

I am of the opinion that the disease owes its origin to some previous and possibly mild case, and not to any unsanitary condition of either the school-house or the premises of Mr. Trull, although both were in some degree contributory thereto, the common "pump-cup" playing no unimportant part as the means of communication.

With the precautions already taken by the local authorities in the matter of disinfection, I am of the opinion that no further cases will occur. Should such unfortunately happen, the Medical Health Officer should at once enforce the new Regulations relating to the disease, and he should very carefully attend to the disinfection of both patients and houses.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Medical Inspector.

P. H. Bryce, M.D., Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

April 25th, 1903.

CHAPTER XIV.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS FOR WHITBY.

Toronto, Nov. 17, 1903.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee begs to report the plans and specifications of the proposed waterworks now being constructed at Whitby. The Board will recall that the matter was discussed a year or two ago, but no definite action was taken by the town till this autumn, when the by-law was passed and work begun.

The scheme finally adopted provides that water will be taken from a reservoir excavated on the gravel beach of Lake Ontario, in a manner similar to that at Port Hope, where such excellent and abundant water has been obtained, free from possible contamination of the water of the harbor and the clays driven up by storms. The reservoir has not been excavated, but experience elsewhere is that these sub-surface waters are admixtures of lake and the subterranean waters of the upland.

Your Committee has pleasure in recommending the approval of the proposed service for the town, should the analysis of the waters of the basin prove satisfactory to the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.

CHAPTER XV.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY FOR GANANOQUE.

Toronto, Sept. 8th, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Water Supply begs to report it has considered the application of the Town of Gananoque for the approval of the source of the proposed system of public water supply for the town.

The problem is a simple one, inasmuch as the source of supply is the St. Lawrence River, many miles below Kingston, The only problem, therefore, for the the nearest actual source of pollution. Board to consider, is a better point of discharge of the town sewage, which if permitted to go into the river, is such as not to endanger the town water supply against town sewage.

Your Committee has instructed the town atuhorities to have such tests made of the water, under the conditions of an east wind, as will fully determine this point. The point where the inlet pipe is to be carried to is some half mile above the proposed sewage outfall.

Your Committee would recommend the use of the St. Lawrence water as a future supply for the Town of Gananoque, with the proviso that the intake pipe be carried to such a point in the deep water above the town as will by analysis by the Board prove to be free from danger of any sewage pollution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.
E. E. KITCHEN.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON GANANOQUE WATER SUPPLY.

Nov. 17th, 1903.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee begs to report that it has further considered the question of the intake pipe of the proposed water supply, which it was stated in the first report was to be from the St. Lawrence River above the town at a point to be determined by experimental analysis. Dr. Sinclair, the Medical Health Officer, has discussed the matter with your Committee, who pointed out the necessity for carrying the pipe so far up that the polluted water of Gananoque River would not be carried up by an easterly wind. The analyses so far have shown that the point selected is probably beyond the line of possible contamination; but up to date it has not been found possible to get a wind supplying the requisite conditions for the determination of this point. The matter may, your Committee thinks, be left to the future for determination, the Board reserving its right to such extensions of the pipe from time to time, as evidence is forthcoming of contamination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.

CHAPTER XVI.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS FOR THE VILLAGE OF OTTAWA EAST.

Toronto, May 30th, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Committee begs to submit a report regarding the proposed system of waterworks for the Village of Ottawa East.

Briefly, the village proposes two possible sources of water supply :

1st. The Rideau River opposite the village.

2nd. Wells fed by sub-surface waters.

To make the position plain to the Board, it may be stated that the village is situated on a tongue of land between the Rideau River and Rideau Canal, the soil being sand and gravel to the west and clay sub-soil.

It will hence be apparent that water could be taken from the river or canal. The river, however, up to the present has no population along its banks, unless an occasional farm house ; but your Committee learns that not until Smith's Falls is reached is the Rideau used for sewage disposal.

Of course, the fact remains that it is subject to the accidents of pollution of a river, and while it is true that the vessels which pass down or up the river are relatively few, still other sources are preferable, as public supplies for drinking purposes.

Under these circumstances a number of your Committee advised that further tests be made of the sub-surface wells.

This has been done, and the Reeve has provided a statement stating that the water was taken from wells at points several hundred yards away from the canal.

The analyses of these are given.

Your Committee, in view of the very satisfactory results of the analyses, would recommend that the water of these wells be approved as a source of public water for the Village of Ottawa East.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE.

CHAPTER XVII.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEWAGE RE THE POLLUTION OF THE GRAND RIVER WITH BRANTFORD SEWAGE.

Toronto, Sept. 8th, 1903.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Committe begs leave to report upon an application made to the Board to bring the attention of the Council of the City of Brantford to the pollution of the Grand River with the city's sewage, and to the fact that resolutions have been passed by the several municipalities situated along the river protesting against a continuation of this pollution.

Your Committee begs to state that a copy of the resolutions of protest was sent to the Council of Brantford, and that the reply contained in the enclosed correspondence has been received.

It may be remembered by some of the members of the Board that this Board approved of the sewerage system of Brantford on June 14th, 1890, by which the city was permitted to temporarily discharge the sewage into the Grand River.

That report states : "Your Committee, while recognizing the force of the fact that the scheme permits and provides for the pouring of the effluent sewage into the river temporarily, is of opinion that for a short time after the opening of the works there will be caused no serious nuisance ,as it is always found that at first householders are slow to construct house-plumbing, and that, therefore, this pouring in of sewage may at first be allowed, while the further measures for treating the sewage are in progress."

The supplementary report made by W. Chipman, the engineer, states that the sewage can be carried by grades, which have been maintained, to land near the river bank, at the sewer outfall, and states that the area of land available for a sewer farm is about 100 acres, and is suited for sewage farming. The scheme included then the disposing of the sewage on such a farm.

It will be apparent from the report of the Committee and that of the engineer that the City Council are alive to the position the city is in under the law, and are taking steps towards carrying out the provisions of the original scheme.

Under the circumstances, your Committee would recommend that the Board expresses its satisfaction that the City Council has taken steps to deal effectively with the matter complained of, and that the complainants will be notified to this effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE, M.D.
E. E. KITCHEN, M.D.
W. J. DOUGLAS, M.D.

The Fire, Light and Sewer Committee reported in reference to the communications from P. H. Bryce, Esq., M.D., Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, of the 2nd and 16th of July, enclosing copies of petitions from various municipalities on the Grand River, in reference to the emptying of the sewage of the City into this stream, your Committee has considered these communications.

While from the report of the City Engineer, which accompanies this report, it would appear that the quantity of sewage entering into the river is much smaller than that given in some of the resolutions, and that owing to the large volume of water in the river the extent of pollution is not appreciable, we would nevertheless recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to report upon the work necessary to be done, and that a copy of this report of the Fire, Light and Sewer Committee and the City Engineer's report of this date be forwarded to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with the assurance that the city will take steps to remove all just causes of complaint.

W. R. Turnbull, Chas. H. Hartman, B. J. Wade, W. Almas, R. C. Middlemiss.

Moved by Ald. Turnbull, seconded by Ald. Wade, That the report of the Fire, Light and Sewer Committee as read be adopted. Carried.

City Engineer's Office,

Aug. 31st, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Fire, Light and Sewers Committee, Brantford :

Gentlemen,—I beg to report as follows upon the communications of Dr. P. H. Bryce, the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, of the 2nd and 16th of July, and the resolutions of vari-

ous municipalities in reference to the discharge of the city's sewage into the Grand River.

There are about 14½ miles of sewers in the city limits with which connections have been made. There are 1,170 connections with the sewers, representing a population estimated at 5.850

On the basis of 60 gallons per head, the quantity of sewage discharged into the river is 351,000 gallons per day, instead of 1,000,000 gallons, mentioned in one of the resolutions.

The low water discharge of the Grand River below the sewer outlet is 350 cubic feet per second, or equivalent to 2.187 gallons per second.

The quantity of sewage discharged is about 4 gallons per second, or in the proportion of 1 to 544. This is on the assumption that the 60 gallons per head is considered as sewage, or 300 gallons per family. It is a well-known fact that of this quantity a very small percentage should properly be considered as sewage.

The treatment of the sewage will not only involve the purchase of land, but the probable re-laying of about 2,000 feet of the main sewer, and will involve in addition a very large expenditure by the city for the works necessary for the treatment of the sewage, as well as the operating expenses and cost of maintenance.

I remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

T. HARRY JONES.

City Engineer.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REPORT ON EXTENSION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF PORT HOPE.

Toronto, May 28th, 1903

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Sewerage begs to submit a brief report on the extension of the Sewerage System of Port Hope. The Board will remember that from time to time the plans for sewers on different streets at Port Hope have been approved of, and as will be seen from the plans, the extension provides for sewers on Walton street, which is the main street, and Bradley street, a short cross street running into Walton street.

Examination of the plans shows that provision is made in the 10-inch sewer on Walton street for other lateral sewers, and that the specifications call for a thoroughly good work.

Your committee recommends the approval of this extension, which will discharge the sewage into the existing sewer, which carries the sewage directly into the waters of the river, and thence into the lake. It will be remembered that the town water supply is taken from reservoirs on the beach, which are supplied with sub-surface water.

The provisos which are demanded as conditioning the approval of this extension are :

(1) That the Town Council shall provide for the inspection of all work done under the contract.

(2) That no house connection with the sewer shall be made by anyone, except under the supervision of the Town Inspector.

(3) That all house plumbing put in shall be of a quality, specified in the town plumbing by-law, which, unless otherwise amended, is that in Schedule "B," Cap. 248, R.S.O.

(4) That in the construction of the sewer, provision is made whereby the house sewer opposite each house will be constructed at the time the street sewer is being laid, and be carried to the edge of the lots, thereby preventing the future tearing up of the street and possible breaking or obstructing of the street sewers.

All of which is respectfully submitted

(Sgd.) P. H. BRYCE, M.D.
(Sgd.) J. DOUGLAS, M.D.
(Sgd.) E. E. KITCHEN, M.D

CHAPTER XIX.

REPORT OF SEWAGE COMMITTEE ON SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE FOR GANANOQUE.

Toronto, Sept. 8th, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Sewage begs leave to report that it has examined the application of the Town of Gananoque for permission to build a system of sewers which will empty into the St. Lawrence River via Gananoque River.

The plans and details of the plumbing by-laws and inspection have not been forwarded and your committee advise that it be instructed to notify the Town Council of the favorable consideration under the circumstances of the use of the St. Lawrence as a temporary means of sewage disposal; but that it desires to have the Engineer's Report for consideration before the scheme receives the Board's final endorsation, as well as information as to the danger due to pollution of the water to persons living along the shore, or on islands below the town.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.

CHAPTER XX.

REPORT ON THE POLLUTION OF THE STREAM AT ELGIN MILLS BY THE NEWTON TANNERY.

By C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., and J. A. Amyot, M.D.

Sir,—We beg to report having made on Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1903, an examination of the premises of Mr. Jas. Newton, situated at Elgin Mills, in the Township of Vaughan, whereon is located and conducted a tannery, the sewage and waste from which, it is alleged, has become a nuisance to the farmers in Markham township, through whose premises the stream runs, and which stream receives some of the tannery sewage in its passage through the tannery premises before flowing in a southeasterly direction through their farms.

In company with Mr. Newton, proprietor, and Mr. David James, a member of the Markham Township Local Board of Health, we made an examination of the premises, and from the former, who treated us with every courtesy, we learned of the process of manufacture, which briefly is as follows :

The raw Canadian hides are received either fresh or salted, the former being at once treated with salt after the removal of fats, etc., and then placed in a vat containing a liquor of lime, with possibly some other preparation. After removal of the hair, the hides are put through the tanning process, for which a liquor of tan-bark is chiefly used. In addition various coloring solutions are used, for dying purposes, the chief colors being black, yellow and red.

The total number of hides treated is from 150 to 200 per week, and the effluent and trade waste therefrom is about as follows, per week, approximately :

900 gallons of brine and fat.
900 gallons of lime liquor.
900 gallons of tanbark liquor.
600 gallons of other waste.
Total 3,300 gallons per week.

From the tannery this effluent is first run into an underground tank, 8x12x4 feet, holding 2,400 gallons, from which, as occasion may require, it is run into the creek, that portion at least within the tannery premises where most of the hair is removed and sedimentation is partially carried on in a series of roughly constructed beds before it finally leaves the premises. We found that portion of the creek, between the tannery and the point where it crosses the east side of Yonge street, a distance of about 200 feet, and in which the fall is but slight, serving the purpose of a septic tank.

We found further that the creek was at times dammed up at a point close to the tannery; but at the time of our inspection there was but little water running. The creek, too, above this dam we found to contain clear water, but small in quantity.

There are two closets on the bank of the creek on the tannery premises, both of which were full, and liquids from which would find their way into the creek.

The chief source of water supply for the tannery is a series of wells although the creek water is used when possible.

We were informed that it is customary when sufficient head of water gathers, to wash the sewage down the creek.

The tannery premises were not in as clean and sanitary condition as they should have been.

After leaving the tannery we followed the stream down its course through the farms of Messrs. G. Kerswell, G. Robinson, Jas. Graham, J. Paulin and W. Tyndall, as far as the Richmond Hill side line, and found marked evidence of stream pollution from the tannery effluent on the properties of the first two farmers. The addition of water from the springs on Mr. Graham's farm increased the flow and diminished the evidence of pollution. From the side line we drove to the farm of Mr. J. Duncan, 2½ miles south of the tannery by road, but three miles or so by the creek, but could not detect any evidence of pollution at this point.

We were interviewed by several of the aggrieved farmers. Of these Mr. Tyndall stated he moved on to his present farm on April 1st last; on May 12th he turned his cows into pasture, where they drank the water of the creek; towards the end of June he received complaint from the City Dairy, Toronto, that the milk was of a bad flavor and rancid; he then shut the cows from the creek, and there were no further complaints until three or four weeks ago, when, after cutting fall wheat, the cattle again obtained access to the creek, when, shortly after, the dairy refused his milk.

Mr. Palmer, occupying the next farm to the south, has had similar experience, and has suffered the loss of several hundreds of dollars.

Mr. Duncan has had similar experience, and was stopped from delivering milk on July 1st last, since which time he has been losing at least $2.00 per day.

Further, the farmers complained that the water of the creek was at times discolored, which discoloration corresponded with the discharge of similarly colored effluent from the tannery, and all of them stated that at times there was a marked odor that came from the creek.

In view of the observations made and the statements received, we are of the opinion that the discharge of the tannery sewage into the creek is a nuisance to the immediate neighborhood and to the farmers for some distance down the creek, but just how far down we are at present unable to state.

Respectfully submitted

(Sgd.) CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
(Sgd.) JOHN A. AMYOT.

P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Secretary, Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, Ont.

PART III.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS.

By C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Inspector.

Perhaps the best indication of the extent to which the Local Boards of Health are carrying on their work year by year is found in the Annual Reports of the Medical Health Officers. The work in the several cities is set forth in the reports received from this class of municipalities, and must be considered separately. As a rule, the larger cities are perfecting their several local systems of waterworks, sewage disposal plants, the collection and disposal of garbage and waste material generally, and greater diligence is being shown in requiring notification of contagious diseases, and in their careful isolation of the same. In the case of the group, "Villages and Towns," of which there are some 243 in the Province, the activity is more apparent, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the increase of population in the growing towns necessitates the institution of sanitary measures, which as smaller places were not required. Thus, density of population causes the pollution of wells, which heretofore had been the source of potable waters, and there then follows a demand for a system of waterworks, and almost as a natural consequence an agitation begins for a system of sewers, whereby the excreta disposed of in pits and closets and factory wastes may be effectively disposed of. The need of some system for the removal of refuse and garbage is felt as the town grows, and what in the village is disposed of by the individual householder on perhaps his own premises calls for some municipal system whereby what otherwise would become a nuisance is systematically and economically disposed of, the expense being borne by the whole body of ratepayers, and to keep the careless and indifferent in line the appointment follows of a Sanitary Inspector, who, amongst his other duties, supervises the cleaning of lanes and the premises of the citizens generally. A pleasing feature of the reports this year is the mention made by several of the Medical Health Officers for the need of Isolation Hospitals for the care of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases. Of the 26 villages and towns whose Medical Health Officer reports are referred to, five of them were entirely free from contagious disease, and seven of them report having had smallpox cases during the year.

A review of the Reports of the township Medical Health Officers shows that the rural municipalities are not behind those of the villages and towns in an endeavor to carry out the several provisions of the Public Health Act, and, considering the larger areas of the former, and the scattered nature of the farming communities, the work being done from year to year is most creditable. Amongst other matters touched on in the reports, the following call for particular mention: The first and most important is the demand which is being made for the diffusion, by pamphlets and otherwise, of information regarding the contagiousness of consumption, and the precautions to be adopted by those unfortunately suffering from the complaint. Coupled with this request is the recommendation to some of the Boards of Health, the need for local sanatoria for the treatment of those so affected.

It is quite apparent that more atention is being given to the streams and water courses by the farmers, largely owing to the increase in dairy farms, as complaints have in several instances been made by Township Boards regarding the pollution of the same by adjoining towns and villages, while at the same time more attention is being directed to the wells from which they draw their drinking water. Reference is made to the beneficial results of the licensing of slaughter houses and piggeries. Perhaps the only complaint which seems more general is that in regard to the non-notification by physicians generally to the Local Boards of Health of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the townships, a complaint which is not altogether due to the doctors' carelessness, but is in a large measure brought about by the authorities failing to supply all physicians with printed forms, as required by the Public Health Act, Schedule B.

The work for 1903 in these two classes of municipalities has been of a satisfactory character, and the Local Board of Health and Medical Officers of Health are to be congratulated upon the good work done by them in the interest of public health.

BRANTFORD.

REPORT OF DR. F. G. E. PEARSON, M.H.O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 1st, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Herein I present to you a report of the Health Department for the year ending October 31st, 1903 :

Mortuary Statistics.

Considering the death rate as one of the great factors in estimating the healthfulness of a community, I am pleased to report that, notwithstanding the fact that during the past twelve months the population of the city has increased from 17,021 to 18.507, the total number of deaths, exclusive of still-births, for the same period has fallen from 245 to 222, thus reducing the death rate per thousand from 14.33 to 11.99, which, I am sure, is a very satisfactory showing.

Among the causes of death are found: Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 5; pneumonia, 21; tuberculosis, 15; cholera infantum, 9; spinal meningitis, 5.

As to ages, it was found: Under 1 year, 15; under 5 years, 42; over 60 years, 80; over 80 year, 24.

Diphtheria and Croup.

Of the above diseases, 47 cases, less 5 from O.I.B., with 5 deaths, occurred in the city within the past year, as compared with 72 cases, with 12 deaths, for the preceding twelve months, making a very pleasing reduction, and due, in my opinion, very largely to the enforcement, as far as our humble means would allow, of the new Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, and which, I think, could have been further reduced had we the proper equipment for testing swabs, etc., which in many cases would have allowed of more hospital time, and, furthermore, would have enabled us to defect many mild cases that from the lack of such means are undetected.

Scarlet Fever.

With scarlet fever I am not able to report so favorably as with the preceding disease, for during the past year there has been an increase from 34 cases, with no deaths of last year, to 101 cases, with 7 deaths this year. The causes of this were twofold: First, on account of the many mild cases where no medical aid was required, and were thus not reported, while in the second place, our limited capacity for taking care of cases —the period of quarantine being of great length—we were unable to follow the required regulations as we should, and since experience has demonstrated that home quarantine is practically impossible, besides an interference with the rights of individuals, the only wonder is that we have been so fortunate as we were in keeping the number of cases as low as we did.

Contagious Diseases.

Of this class of diseases there has been reported at the office during the past year 210 cases, as compared with 188 cases for the preceding twelve months, the increase being largely due to the prevalence of scarlet fever.

The classes of diseases were as follows : Smallpox, 5; typhoid fever, 97; diptheria, 42; scarlet fever, 101.

Smallpox.

During the month of January we were visited by an isolated outbreak of smallpox, in which we were fortunate enough in confining to one house, out of which we had five cases, with no fatalities, although two of the cases were of a severe type. The source of infection was from Galt, from where a relative of the above family, after exposure to the infection at home, came to Brantford and developed the disease

Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases of typhoid fever reported for the period of this report was 67, with — deaths, as compared with 43 cases and 4 deaths of last year. Following the history of all previous outbreaks, we find that from the unsewered and well watered portions of the city the disease is most prevalent, and in support of the advisability of having good sewerage and water we find but three cases occurred in houses where both these were, and one of these, I think, was traceable to an out-of-town source.

As a comparison with the different home water supplies, we find 31 were wells, 18 city, and 18 both city and well water users.

Other predisposing causes there may be, as the general state of premises, cellars, etc., yet I am sure that with the

general extension of city water and sewers the majority of cases that do would not occur.

This, gentlemen, brings up again the point of preparing for the enforcement of these regulations, which for the successful combating of these diseases must not longer be neglected, for with the advent of winter, during which season these diseases are generally of greater prevalence, etc., graver difficulties than those of the past may too soon be encountered, and as it is imperative that proper accommodation either temporary or otherwise, must be provided, I, therefore, earnestly request that your immediate action be given to this matter.

Ice.

With this commodity, which is greatly used in various ways by the community, too much care cannot be taken in having only the best possible supply. I have, therefore, as in the past, had various samples of water taken from the various sources of supplies, and analyzed, the relative purity of which will be seen in the following copy of the report, viz :

—	Lab. No.	City No.	Straphylo-cocci.	Strepto. cocci.	Colon B.	Chlorine per million.	Remarks.
River Pond	2545	1	None.	None.	None.	4	Good.
Tail race from mills	2546	2	"	"	Present.	5	Colon B. Very doubtful.
1½ mile below Wilkes dam	2547	3	"	"	None.	15	Excess of chlorine.
De Aubigny creek	2548	4	"	"	"	3	Good.
Grand River, 1 mile west of city	2549	5	"	"	"	4	Good.
Grand River, 150 yds. above Lona Bridge	2550	6	"	"	"	3	Good.
Blue Lake	2557	7	"	"	"	1	Very good. Phenomally low chlorine.

Milk Supply.

As in former years, the question of milk supply has had our attention, and frequent tests as to the standard of butter fat and solids have been made, the result being that the standard average is well maintained.

We have not, however, on account of time and the lack of required laboratory facilities, been able to make tests for preservatives which in some places are used in the warmer months to prevent the milk from becoming sour, etc., and which in these places has been the cause of not a few offenders being made defendants before the courts; and I hope that in the near future when we are able to give this matter full attention the Brantford supply will be found free from such adulterations.

Recommendations.

As I have intimated in the various divisions of this report, that for the perfecting of the work certain improvements must be adopted. Thus, commencing as under the head of typhoid fever, we see the absolute need of the general extension of the sewers and city water supply, which this Board has been active in carrying on. We have at the same time a crying need for a

Garbage System

wherewith the general house refuse would be thoroughly and systematically removed, thus getting rid of, if not a nidus for the development of disease, to say the least is an offensive nuisance, and which, I think, would at the same time be an incentive to the general public to take more interest in their back yards.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Another absolute need for the working of the department is a bacteriological laboratory for the purpose of examining water, milk, foods, etc., besides the diagnosis of certain diseases in which it is indispensable.

Therefore, I trust that this Board will see that such a utility will at once be placed at our disposal.

Sanitary Inspector.

In taking up the matter of sanitary inspector I am sure I voice your sentiments when I say that the city has grown beyond the stage when we can longer do without a sanitary inspector, whose whole time can be devoted to this work, for which the present system, no matter how efficient a man is, there is a limit, and that limit is more than reached at present with the ordinary routine work, for, with emergency work cropping up

and the nightsoil contract to look after, house-to-house inspection and other progressive work has become neglected. So, anticipating your concurrence in this matter, I trust that with the commencement of the year a Sanitary Inspector will be appointed to devote his time entirely to the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I am your obedient servant,

F. G. E. PEARSON.

HAMILTON.

REPORT OF DR. W. F. LANGRILL, M. H. O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Hamilton, December 17th, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to herewith submit to you the report of the sanitary condition of the city and the work of the Health Department for the year ending October 31st, 1903 :

There were 1,785 cases of infectious diseases of all classes reported during the year. Of these, 1,379 were cases of mumps, which was a prevalent disease in all parts of the city during January, February, March, and April. There were no deaths recorded due to it, but in many cases serious sequelae were left, which should be a warning that more care is necessary in isolating those sick with this disease. The present system of merely preventing the children from going to school, which was carried out rigidly in this epidemic, is useless to prevent the spread of this disease. Many physicians hold that on account of the comparative harmlessness of mumps, no attempt should be made to limit its spread, as it is less severe in childhood than in adult life. This view of the matter, I think, is a mistake, as a number of adults who have escaped these so-called diseases of childhood is yearly increasing with the decrease of communicable disease, so that it becomes necessary to isolate the child to protect the adult. Many adults had the mumps this spring, which entails serious illness and loss of time from business, etc.

Typhoid fever and diphtheria are the best indices of the sanitary conditions of a city, and I am glad to be able to report that there have been fewer cases and deaths from these diseases this year than from some years past. There were 86 cases of diphtheria, with 13 deaths, a mortality of 15 per cent. of cases, a case rate of one in every 640 of population, and a death rate of one in every 4,230 of population. There were 24 deaths from diphtheria in 1902, and 25 in 1901, so that this year shows a reduction of 50 per cent. It is worthy to note that of the 86 cases reported to the Health Department, 71 were removed to and treated in the isolation building of the City Hospital. Of the 71 cases treated there, 8 died, while of the 15 cases treated at home, 5 died, a comparative statement which demonstrates forcibly the advantages to the patient of hospital treatment.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Isolation Hospital is being taken advantage of more and more each year, giving the Health Department a better opportunity to stamp out the infectious disease in the home after the patient has been promptly removed to the hospital

The Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health now require the Medical Health Officer to remove every case of scarlet fever and diphtheria at once to the Isolation Hospital. In a good many instances, especially in scarlet fever cases, parents have refused to allow me to remove their children to the hospital, and I was obliged to leave them in their homes, believing that forcible means and harsh measures would ultimately defeat the attempt to win public opinion and confidence in favor of prompt isolation of such cases. I think the Regulations of the Provincial Board should be amended or enforced, by placing the responsibility of going to a place of isolation upon the patient or guardian, as well as on the Medical Health Officer, so that in the event of the spread of the disease through refusal, the responsibility for damages which might arise from such spread could be made to be shared by the patient or guardian thus refusing.

There were 53 cases of typhoid fever reported, with six deaths, a mortality of 10 per 100,000 of population, which is a very low death rate, and places the water, ice, and milk supply of the city in a good position in comparison with other cities as regards freedom from typhoid germs. Many of the cases became infected outside the city, most

while in the country, doubtless from using impure well water.

Three cases of smallpox were reported this year, each being of a separate outbreak. Two cases were imported, one from Binbrook Township, and the other a tramp from the United States. Owing to the prompt and efficient measures taken by the Board and its officials, in no instance did the disease spread beyond the first case. These cases were handled at a cost of $546, deducting $200, the cost of the wooden structure, which was erected last winter, and which will be of use for the future. Thus, the average cost of stamping out each outbreak, with care and treatment of patient, was $182, which for smallpox shows economic methods.

Four cases of smallpox occurring in one family in the Township of Barton were treated in the Isolation Building, that municipality bearing the whole cost. As the infected house was on the borders of the city, and a menace, it was thought advisable for the Health Department to undertake the handling of the outbreak, and, fortunately, no other cases developed beyond that family. The Board of Health is to be congratulated that it has at length procured an excellent site for a permanent smallpox hospital, and I hope next year a proper building will be erected.

The other infectious diseases reported during the year were: Scarlet fever, 104 cases, with 7 deaths, which is four more than last year, but in comparison with the malignant type that has prevailed in other cities of the Province, our city has been fortunate, but during the coming year, to more effectually control this disease, the Board of Health should take steps to secure the removal of more cases to the hospital. Of 104 reported cases, only 36 were treated in the Isolation Hospital. Of these 36, only one died, so that the hospital treatment of this disease again more than favorably compares with that to be had at home. 94 cases of chickenpox were reported; 20 of whooping cough, with 3 deaths, and 12 of measles.

Infectious disease occurs for the most part in the school population, and experience confirms the opinion that a great many cases are contracted by contact in the school room, usually with mild cases, which have been thought trivial, and the services of a physician unneeded. Medical Inspectors are employed in many cities of the United States to visit the schools, and their reports are surprising in the amount of infectious disease found in the pupils attending. If all school teachers maintained a strict watch, much could be done to lessen the infection in their classes. A summary of the infectious diseases which have occurred in the various schools during the year indicates that some school teachers are more watchful than others in excluding from school, suspicious cases.

Mortuary Statistics.

Excluding forty-seven still-births, which are not counted in mortuary statistics as deaths or births, 706 deaths have been recorded at the Registrar's office during the past twelve months. The Assessor's enumeration gives the city a population of 54,761, thus showing a death rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of population. This is a very low rate, and does not exceed that of the Province taken as a whole, and indicates that the city is in a good sanitary condition. The death rate per 1,000 last year was 13.7, and the year previous 14.5, showing a decrease of nearly 2 per 1,000 in the last two years. Of the 706 deaths, 370 were males, 336 females. There were 155 deaths under one year of age, nearly 22 per cent. of the total mortality. Premature births, of which there were thirty. Unsanitary surroundings and improper food (usually unwholesome milk), are the chief factors in the causation of infant mortality. There were 30 deaths from cholera infantum and other diarrhoeal diseases in infants; 149 persons reached three score years and ten, about 20 per cent. of total mortality; 55 lived to be 80 years of age, and 7 over 90, the oldest age recorded being 95.

In the city charitable institutions there occurred the following deaths:— House of Refuge, 15; Infants' Home, 5; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, 3; Aged Women's Home, 3. As physician to the House of Refuge and Gaol, I wish to testify to the excellent manner in which both these institutions are conducted, and to the good care which the inmates receive. Twenty-five deaths occurred from accident, and 8 from suicide. Among the general causes of death were 30 from cancer (15 less than last year), 62 from heart disease, 55 from pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption), and nine from other forms of tuberculosis, being 50 more deaths than from all the other infectious diseases. There were 105 deaths from tuberculosis in 1902, thus showing a decrease this year of over 40 per cent. I attribute this in some measure to a better understanding and treatment of the disease, and to the better education of the people in its causes and prevention. Thirty-four cases have been reported to me since March 1st, and in twenty the assistance of the Department was sought and given in in-

structing in prophylaxis, while the disinfection of the houses after death and removal is being generally adopted. This work should be assiduously advanced until every case is reported and methods adopted to destroy every possible source of infection.

The by-law to prevent spitting in public places, if properly enforced, will add both in a practical and educational way to limit the spread of this disease. While these direct measures are necessary, there are many indirect evils to be remedied, amongst them the insufficient ventilation of workshops, factories, offices and schools. Impure air is the greatest predisposing cause of consumption. Four cases of tuberculosis were sent by the city during the year to the Sanitarium at Gravenhurst, and three of these have been discharged with the disease arrested, while the other is improving. The cost of these cases has been $211, an average cost of $50 a patient. This opportunity for treatment at the Sanitarium has not been taken advantage of by the consumptive poor as it should be. While provision has thus been made for the curables, as yet nothing has been done for the relief of the unfortunate incurables. I strongly recommend that when the Home for Incurables, which is urgently needed, is erected proper measures will be taken to provide for them

Six hundred and eighty-seven samples of milk were collected and analyzed during the year. The average proportion of butter-fat in the 687 samples was 3.84 per cent., so that the milk supplied to the city, considered as to its food value, has been satisfactory, as 3.5 per cent is regarded as a fair standard of richness. The practice of coloring milk to give it a creamy appearance has been stopped. During the summer months 109 samples of milk were analyzed for preservatives, out of which 26 were found to contain formaldehyde, and seven milk dealers were prosecuted and fined for this reprehensible adulteration, with the result that this practice ceased. If milk is clean and kept cool, drugs are not required to keep it from turning sour. Cleanliness of milk is of more importance than its food value, and the regulations to ensure its purity cannot be too rigidly enforced. The numerous bacteria in milk rapidly increase with warmth, and in their growth poisons are formed, which in infants cause diarrhoea. I am of the opinion that infant sickness and mortality could be appreciably decreased by prohibiting the sale of milk at a higher temperature than 50 degrees F.

The scavenger service, which is so important in promoting cleanliness and health in the city, has been made more efficient by increasing the force and forming another district. From five of the six districts very few of the complaints have been received, and the work has been very satisfactorily done through the contractors; the other had to be changed several times, thus interfering with good work. The whole system should be greatly improved by employing men to go just in advance of the teams, and to carry garbage barrels out to the street or alley, thus relieving householders of this disagreeable task, while the unsightly appearance of garbage receptacles of all kinds lining the streets would be removed. This could be done by increasing the Board of Health appropriation $500.00 which would make the cost to each householder about five cents a month.

I append a report of work done by Sanitary Inspectors, and tables and maps showing the distribution of infectious diseases. You will see that they have occurred in an isolated way throughout the city. All nuisances complained of during the year have been promptly investigated and attended to by the Inspectors. I wish to commend them for good work in discharge of their several duties.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER F. LANGRILL.
Medical Health Officer.

Comparative Table, Showing Number of Cases and Deaths from Infectious Diseases for Past Five Years.

Years.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899	99	17	123	10	75	17
1900	86	21	144	3	61	16
1901	93	25	88	4	58	10
1902	106	24	97	3	64	7
1903	86	13	104	7	53	6

Table Showing Number of Deaths Annually from Tuberculosis During the Past Ten Years.

Years.	Number of Deaths.
1894	80
1895	104
1896	100
1897	83
1898	109
1899	90
1900	108
1901	97
1902	105
1903	64

Table Showing Number of Deaths During 1903, Within the Following Age Period.

Age Period.	Number of Deaths.
Under one year	155
From 1 to 5 years	40
From 5 to 10 years	21
From 10 to 20 years	38
From 20 to 30 years	48
From 30 to 40 years	43
From 40 to 50 years	57
From 50 to 60 years	60
From 60 to 70	82
From 70 to 80	87
From 80 to 90	55
From 90 to 100	7

Table Showing Deaths from Infectious Diseases by Months in 1903.

Diseases.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Diphtheria and croup	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	2	13
Scarlet fever	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	7
Typhoid fever	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5
Whooping cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tuberculosis	4	5	10	3	5	4	11	5	5	3	4	5	64

Summary of Infectious Diseases Reported from November 1st, 1902, to October 31st, 1903.

Diseases	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Diphtheria	5	5	14	4	6	3	23	12	11	.....	7	16	86
Scarlet fever	2	7	16	5	6	14	10	9	13	3	5	14	104
Typhoid fever	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	13	9	17	53
Chicken pox	13	10	11	19	14	8	11	1	.....	1	5	1	94
Whooping cough	.....	2	.....	1	7	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	20
Mumps	13	52	212	427	518	121	27	7	1	.....	.....	1	1,379
Smallpox	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Measles	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	12
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	5	3	3	3	4	3	34

Summary of Work Done by Inspectors in Quarantine and Disinfection.

—	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Total.
Houses placarded	58	70	..	3	..	131
Placards removed	58	70	..	3	..	131
Houses disinfected	69	88	1	17	8	183
Inspections made while under quarantine	61	70	50	37	..	218
Defects found in sanitation	2	3	6	..	..	11
Private funerals attended	6	3	..	..	..	9

WALTER F. LANGRIL, M.D.
Medical Health Officer.

City Hall, December, 1903.

LONDON.

REPORT OF DR. T. V. HUTCHINSON, M. H. O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

London, Ont., Dec. 5th, 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to lay before you my Annual Report upon the health and sanitary condition of the city for the year ending November 15th, 1903.

The total number of deaths for the year was 588, exclusive of 34 still born, which are not included in mortuary statistics. Pneumonia and consumption, as heretofore, have the largest number to their credit, or discredit, namely, pneumonia 40, consumption 33. This is a very satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths due to consumption, the number in the city ranging annually from 50 to 60. This decrease is due in a great measure to isolation, and the growing popular conviction that the disease is contagious. Cancer caused the death of 38 persons, the largest number reported for any year. There was also a large number of deaths due to violence, namely, 24. This is : 11 by railroad accidents, 11 by other accidents, and 2 by suicide.

One hundred and sixty-five houses or dwellings have been placarded for scarlet fever and 52 for diphtheria. Most of the cases of scarlet fever would have been treated at the hospital had there been accommodation. Added to these were 240 cases of diphtheria treated in Victoria Hospital, and 164 of scarlet fever.

There were 5 cases of smallpox during the year, together with 4 others who were quarantined with them in the Smallpox Hospital. The first case occurred on December 22nd, 1902, the rest were admitted in May and July. None of those having the disease had been vaccinated, but all the patients recovered.

About 90 streets have been affected, but on 40 of them there has been only one case, and several streets with only two cases during the year. In the majority of cases the streets affected in 1902 are repeated in 1903 ; those with many cases in 1902 have usually more still in 1903.

The increase is not confined to streets unsewered, there are large increases upon streets having old combined sewers, and new separate system sewers.

Elizabeth, Elias and Nelson are without sewers, and are affected in 1903, and not in 1902, and there have been many more cases in Maitland, Waterloo, William, and Grey streets, which have sewers on separate or combined system.

So, while the present increase in diseases of an infectious nature cannot be directly chargeable to the sewers, I am convinced that the spreading of them would be materially checked if the sewers were systematically and thoroughly flushed. I have already called the attention of the Board to this matter, and instructions were given to the Engineer to have all sewers flushed once in three months. To comply with this demand, the City Engineer informed No. 2 Committee that he would require an additional man, and I understand the letter was filed. In the meantime the Engineer is doing as much as he can with his present staff, and I have received a list from him of 12 or 15 sewers attended to since he received the Board's communication, but constant attention will be necessary if any decided improvement is to be made.

There are 40 miles of sewers in the city, with 20 flush tanks on the separate system. Within the last few years a large number of sewers have been put in on the separate system, many of them provided with flush tanks, because no storm water gets into these sewers, and unless constantly flushed they become foul and a source of danger to the city. The necessity for this work being thoroughly done cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the Council, and the matter should not be allowed to rest until suitable provision has been made for this necessary work.

I also urge upon the Board the importance of doing away with all cesspits on sewered streets, and of the desirability of calling the attention of all users of cesspits to see that they have full and direct ventilation, otherwise the atmosphere of the house must become vitiated whenever sink or bathroom is used.

When the inspectors are sent out in spring a census of cesspits should be taken, and a record made of them, showing whether ventilated or unventilated. I have no doubt many of the cases of diphtheria are due to the use of imperfectly ventilated or foul cesspits, and as there has lately been an immense increase in the number of houses with modern improvements, so the cesspit question has grown in importance

During the past few years the practice of building houses close together,

and regardless of yard room, has grown to such an extent that the adoption of a proper garbage system for the city has become an absolute necessity if the health of the citizens is to be preserved. The past summer having been cold and wet, with comparatively little sunshine, has been productive of disease to a greater extent than would have been the case with a weekly collection of garbage from the houses.

Considerable hardship has been inflicted upon householders owing to the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation for scarlet fever, rendering it necessary to treat a large number of cases at home, with the consequent quarantining of all members of the household.

The stringent regulations of the Provincial Board of Health make it necessary to provide increased permanent hospital accommodation.

The result of the autumn inspection of milk shows a slight decrease in the percentage of butter fat.

The Aged People's Home, having no means of drainage, should be provided with a septic tank.

The death rate for the year was 14.7, as compared with 15.9 last year.

Very respectfully yours,

T. V. HUTCHINSON,
Medical Health Officer.

OTTAWA.

REPORT OF DR. R. LAW, M. H. O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I beg to present the report of the Health Department for the year ending 31st October, 1903.

A pleasing feature of the report is the marked decline in the number of infectious diseases, and the still more marked decline in the number of deaths from these troubles.

The most important event for us this year has been the opening of the Civic Isolation Hospital, which has now rendered us ten months' splendid service. Having a record of 198 cases of scarlet fever treated, with six deaths, or a mortality of 3 per cent., and 226 cases of diphtheria treated, with 12 deaths, or a mortality of 3 per cent., whilst the mortality from these diseases throughout the Province has been 15 per cent. during this period. The hospital's influence upon scarlet fever has been most striking, there having been an uninterrupted decline in the number of these cases until we find but 15 occurring in October, 1903, as compared with 63 in the same month one year ago. But the some important of all, a mortality of 50 in 1902, is reduced to 10 in 1903.

During the year the total number of births reported was 1,583. The total number of deaths, 1,198; this, with our estimated population of 61,587, gives us a mortality rate of 19 per thousand. As many deaths recorded are of people coming to the hospitals, and homes of the city from other municipalities, our death rate must be considerably lower.

A review of mortality table No. II. shows a total of six deaths from typhoid, and of these three were from other municipalities. This speaks very highly for the excellence of our water supply.

Twenty-seven deaths from whooping cough shows that this disease should not be considered so lightly as it often is.

Tuberculosis has again caused more deaths than all other infectious diseases combined. I must repeat my recommendation of last year for your earnest attention to this matter. Action should be taken, and promptly, to lessen the tale of death and suffering from this formidable and insidious disease. The Provincial authorities have already passed an Act whereby they are pledged to contribute a portion of the cost of erection and maintenance of sanitariums for the treatment of patients afflicted with tuberculosis. Toronto is now moving in this matter, and Ottawa cannot afford to be far behind.

The recommendation of your Board has been heard so often in favor of a municipal garbage system that it is now really more a matter for the Finance Committee and the Board of Works.

So many complaints are heard against stables and the accompanying manure heaps that I think more definite regulations to lessen the nuisance from this source, should be enacted.

I beg also to present the report of the Sanitary Inspector and the Plumbing Inspector, dealing with their work in the department.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent service rendered by the staff of the department. Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) ROBERT LAW, M.D.

December, 1903.

Table No. II. Showing Annual Mortality from Infectious Diseases.

—	Tuberculosis.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Smallpox.	Typhoid.	Total.
1901.....	125	52	65	29	12	....	12	295
1902.....	140	50	21	....	4	2	23	246
1903.....	112	10	38	1	27	....	6	194

Table No. III. Showing Number of Cases Treated in Hospitals for Infectious Diseases During Year 1903.

—	Annex hospitals.		Isolation hospital.		Porter's Id.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.
Admitted.....	48	52	226	198	6
Deaths	4	3	12	6	1

Table No. IV. Infectious Diseases Reported During 1903.

Diseases.	No. of cases.
Diphtheria	251
Scarlet fever	329
Smallpox	6
Reports of other diseases unreliable.	

Table No. V. Record of House of Bethlehem Foundling Home for 1903.

Total admissions for the year ..	250
Placed outside or returned	132
Deaths.	79
Number remaining in home	39

ST. CATHARINES.

REPORT OF DR. E. GOODMAN FOR THE YEAR 1903.

To the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines :

Gentlemen,—Pursuant to the requirements of the Public Health Act, I herewith submit my report on the sanitary condition of the city for the year ending the 15th of November, 1903.

The low rate of mortality and the almost entire disappearance of malarial and other zymotic affections, are the best evidence of the very satisfactory condition that has prevailed in St. Catharines during the past year.

This favorable showing may, I think, be attributed in a great measure to the purity and abundance of our water supply, to the thorough daily flushing of the sewers, and to the precautions taken to secure the purity of the milk furnished to our citizens by the licensed dairymen.

Numerous complaints have been made to the members of the Board respecting the nuisance created by smoke, due to the increase in the consumption of soft coal, as a fuel, in industrial, educational, and other large establishments. Unless smoke consumers are brought into use, or other methods are adopted to abate the annoyance, it may be necessary to follow the example set by the Toronto City Council, and enact a by-law with that object in view.

The prospective changes in connection with our public water supply, seem to have created an impression in the minds of some of our citizens that the purity of the water might, under certain contingencies, be impaired. It has also been stated that, in the event of the retaining walls of the proposed Cataract Power Company's dam giving way, it would prove disastrous to the property of the city at the reservoirs, and deprive the citizens entirely of the water needed for domestic purposes, and for protection against fire.

Whether your honorable body attaches any importance, or not, to these apprehensions, that have appeared in the columns of the local press, it is well worth considering the advisability of connecting the water works systems of

St. Catharines and Merritton. This could be accomplished at a small expense, would prove advantageous to both municipalities, and would ensure the continuance of a constant supply of water to both, should any accident ever interfere with the proper supply of either.

If the streets of the city could be more efficiently watered and cleaned, it would prove a sanitary benefit; as clouds of wind-driven dust, charged with decomposing organic matters, have an injurious effect on the air-passages of those exposed to them, and of necessity compelled to inhale them. For persons afflicted with weak throats and lungs, or predisposed to pulmonary tuberculosis, to breathe foul and irritating dust is an undoubted menace to health and life.

Although the city has been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the past year, it is to be hoped that this gratifying fact may not lead the Council to lose sight of the ever-impending necessity for the procurement of an isolation hospital, for the treatment of those maladies that cannot be safely admitted to the General Hospital. It is a great hardship to families, especially to those who depend upon their daily wage for their daily bread, to be quarantined whenever a contagious disease occurs on the premises. It also involves a considerable outlay of municipal funds. For sanitary, humanitarian, and financial reasons, it is incumbent, therefore, upon the civic authorities to provide a place in which persons suffering from diseases of a contagious nature can be properly cared for.

The Sanitary Inspector, whose report is annexed, has performed his duty in a satisfactory manner. In company with the Street Superintendent, he has inspected the sewers and flush tanks, and has, by request, disinfected the ambulance, the free public library, and all public and private premises that needed fumigation.

As will be seen, by consulting the accompanying report of the very efficient and obliging Secretary of the Board, the total number of deaths from all causes occurring in the city during the year ending the 15th day of November, 1903, was 152. Estimating the population of the city at 10,676, the death rate for the year would be 14.23 per thousand. Deducting the number who died from old age, premature birth, non-residents dying in the hospital, drowning and killing, 49 in all, I find that the rate of mortality, based on the number who died from disease of some kind, is only 9.64 per thousand, which is remarkably low, and speaks well for the sanitary condition of the Garden City of Canada. The rate for 1902 was 12.16 per thousand, which held the record for the Province until this year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN GOODMAN, M.B.,
Chairman Local Board of Health.

STRATFORD.

REPORT OF DR. J. A. ROBERTSON, M. H. O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health, Stratford :

Gentlemen,—In presenting my annual report on the sanitary condition of the city for the past year, I again congratulate you on its extremely healthy state, during that time. The past year has experienced fewer contagious diseases than any year since the organization of the Board. In fact, it is unparallel, by the records, of any city of its size in the Dominion, something of which we ought to feel proud. There were only 15 contagious diseases reported during the year, ten of these being scarlet fever and five diphtheria. A few of these case were imported from outside municipalities. Strict vigilance and isolation were carried out, which materially tended to prevent the spread. The rooms of the school which the children who were affected,attended were promptly cleansed and disinfected, and every possible care observed.

There were 31 cases of typhoid fever reported. Of these one died. This is a remarkably good showing, the number of cases being much less than that of previous years.

Consumption still stands out prominently, and the number of victims greater, than that of previous years. This is in a manner accounted for by the fact that the cases reported were of long standing,and succumbed during the year. This does not, however, indicate that the disease is making more headway than heretofore; for the number of cases at present afflicted are not greater than usual.

In all, there were 128 deaths of residents of the city. The cause of death was as follows:—Old age 23, consumption, 16, heart failure 5, convulsions 2, meningitis 3, blood poisoning 3, peritonitis 2, premature birth 8, which should scarcely be included in the death rate, paralysis 6, jaundice 1, pleurisy 1, suicide 1, cancer 4, poisoning 1, summer complaint 4, gastric enteritis 1, indigestion 2, diabetes 2, inflammation of the bowels 1, dropsy 4, ulcerated liver 1, typhoid fever 1, croup 1, pneumonia 2, bronchitis 3, inflammation of brain 1, accident 2, inflammatory rheumatism 2, operation 1, sarcoma 1, asthenia 2, no cause given 21. No certificate of death should be issued without the cause of death being given.

Of the number of deaths we find that:

2	were over	90
19	between..	80 and 90
11	"	70 and 80
12	"	60 and 70
5	between	50 and 60
17	"	40 and 50
8	"	30 and 40
13	"	20 and 30
7	"	10 and 20
10	"	1 and 10
24	under 1 year.	

Add to this the 44 who died over sixty, we find there were only 60 who died between infancy and old age, these deaths being due to accidental and general causes, only one (typhoid case) to preventative diseases.

Appended is the report of the Sanitary Inspector of the work done during the year. The Board is to be congratulated upon having such a capable and painstaking official.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ROBERTSON,
Medical Health Officer.

Stratford, Nov. 15th, 1903.

WINDSOR.

REPORT OF DR. J. A. ASHBAUGH, M. H. O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Windsor, December 16th, 1903.

To the Board of Health of Windsor:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report to you on such cases of contagious diseases as have come under notice of your Board, as follows:

—	1903 Cases.	1902 Cases.	1903 Deaths.	1902 Deaths.
Diphtheria	15	27	.....	4
Scarlet fever	10	29	2	1
Smallpox	15	7	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	1	26	.....	2
Measles	5	.....	.....	.....

The number of deaths from all causes was 199, giving a mortality rate of 14.83 as compared with 14.61 in 1902.

Regarding typhoid fever, the physicians as a rule do not report their cases as they should, according to the instructions issued by the Provincial Board of Health, and I think a notice containing all these regulations should be sent to each practitioner in the city.

As to smallpox, I may say again that, considering our situation, we are fortunate in having so very few cases. Our Isolation Hospital has been well renovated and equipped with new beds and bedding of good material, also kitchen and dining room utensils and furniture. A verandah was built, which was always needed in the warm weather. The lack of water is, perhaps, the only drawback, and why should it not be supplied? The hospital is a public institution, and I think I am perfectly justified in asking you to use every effort to procure this necessity, and let us have, not an old-fashioned pest house, but an up-to-date isolation hospital.

I deemed it necessary on December 12th to ask the Water Commissioners to notify the public to be careful of their drinking water, as the supply was being taken at the inner intake, the outer one being blocked by needle ice. This action I took owing to the trouble we had some years ago with an epidemic of typhoid fever, traced directly to the fact that the water taken at the inner pipe was polluted by sewage from Walkerville. Inasmuch as there is danger in using this inner intake, there should be notice given to the public as soon as possible, in fact, it should never be used except in cases of absolute necessity. What is the matter of the loss of a few pounds of water pressure compared with the endangerment of one single human life?

As to the milk supply. I have inspected 16 dairies, containing 201 cows, and have found very few that were in good condition, and to be commended. It was very common to find them filthy, badly ventilated, crowded, and with lit-

tle or no drainage. As a means to improve the condition of these places, I would recommend that no license be granted until proper inspection of the premises has been made, and also, to avoid confusion, that all licenses date from January 1st.

I have intended on several occasions to analyze the milk samples, but I find that I cannot do so at my office, and I ask you to help me obtain a suitable room in the new municipal building, to be used as a laboratory, where such work could be properly done.

The spitting nuisance still remains, and to walk down town on a busy night it is disgraceful to see the filthy condition of our sidewalks. Many people can be induced to refrain from this disgusting habit by a notice here and there along the street, and those who do not heed should be dealt with by the police.

The suggestion I made a year ago to have suitable receptacles placed about the centre of the city for the reception of litter has not been acted upon. It is a matter involving but little expense, and will help materially in keeping our streets cleaner on windy nights. I might say that many of our merchants are negligent in taking proper care of the refuse from their stores, and I think that it is a matter concerning your board, inasmuch as this filth may often be the means of spreading disease.

You should enforce your by-laws more rigidly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ASHBAUGH,

Medical Health Officer.

WOODSTOCK.

REPORT OF DR. A. McLAY, M. H. O., FOR THE YEAR 1903.

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Woodstock:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following as my annual report re sanitary matters for the year ending November 15th, 1903.

I am pleased to inform you that the health of our citizens, like as in the preceding year, has been exceptionally good. No epidemic has visited our city. Several preventable and non-preventable ailments have been easily controlled, doubtless due in a great measure to the excellent sanitary conditions. Our citizens take a deep interest in sanitary matters.

We no longer depend on the spring clean-up system, but endeavor to enforce a rigid sanitary condition throughout the year. Only 9 placards have been posted during the year, viz.: Smallpox, 1; diphtheria 3, scarlet fever, 5. All these cases were thoroughly isolated. No deaths. No placards have been posted during the past 4 months.

You are aware that a family, consisting of 3 persons, came to our city from the neighborhood of Owen Sound. Soon after their arrival they were afflicted with smallpox. Very effective measures were adopted by your Council and Board to prevent the spread of same. An isolation hospital was promptly erected and fully equipped, and patients placed therein. Only one other member of the household contracted the disease. Quarantine was raised at the end of six weeks. I congratulate our citizens on the happy results.

I congratulate the Council on the removal of the worn-out polluted block pavement from Dundas street, and the substitution of a brick one; also on the removal of many old wooden sidewalks, and substituting cement ones, which will doubtless add to the health and comfort of our citizens and the beauty of our city.

We would again recommend that the lanes in the rear of the business portion of Dundas street be properly drained and graded. It is absolutely necessary in the interest of the health, especially, of those living contiguous thereto.

We congratulate you on the almost completion of a general sewerage system, which will doubtless add to the health and convenience of our citizens.

We would recommend that the Council provide suitable dumping grounds for garbage, etc. The work of your Board is often retarded for lack of same.

Well water has been frequently tested, wells ordered to be cleaned and filled up, and city water substituted.

Herds, byers, etc., were inspected twice during the year by Vet. Surgeon C. Brind; his report was very satisfactory.

Milk was tested three times during the year, and found up to Government standard.

Number of deaths during the year 100, 11 per 1,000, a very low mortality, 40 of the above being between the ages of 72 and 91.

Number of deaths from tuberculosis, 13; slight increase.

Number of deaths from pneumonia, 12.

Number of deaths from heart disease, 9.

Number of deaths from cancer, 5.

Number if deaths from paralysis, 7.

Number of deaths from cholera infantum, 1.

Number of deaths from typhoid fever, 1.

Smallpox 0, scarlet fever 0, diphtheria 0, measles 0.

The monthly meetings of your Board were well attended.

Yours etc.,

A. McLAY,
Medical Health Officer.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 15, 1903.

PART IV.

Table A.—Monthly Returns of Laboratory, 1902.

Number of specimens by months, with results, examined by the Laboratory during 1902.

Month.	Diphtheria exudates.				Sputa suspected of Tuberculosis.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Sewage.	Waters.		Totals for each month.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.								Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—					
1902.													
January	11	6	23	44	19	48	12	17	3	....	2	11	196
February	13	16	15	39	31	50	3	11	1	....	6	39	224
March	6	7	18	25	31	62	8	20	9	....	1	12	199
April	2	4	11	27	41	93	13	15	6	....	1	11	224
May	3	5	4	17	43	61	7	15	2	....	....	6	163
June	9	7	8	15	28	65	6	10	5	....	2	16	170
July	4	11	12	16	31	52	2	28	7	....	....	1	164
August	.....	7	6	14	27	57	15	48	8	....	10	20	212
September	3	4	16	31	30	53	5	52	4	....	11	36	245
October	9	9	30	26	38	52	27	28	9	....	16	33	277
November	4	5	25	19	26	43	18	16	2	....	6	8	172
December	.....	.....	30	50	28	52	16	23	10	....	10	13	232
Totals for each heading	64	81	198	323	378	678	132	283	66	....	65	206	2,478

N.B.—Add to this 459 service specimens examined at Berlin.
" 68 " " " total will be 3,005.

Table B.—Monthly Returns of Laboratory, 1903.

Number of specimens by months, with results, examined by the Laboratory during 1902.

Month.	Diphtheria exudates.				Sputa suspected of Tuberculosis.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Sewage.	Waters.		Totals for each month.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.								Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—					
1903.													
January	.....	1	7	39	28	76	10	21	7	....	7	11	207
February	9	5	7	29	27	85	6	12	2	....	48	53	283
March	13	16	32	26	28	65	9	25	2	....	51	30	297
April	5	5	11	23	40	69	7	12	3	....	41	35	251
May	1	.....	22	15	45	76	22	21	3	....	7	23	235
June	10	9	21	26	32	53	7	25	18	....	4	6	211
July	.....	3	21	39	24	51	16	30	....	15	2	27	228
August	5	7	16	16	36	49	28	32	....	....	4	13	206
September	8	4	12	14	29	66	26	31	7	....	14	17	228
October	17	13	21	42	24	74	37	39	....	2	22	14	305
November	14	15	38	36	32	52	19	39	....	11	22	26	304
December	22	32	53	71	26	66	18	21	17	....	9	36	371
Totals for each heading	104	110	261	376	371	782	205	308	59	28	231	291	3,126

Table C.—Five Years' Summary.

Summary showing the work done by the Laboratory during the last five years.

Specimens of—	1889.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Sputa in cases suspected of Tuberculosis	629	703	1,006	1,056	1,153
Exudates in cases suspected of Diphtheria	375	526	1,018	666	851
Blood in cases suspected of Typhoid	164	221	405	414	513
Waters for bacteriological examination	116	194	215	206	291
Waters for chemical examination	29	33	38	65	231
Miscellaneous substances	50	21	95	64	54
Tissues from suspected Rabies	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special sewage examined at Berlin	.....	.....	.....	459	.....
Special waters examined at Berlin	.....	.....	.....	68	.....
Sewages other than above	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Tissues from suspected Anthrax	2	4	3	2	5
Totals for each year	1,370	1,702	2,780	3,000	3,126

Table D.—Municipalities Sending Specimens, 1902.

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month by month, with results of examination.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates. For Release. +	Diphtheria exudates. For Release. —	Diphtheria exudates. For Diagnosis. +	Diphtheria exudates. For Diagnosis. —	Tuberculous sputa. +	Tuberculous sputa. —	Blood for the "Widal reaction." +	Blood for the "Widal reaction." —	Miscellaneous specimens.	Water. Chemical.	Water. Bacteriological.	Total for each municipality.
1902.												
Acton					1	3						4
Agincourt						1						1
Alliston				1	3							4
Alma						4						4
Alton						1						1
Angus						2						2
Arkona					1							1
Atttercliffe					1							1
Attwood					1				1			2
Ayton					1	2						3
Badden				1								1
Barrie				1	7	5		1	2			16
Bath						1						1
Beamsville						2						2
Beaverton				2	3	1						6
Beeton					1							1
Belle River			2		1	1						4
Belleville		1	4	4	7	11						27
Berlin		1	1	4	2	17			2		3	30
Bethany						3						3
Blackstock				1		5						6
Blenheim					6	7			1			14
Bowmanville	5	9	9	11	4	12	4	5	1			60
Bracebridge		5	2	3	3	5		5		1	1	25
Bracondale	1	2	1	4	1	2					1	12
Brantford	1			1		1					7	10
Breckin						1						1
Bridgeburg					1							1
Brigden					1							1

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month by month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculosis sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1902.												
Brockville					2	4				12	13	31
Brooklin					3							3
Brougham						3						3
Burk's Falls	1		1	3	3	12	6	22			21	69
Burlington											2	2
Burnt River			1									1
Cainsville					2	2						4
Caistorville							1	1				2
Calabogie						1						1
Caledonia					1	1	2	1				5
Callender					1	1						2
Campden					1							1
Campbellford		2	3	2	3	5			2			17
Cannington						2		1				3
Carleton Place										1		1
Carn								1				1
Castleton				1		1						2
Cayuga			1		2	3						6
Central Ontario Jct.						1						1
Chatham				1	12	36	3	1				53
Chatsworth				1	1							2
Claremont					3	3		1				7
Claude						1						1
Clinton						1		1				2
Cobden					4	3					1	8
Cobourg										5	6	11
Colborne						1						1
Coldwater				1								1
Collingwood	1		7	3	5	6	1					23
Combermere						1						1
Consecon					1							1
Copeland					1							1
Deer Park											4	4
Delhi						5						5
Delta					1	1						2
Denbigh		1		1		2						4
Desborough						1						1
Dickenson's La'd'g					1	7						8
Douglas						2	1					3
Dover Centre					2	3						5
Dresden						2						2
Dromore		1	1									2
Dundalk					3	4						7
Dundas				1		1	1					3
Dunnville					2	2						4
Durham			2	1		3						6
Eganville				2	3	4						9
Eglington	1		3	2		3	1	4			1	15
Elmvale				1	1							2
Embro			2	1	1	1		1				6
Emsdale					1	1		1				3
Enniskillen							1					1
Erin			5	6	1	5						17

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month by month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculous sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1902.												
Essex				2	2	4	4	2	1		2	17
Ethel					1	2	1	2				6
Everton							1					1
Everett					1	4						5
Exeter						1						1
Fenelon Falls			1	1								2
Fenwick				1				1				2
Fergus					2	4	3	3				12
Fisherville				3	1	7						11
Fort Francis				2								2
Frankford					3							3
Frankville					1	1						2
Galt	4		1	6	1	1		1	1			15
Gananoque										2	2	4
Georgetown	1	1						1				3
Glencoe					1							1
Goderich					1	1	1					3
Gormelly							1	2				3
Grand Valley						2		1				3
Gravenhurst										3	3	6
Guelph			5	1	12	9	8	14	1			50
Hagersville						4						4
Hamilton			1	3	3	14	4	6		5	35	71
Harriston			2	3							1	6
Harrow					1		1					2
Harrowsmith					1	2					1	4
Havelock				1		1			2			4
Hastings					2							2
Heathcote					1	1						2
Hepworth						2						2
Hespeler	1	1	2	2	11	32	3	6	1			50
Holstein					1							1
Horning's Mills					1	1						2
Huntsville			6	3	2	1						12
Ingersoll							4	6	1		1	12
Inglewood		1										1
Jarvis					1	3			1			5
Kearney			1	3				7				11
Kempton						1						1
Keewatin						7						7
Killaloe						1						1
Kincardine						2						2
Kingsville					2	2			1			5
Kinmount	2	7	2	12								23
Lambton						1		1				2
Lanark						1						1
Langton						3		1				4
Leamington						1		1				2
Lindsay			2									2
Lisle						3						3
Listowel									*1			1
Little Britain			3	3		1						7
Little Current											1	1

*Anthrax.

Table shewing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates. For Release, +	Diphtheria exudates. For Release, —	Diphtheria exudates. For Diagnosis, +	Diphtheria exudates. For Diagnosis, —	Tuberculosis sputa. +	Tuberculosis sputa. —	Blood for the "Widal reactions." +	Blood for the "Widal reactions." —	Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters. Chemical.	Waters. Bacterio-logical.	Total for each municipality.
1902.												
Madoc					8	11	1	8				28
Magnetawan				1								1
Manilla					2	4		6				12
Markdale			1	1	1	3	2	1	1			10
Marlbank					2	3						5
Marmora					3	3	4				1	11
Mattawa					1	1	1					3
Maxwell	3		3									6
Meaford			1		1	3						5
Merriton					2							2
Metcalfe			3	1								4
Midland			1	1	4	4	1				11	22
Millbrook										1	1	2
Milton						1			1		4	6
Mimico			1	1	4	2	1	1		2	2	14
Minden			1									1
Mitchell				1	1	1					1	4
Moose Creek					1	1						2
Moorefield					1	3						4
Mooreville					1							1
Morriston					1	1	1	1				4
Mount Forest			1	1	3	2						7
Muskoka											1	1
Napanee					5	8					1	14
Newboro					2	1						3
Newburg	1			1		1						3
Newcastle	21	6	6	3	1	1						38
Newmarket			1	1				1				3
New Germany			2	2								4
New Hamburg					1	2						3
New Dundee					1	3	1					5
Niagara Falls				1		2	2	1			6	12
North Gower			1	1	3	3						8
Norwich						1						1
Oakwood						2	1					3
Omemee					1		2	2				5
Orangeville					1							1
Orillia					2	4						6
Orono			1									1
Oshawa			1									1
Osnabrook Centre					1							1
Ottawa								2				2
Owen Sound					8	13			2			23
Palmerston		2	1	3	4	3	1	2			1	17
Parkham									1			1
Parry Sound	1		1	4	3	2		6				17
Penetanguishene								2				2
Perth	2		4	3	2	3		2			1	17
Peterborough					5	5	1	1				12
Phelpston					3	1						4
Pickering					1	2		4				7
Picton	3	9	7	29	2		1	1				52
Plattsville				2	5	7						14

Table shewing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examination.—Continued.

Municipality.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculous sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterio-logical.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1902.												
Poplar Hill						3						3
Port Arthur										1	8	9
Port Colborne					1	1						2
Port Dalhousie					1							1
Port Elgin				1	3	6						10
Port Hope			6	2	1	1					7	17
Port Perry			1			3		1		1	1	7
Port Rowan				1			1	1				3
Port Sydney	3	1	1									5
Preston								2	1	2	2	7
Priceville					1	1						2
Richmond Hill				1	1							2
Ridgetown					1							1
Renfrew				7	11	22						40
Rocklyn						1						1
Rockwood						2	1	1				4
Rosseau					1			1				2
St. Catharines					2	1	8	8	9			28
Sarnia						1	1	1	1	6	6	16
Seaforth			1		1	1	2	5				10
Shannonville					4	4						8
Shedden			1									1
Simcoe				1	6	9	1	2				19
Singhampton							1	1				2
Shallow Lake									3			3
Sault Ste. Marie					1	2				1		4
South Woodslee					1	4		1				6
Sparta			1			1						2
Spencedale				2								2
Springbrook					1	6						7
Sterling					3	3		2				8
Stobie Mines	4											4
Strathroy					1					3	5	9
Stouffville						2			1			3
Sunderland							1					2
Sutton West					1							1
Tamworth					1		1	3				5
Tara					5	8						13
Thedford		1		4		1		1	1			8
Thornbury					1	1						2
Thorold			1			1	1				2	5
Tillsonburg			1	1			4	3	1			10
Toronto	1	2	30	50	34	54	31	76	18		1	293
E. Toronto	5	1	12	11	1	10	3	3			2	49
Toronto Junction	10	21	28	25	11	17	3	11			1	128
Trenton					1	6		1				8
Tuscarora			1			2						3
Tweed					1	5						6
Unionville					1	1					1	3
Uxbridge					2	6		1	2			11
Walkerton						3	1	1				5
Wallaceburg			4			8				1	1	14
Waterloo	1	2	1	6								10

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates. For Release. +	Diphtheria exudates. For Release. —	Diphtheria exudates. For Diagnosis. +	Diphtheria exudates. For Diagnosis. —	Tuberculous sputa. +	Tuberculous sputa. —	Blood for the "Widal reaction." +	Blood for the "Widal reaction." —	Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters. Chemical.	Waters. Bacteriological.	Total for each municipality.
1902.												
Watford	2	1	1	8	.....	5	2	5	1	....	....	25
Welland	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Weston	.....	1	6	13	1	2	.....	13	1	1	....	43
Wheatley	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Whitely	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	*2	....	....	12
Winchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	3	4
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Wingham	.....	.....	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Wroxeter	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Woodhill	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Woodstock	.....	.....	.....	2	13	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28
Yarker	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE E.—MUNICIPALITIES SENDING SPECIMENS, 1903.

Acton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	....	3
Allandale	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	2
Alliston	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	....	.....	....	11
Alma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	....	6
Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Alvena	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Alvinston	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Ancaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	*	..	....	3
Angus	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	....	5
Arcona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Arnprior	2	3	5	6	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	....	19
Arthur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Attercliffe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....	3
Aurora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Aylmer	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Ayr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	1
Baden	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	4
Bancroft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Barrie	.....	.....	1	4	6	11	10	4	....	.....	....	36
Bath	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	....	.....	....	9
Beamsville	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	3
Beaverton	.....	.....	2	1	2	4	.....	1	...	2		12
Beeton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belleville	11	12	9	4	4	9	2	4	....	2	....	57
Belle River	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Berlin	.....	1	.....	.....	4	15	.....	.....	4	1	1	26
Bethany	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	....	.....	...	7
Billings Bridge	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Blackstock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	1	.....	....	10
Blenheim	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	2	....	.....	....	12
Bloomfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	1
Bobcaygeon	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Bond Head	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	....	.	5
Bowmanville	2	5	4	10	5	10	.....	1	....	.....	...	37
Bracebridge	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	3	6	....	.....	....	18
Bracondale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2
Bradford	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	2	....	.....	....	8

*Anthrax.

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculous sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1903.												
Brampton										2	6	8
Brantford						1			7	6	12	26
Brockville			1	1	2	8				6	1	19
Bridgeburg					1							1
Brigden			1									1
Brooklyn					3							3
Brougham						1						1
Brussels				1				1				2
Burford				1				1				2
Burkton Station				1								1
Burk's Falls			3	8		14	7	13		1	22	68
Byng Inlet										4	4	8
Cainsville			1		1			1				3
Caistorville					2	3						5
Caledonia			1				4	4				9
Callender						2						2
Campbellford		2	5	5	6	7	1			1		27
Campden						1						1
Cannington				2	1	2		1				6
Carp			1		3	4						8
Castleton					1	1						2
Canaraqui						3						3
Cayuga						8						8
Chatham		1		1	16	32	1	3				54
Chatsworth				1	1							2
Chesley			3								2	5
Claremont					1	2		1		1		5
Clarksburg				2		2						4
Claude				4								4
Cobden					1	2		1				4
Cobourg				5			1	1				7
Coldwater					2							2
Coldhill			1	1				1				3
Collingwood			2	3	10	7	1			6	6	35
Combermere					2							2
Consecon					1	2						3
Cordova Mines						1						1
Creemore					1	4						5
Delhi					1	4						5
Denbigh				5		1						6
Depot Harbor						2		1	1			4
Deseronto					1							1
Dewart						3						3
Dickenson's Land'g						3	1					4
Dover Centre					1	3						4
Douglas	2	3	8	4	1							18
Drayton											1	1
Dresden						3						3
Dromore						1						1
Drumbo						1					2	3
Dundalk					2	9						11
Dundas					2	4		1				7
Dunnville				1	1			4				6

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculous sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1903.												
Durham					1	7						8
Edgar				1								1
Edmonton					1	1						2
Eganville	1	2	4	3	6							16
Eglington			3	1		1	1					6
Elgin Mills									1			1
Elmvale						7		1				8
Embro			1									1
Elmsdale					1	3						4
Enniskillen			2		1		1					4
Enterprise			1			2						3
Erin			1	3		7	1		1			13
Essex					5	6	4	13			1	29
Ethel				1	1	1			1	3		7
Everett						9						9
Everton				1		1		3				5
Exeter					1			1		2		4
Fenwick	1		1					1				3
Fenelon Falls			2	3	2	3						10
Fergus					4	8	2	1				15
Fisherville						4	4	4				12
Fordwich			1									1
Forest					1							1
Fort Francis			2	2								4
Frankford						5						5
Frankville						4	8					12
Freelton						2	1					3
Galt			1	6	4	3		1				15
Gananoque										13	6	19
Georgetown					1			1				2
Glencoe					1	1					1	3
Goderich					1							1
Gore Bay				1								1
Gormely								3				3
Grafton					2	1						3
Guelph	5	9	6	17	5	14	11	21	3			91
Hagersville						1					1	2
Hanover					1							1
Hamilton				1	2	4	1	6		14	1	29
Harriston		1	4	5							1	11
Harrow						2		1				3
Harrowsmith						2	1	1				4
Hastings						1						1
Havelock						3						3
Hawkesbury							1	2				3
Heathcote						3						3
Hepworth			2									2
Hespeler					8	16	4	12				40
Holstein					2	2						4
Huntsville			3	7	1							11
Ingersoll					2	3	4	10		1	6	26
Inwood				2								2
Jarvis					1	3						4

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculous sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1903.												
Jordan			1	3								4
Kearney			1	2		2		1				6
Kincardine			1									1
King				1								1
Kingston										107	84	191
Kingsville			1	1								2
Kinloss						2						2
Kinmount	2	5	3	9								19
Lakefield			1	2								3
Lanark			1		1	4		4				10
Langton			1	1	1	2	1	3				9
Lindsay			1	2						2		5
Lisle					2	4						6
Listowel	2	3	3								1	9
Little Britain				3		2						5
London										2		2
Lucknow					1	2						3
Lyn			1									1
Madoc				1	2	10	4	3				20
Magnetawan			5	1		2						8
Mallorytown						1						1
Manilla						2	1	2				5
Markdale				1		2						3
Markham						1						1
Marlbank					1							1
Marmora						2	4	5				11
Marshville	7	1	1	1							2	12
Maxwell		1		1								2
McGregor						1	3	1				5
Meaford			2	1	1	1						5
Merritton						2						2
Metcalfe				1								1
Midland			1	1	2	5						9
Millbrook		1		2								3
Milton							1					1
Mimico		1	1	1		4	1	1				9
Minden			3	1		1						5
Mississippi St			1	3	3	1						8
Mitchell						1						1
Moore Creek						1						1
Moorefield					2	7						9
Morristown			4	3		1	1	5				14
Mountain				1		1						2
Mount Forest			1	5	6	7						19
Napanee	1	1	2		1	6						11
Nassagaweya				2								2
Newboro						7	1	1				9
Newburg						3				1	1	5
Newmarket	3		1			1						5
New Dundee	1		2	1								4
New Durham					2	2		1				5
New Hamburg	2		5	3	1	2						13
New Lowell						1						1

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Diphtheria exudates.				Tuberculous sputa.		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens.	Water.		Total for each municipality.
	For Release.		For Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1903.												
Niagara Falls					1	5		1	1		6	14
North Gower						2						2
Norwich			1									1
Norwood							1					1
Oakwood				1	1			1				3
Omemee			2			1	3	3				9
Orillia					3	5						8
Orono				1	2							3
Oshawa			2	3	1						2	8
Oshweken								1				1
Osnabrook Centre					1	1	1					3
Ottawa								1		4	2	7
Otterville										2		2
Owen Sound				2	1	7		1				11
Palmerston				1	3		1	5		1		11
Palmyra								1				1
Paris				23						3	5	31
Parkham						2						2
Parry Sound			2	1	1	11	3	3				21
Pelee Island				1								1
Pembroke			1			1						2
Penetanguishene					1							1
Perth		5	8	7	2	1	1				3	27
Peterborough	6	10	5	8	10	6					31	76
Phelpston			2		1	4						7
Pickering				1	1	4	1	5				12
Picton		2	2	4	2							10
Pinkerton				1		1						2
Plattsville			1	1	3	14	2					21
Pontypool						1						1
Port Arthur								3		1	1	5
" Colborne			1			3	2				1	7
" Elgin					6	9						15
" Hope	2	5	4	5		1		1		4	6	28
" Perry			1	1	7	8				3	9	29
" Robinson						1						1
" Sydney			1	2								3
" Sandfield				1								1
Prescott				1		1						2
Preston	1		2									3
Priceville						1						1
Regina				1								1
Renfrew	1		2	6	11	24					6	50
Richmond Hill					3	2				1		6
Ridgeway	1		1									2
Ripley					1							1
Rocklyn					1	9						10
Rockwood						2	2	1				5
Rosemount				1								1
Rosseau								2				2
Ryerson						1						1
St. Catharines				1	11	13	1	4	12	8	5	55
St. Joachim										1	1	2

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipality.	Diphtheria exudates. For Release. +	—	For Diagnosis. +	—	Tuberculous sputa. +	—	Blood for the "Widal reaction." +	—	Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters. Chemical.	Bacteriological.	Total for each municipality.
1903.												
St. Mary's										1		1
St. Thomas	1	1		1		2			1			6
Sarnia			1	1		1	8	1		21	2	35
Schomberg	2	2	1	1								6
Seaforth						1		2				3
Shakespeare				1								1
Shallow Lake						1						1
Shannonville					2	7						9
Sharbot Lake					1	1						2
Shelburne								1				1
Simcoe					1	8	1				6	16
Singhampton					2	1						3
Smith's Falls				2								2
South River			1		1							2
South Woodslee				1	2	2						5
Sparta				1	3	2			2			8
Springbrook						8						8
Stirling					2	5					1	8
Stittsville						2						2
Strathroy									3	5	6	14
Stratford									*27			27
Tamsworth				1	1	1	1					4
Tara					4	4						8
Tavistock			1									1
Thamesford			1									1
Thedford					1							1
Thistleton								2				2
Thorndale					3							3
Thornhill										3	3	6
Thorold			1		1	1						3
Tillsonburg							1	1				2
Toronto	5	3	25	57	26	61	62	78	6		2	325
Toronto. East	1		3	8	3	1	2	3				21
Toronto Junction	29	23	40	23	11	14	2	2			2	146
Trenton	1		3	1	3							8
Trout Creek			1									1
Tuscarora			1									1
Tweed					4	4						8
Underwood						1						1
Unionville						1						1
Uxbridge	3	1	1		1	9						15
Walkerton					1	4		1			3	9
Walkerville					2							2
Wallaceburg					4	5	1					10
Wardsville						1						1
Waterford			1	3		1	1			2	2	10
Watford	4	9	7	8	1	2	1	3				35
Welland			1				2	1				4
Weston	1	3	10	18		2	1	8				43
Westwood					2			2				4
Wheatley	9	1	1	3		1						15
Whitby					2							2
Whitehurch					1							1

* Sewages.

Table showing municipalities that have sent in specimens month after month, with results of examinations.—Continued.

Municipality.	Diphtheria exudates				Tuberculous sputa		Blood for the "Widal reaction."		Miscellaneous specimens	Waters.		Total for each municipality
	For Release.		Tuberculous sputa.							Chemical.	Bacteriological.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
1903.												
Whitely			1		1	10						12
Whitevale						1						1
Wilifred						2						2
Winchester			1			3		2	1			7
Windsor					7	3	6	2				18
Wingham			1	3	7	5						16
Woodbridge				1	1			1				3
Woodhill						2						2
Woodstock				2	7	15	5	4	1			34
Woolner						1						1
Wroxeter		1	8	2		1						12
Wyoming						1						1
Yarker					1	3						4
Zurich						3						3

Report

OF THE

Secretary and Registrar

OF THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO :
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1904

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TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, Etc., Etc., Etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st day of December, 1903.

J. R. STRATTON,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, March 15th, 1904.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 16th, 1904

To the Honourable JAMES ROBERT STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIR,—In submitting his annual report with regard to the details of the various services rendered by the office of the Provincial Secretary during the year 1903, the undersigned begs leave to invite attention to the fact that there has been a general increase in the work of the department. The increase has been greatest in the incorporation and licensing of companies, and is evidenced by the increase of fees received. Several years ago there occurred a large increase in this respect, owing principally to the number of mining companies incorporated. The more recent increase in the fees received is largely due to the conversion of mercantile and manufacturing businesses into joint stock concerns.

The following table shows the fees as they were received month by month.

STATEMENT OF OFFICE FEES BY MONTHS, 1903.

January	$ 14,479 05	
February	17,581 80	
March	10,872 24	
April	11,240 60	
May	8,732 70	
June	10,748 55	
July	6,843 25	
August	6,871 40	
September	5,943 23	
October	9,779 30	
November	7,840 35	
December	10,822 10	
		$121,762 57
Less following refunds:		
Niagara Construction Company	$ 25 00	
Salmo Gold Fields Company	185 00	
New Davis Dental Mfg	25 00	
Nicholson Fyle Co.	10 00	
Colonial Securities Co	160 00	
Dominion Sulphide Smelting Co	162 50	
Lambton Grove Cemetery Co	135 00	
Doherty, Thos	2 00	
Sterling Real Estate Co	100 00	
Arndt Tree Protection Co	60 00	
Lake Ontario Navigation Co	50 00	
Holman Drayton & Co	2 00	
Alliance Home Co	100 00	
Ontario Electric Light H. & P	60 00	
Hensbey, Dr. J. A.	13 00	
Northwest Securities Co	160 00	
		1,249 50

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FEES RECEIVED DURING 1903.

Letters Patent, Licenses, etc	$ 107,166 83
Returns from Companies	8,515 30
Marriage Act forms	3,674 40

Notarial Commissions	$664 30	
Commissions under Great Seal	712 15	
Certificates	115 50	
Searches	201 09	
Automobile Licenses, etc	712 00	
		$ 121,762 57
Less refunds and transfers		1,249 50
Total		$ 120,513 07

NUMBER OF CHARTERS AND LICENSES ISSUED.

Year.	*Number of Instruments.*	*Fees.*
1891	152	$5,030
1892	158	6,780
1893	138	8,465
1894	139	7,729
1895	174	10,000
1896	154	14,335
1897	358	34,650
1898	295	23,820
1899	416	60,817
1900	438	71,179
1901	450	75,782
1902	591	95,330
1903	578	107,166

The following Proclamations were issued during the year 1903:

1. Convening the Legislature.
2. Clauses Cape of Good Hope Immigration Act (prohibition of immigration of certain persons.)
3. Additions to City of Hamilton.
4. Incorporation of the Town of Cache Bay.
5. Incorporation of the Town of New Liskeard.
6. Incorporation of the Town of Fort Frances.
7. Reward for murderer or murderers of Glory Whalen.
8. Thanksgiving Day.
9. Confederation of Trinity College with University of Toronto.
10. Addition of Village of Ashburnham to the Town of Peterborough.
11. Fixing boundaries of the City of Niagara Falls.
12. Incorporating Town of Rainy River.
13. Additions to City of St. Thomas.
14. Extending limits of City of Hamilton.
15. Appointment William Mortimer Clark as Lieutenant-Governor.
16. Restoration of Family Bibles to Boers of South Africa.
17. Labor Day.
18. Rhodes Scholarships in Canada.
19. Extending the limits of the City of Toronto.
20. King's Birthday.

The usual Tables and Appendices accompany this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Assistant Secretary.

1.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the year's specified.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1881.	1886.	1888.	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register	1,172	1,264	1,862	2,408	3,575	4,275	4,379	5,330	6,292	5,391	6,279	6,478	6,301	6,196	6,010	7,033	6,767	6,948
Letters Patent and Licenses	19	24	57	119	90	117	152	138	139	174	154	358	295	416	438	516	530	578
Supplementary Letters Patent, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19	16	21	11	14	10	18	18	10	29	31	43	90
Certificates	48	72	37	76	93	110	105	108	97	131	113	128	119	162	118	147	126	.....
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued	.....	.....	28,422	27,822	26,254	29,911	28,300	28,965	37,459	27,098	30,945	34,045	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,948	106,955	121
Commissions: Great and Privy Seals	135	190	139	275	227	531	297	305	338	308	185	225	169	284	281	420	234	226
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$6,917	$9,190	$9,193	$13,201	$12,400	$14,384	$18,847	$39,286	$28,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643	$107,569 91	$120,513 07
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations published	.....	16	21	17	13	13	10	6	6	7	6	9	9	9	9	10	17	21
Appointments gazetted	110	149	91	525	535	541	468	482	497	495	430	401	430	575	465	451	272	230
Public notices	47	58	80	127	119	150	179	189	163	198	177	400	282	465	472	650	590	668

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
A.	$	
The Atteaux Dye Stuff and Chemical Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Automatic Milk Agitator Company, Limited	20,000	London.
Automatic Short Turn Gear Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Ayton Cordage Company, Limited	70,000	Ayton.
A. Davis & Son, Limited	250,000	King P.O.
The Algoma Builders' Supplies Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
A. J. Stewart, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Antiseptikos Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
A. E. Rea and Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Automatic Ventilating Closets, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Arbuthnot and MacMillan, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Automobile and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The A. B. Saylor Canning Co., Limited	40,000	Bloomfield.
Arndt Tree Protector, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
B.		
Belleville Portland Cement Company, Limited	2,000,000	Belleville.
The Bates Felt Company, Limited	40,000	Dundas.
Boston Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The British America Watch Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Blenheim and Harwich Oil Company, Limited	199,000	Blenheim.
The Barton Building Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Belleville Packing Company, Limited	250,000	Belleville.
The Brown Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Midland.
The British Whig Publishing Company, Limited	75,000	Kingston.
The Belmore Bay Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
British American Brewing Company, Limited	48,000	Windsor.
The Burlington Canning Company, Limited	40,000	Burlington.
The Beach Foundry Company, Limited	50,000	Winchester.
The Brantford Upholstery and Awning Company, Limited	10,000	Brantford.
Breathlets Company, Limited	5,000	Brantford.
The Bachrack Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Brown and Wells, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
British American Locomotive Works, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Bryant Press, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Buntin, Gillies and Company, Limited	56,000	Hamilton.
The Blind River Transportation Company, Limited	60,000	Blind River.
The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
The Barrie Carriage Company, Limited	40,000	Barrie.
The Barrie Shoe Company, Limited	40,000	Barrie.
The Branksome Hall Ladies College Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Blain, Johnston Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Blaine Harrow Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Brazing Company of Canada, Limited	1,000	Guelph.
The Bracebridge Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	Bracebridge.
The Belleville Driving and Athletic Association, Limited	2,200	Belleville.
The Book Supply Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Bussman-Gray Molybdenum Mining and Reduction Company of Ontario, Limited	1,000,000	Fort Erie.
The Brown-Boggs Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Belleville Portland Cement Company, Limited	2,500,000	Belleville.
The Berlin Robe and Clothing Company, Limited	100,000	Berlin.
The Boys' Brigade Hall Company of Sarnia, Limited	12,000	Sarnia.
The Black Cat Gold Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Bradley Torpedo and Oil Company, Limited	30,000	Petrolea.
The Ben-Hur Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Hamilton.
The Breadner Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Ottawa.
The Band and Bias Filled Corset Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C.	$	
The Canadian Tin Plate Decorating Company, Limited	50,000	London.
The Canada Preserving Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Copland Brewing Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canadian Dry Goods Jobbers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
C. Wilson and Son, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canadian Automatic Light Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
The Coronation Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Dressed Beef and Abattoir Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Portable Fence Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Cukra Company of Toronto, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Canadian-British Land Company, Limited	500,000	St. Thomas.
Canadian Securities, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Copeland-Chatterson Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Canadian Factors, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Coronation Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Canners Consolidated Companies, Limited	2,500,000	Hamilton.
City Laundry Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canadian Condensed Milk Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Company, Limited	20,000	Kingsville.
The Club Building Company, Limited	25,000	Collingwood.
The Canadian Broom Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Canada Grocers, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
Canadian Silk Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canada Grocers Brokerage Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Connell Anthracite Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Fog Signal Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Chelsea Land and Building Company, Limited	75,000	London.
The Cobourg Matting Company, Limited	50,000	Cobourg.
The Cereal Machinery and Production Company, Limited	500,000	Windsor.
The Camp Bay Mining Company, Limited	90,000	Niagara Falls.
The Colonial Oil Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The Charles J. Mitchell Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Central Construction Company, Limited	5,000	Toronto.
The Cluxton Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The Canadian Underskirts Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Central Business College of Toronto, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canada Felting Company, Limited	50,000	St. Jacobs.
Crosby, Limited	250,000	Point Edward.
The Conn Telephone Company, Limited	1,500,000	Conn.
The Crown Art Stained Glass Company of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Canadian Bearings, Limited	400,000	Hamilton.
The Church Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Fenelon Falls.
The Canadian Transit Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Malleable Steel Range Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Consolidated Stores Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Colonial Development Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Cornwall Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Cornwall.
The Collingwood Furniture Company of Ontario, Limited	90,000	Collingwood.
The Clifton Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
The Croft Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Huntsville.
The Chatham Curling Club, Limited	10,000	Chatham.
Cullen-Johnson Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Crowland Natural Gas Company, Limited	80,000	Port Colborne.
The Credit Forks Vitrified Stoneware Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Clark Wood Company, Limited	50,000	London.
The Canada Bean Company, Limited	50,000	Ridgetown.
City Storage, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canadian Consolidated Oil Company, Limited	1,000,000	Hamilton.
The Canadian Camera Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C.	$	
Canada Brake and Supply Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Crown Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Woodstock.
The Corundum Refiners, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Church and Watt, Limited	40,000	Simcoe.
Carney Lumber Company, Limited	500,000	Massey.
The Canadian Cooperage Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Galetta.
The Canada National Land and Development Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Canada Steel Goods Company, Limited	75,000	Leamington.
The Convertible Car Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
D.		
The Dryden Board Mills, Limited	200,000	Dryden.
David Morton and Sons, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
The Danford Roche Company, Limited	40,000	Newmarket.
The Dominion Linen Mills, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Diamond Flint Glass Company, Limited	1,600,000	Toronto.
The Darling Company, Limited	100,000	Sandwich.
The Dr. O. K. More Medicine Company of Toronto, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited	2,500,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Chair and Cabinet Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Drake Ranching Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
The Deacon Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Durham Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Durham.
The Dominion Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	200,000	Swansea.
The Dominion Creamery Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Delta Upsilon Chapter House, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Dominion Coat and Apron Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Davis, Smith, Malone Company, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Dreanite Explosive Company of Canada, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Dramascus Gold Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Bridgeburg.
The Dominion Salt Company, Limited	200,000	Sarnia.
The Dominion Table Manufacturing Company, Limited	30,000	Berlin.
Douglas and Ratcliff, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dr. Unger Medicine Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
E.		
Eastern Canada Coal Company, Limited	2,000,000	Toronto.
The Ewart Carriage and Waggon Works, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited	6,000,000	Toronto.
The Elmira Real Estate Company, Limited	20,000	Elmira.
Empire Machine and Metal Stamping Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Erie Oil Company, Limited	100,000	St. Thomas.
The Eager and Sanderson Company, Limited	40,000	Winchester.
The Elmira Furniture Company, Limited	40,000	Elmira.
Empire Soap and Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Empire Land Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Edmonton Investments, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Eclipse Whitewear Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Eastern Building Company, Limited	80,000	Hamilton.
Enterprise Hosiery and Underwear Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto Junction.
The Empire Carpet Company, Limited	75,000	Dundas.
Estates, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Eugenia Falls Water Power and Electric Company, Limited	500,000	Eugenia.
F.		
The Flett-Lowndes Syndicate, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Freeman Woollen Company, Limited	40,000	Wiarton.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
F.	$	
The Farmers Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Foundry Specialties, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Ferguson, McCrae Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Fader's Screwless Doorknobs, Limited	100,000	Orillia.
The Frogley Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The F. Hamilton Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Featherbone Novelty Manufacturing Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Farrar Transportation Company, Limited	250,000	Collingwood.
The Fence Manufacturing Company, Limited	30,000	Stratford.
The Freehold Realty Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Fenelon Falls Milling Company, Limited	20,000	Fenelon Falls.
G.		
Graham, Horne and Company, Limited	100,000	Fort William.
The Griffin and Kidner Company, Limited	20,000	Hamilton.
The Gillies Launch and Engine Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Geo. H. Hees, Son and Company, Limited	400,000	Toronto.
George E. Green, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The G. A. Thorpe and Maddock Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Grand River Metal Works of Galt, Limited	40,000	Galt.
Grocers' Real Estate Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Goderich Organ Company, Limited	100,000	Goderich.
The Georgetown Floral Company, Limited	40,000	Georgetown.
Gull River Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Coboconk.
The Grundy Stone Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
Glenairth Speckled Trout and Country Club, Limited	45,000	Toronto.
The Griffin Curled Hair Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The George Wilson Building and Contracting Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
Glengarry Mills, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Gas Supplies and Construction Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The George McGowan Cigar Manufacturing Company, Limited.	75,000	Kingston.
The Grimsthorpe Mining Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Gilmour Door Company, Limited	100,000	Trenton.
Granites, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
Gowlland, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Goderich Planing Mills, Limited	40,000	Goderich.
H.		
The Hutton Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Company, Limited	5,000,000	Hamilton.
The Horse Shoe Quarry Company, Limited	40,000	St. Mary's.
The Harvey Quilting Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Havelock Electric Light and Power Company, Limited	20,000	Havelock.
Heintzman & Co., Limited	800,000	Toronto.
The Hanover Portland Cement Company, Limited	500,000	Hanover.
Hamilton and Montreal Navigation, Company, Limited	75,000	Hamilton.
H. E. Bond and Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Hamilton Dustless House Cleaning Company, Limited	12,000	Hamilton.
High Grade Coffee and Specialties of Ottawa, Limited	10,000	Ottawa.
Huron Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Harris Confectionery Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Highfield School Company, Limited	20,000	Hamilton.
The Hiawatha Navigation Company, Limited	25,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Hermina Mining Company, Limited	2,500,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Hepburn House Furnishing Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Harcourt Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Woodstock.
The Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited	600,000	Hamilton.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
H.	$	
The H. A. Clemens Company, Limited	50,000	Guelph.
The Hussey Mower Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Hamilton Sanatorium Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Hamilton Bros. Company, Limited	25,000	Glen Huron.
I.		
Imperial Underwear Company, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
International Brokers, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Island Fibre Gold Company of Toronto, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Industrials Agency, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Biscuit Company, Limited	75,000	Guelph.
The Imperial Granite Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Imperial Peat Company, Limited	1,000,000	Guelph.
The Independent Coal Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
International Carbon Manufacturing Company, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
Imperial and General Agencies, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Iron Ox Remedy Company, Limited	100,000	Walkerville.
The Industrial Packing Company, Limited	300,000	Palmerston.
The Ingersoll Canning and Preserving Company, Limited	40,000	Ingersoll.
Investors Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited	1,000,000	Hamilton.
The Iron and Steel Company of Canada, Limited	300,000	Belleville.
The Inter-Provincial Land Corporation, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The International Realty Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The Investors' Mercantile Agency, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The International Iron Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Port Arthur.
International Stock Food Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
International Peat Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
J		
The J. L. Nicholls Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The John Inglis Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
James Jolley & Sons, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Joseph McCausland & Sons, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
John MacKay, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
Jeffrey & Eakins, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Jarvis Concrete Machines, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
James H. Wylie, Limited	50,000	Almonte.
John Ballantine & Co., Limited	80,000	Preston.
The Jackson Cushion Spring Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
J. E. Murphy Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Milford Haven.
The James Dunlop Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The J. E. Wilkinson Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Jaffray Brothers, Limited	20,000	Galt.
J. H. Whicher & Son, Limited	5,000	Wiarton.
Jones & Moore Electric Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
K		
The Kennedy Hardware Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Kawartha Lakes Navigation Company, Limited	50,000	Lindsay.
The King Edward Office Building Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Keystone Sugar Company, Limited	250,000	Whitby.
The Kormann Brewery, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Keller Heater Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Kilbourn Real Estate Company, Limited	100,000	Owen Sound.
King Edward Mine, Limited	200,000	Bruce Mines.
The King Edward Oil Company, Limited	100,000	London.
Keenan Brothers Company, Limited	50,000	Owen Sound.
The Kipp Oil Company, Limited	150,000	Chatham,

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
L		
The London Engine Supplies Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Leader Pharmacy Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto,
Long & Bisby, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Lake Superior Dry Dock Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Loon Lake Iron Company, Limited	3,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Lake Ontario Steamship Company, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
The Lucinda Gold Mining Company Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Lumbermen's Supply Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Ladies' Wear, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
LindsayPortland Cement Company, Limited	500,000	Lindsay.
M		
The McElroy Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Mount Forest Carriage Company, Limited	50,000	Mount Forest.
The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of Canada, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
The Mooney Biscuit and Candy Company, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
Moose Mountain, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Medland Coal Dock Company, Limited	50,000	Midland.
The Manitou Fish Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Moon Publishing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
MacLaren Brothers, Limited	150,000	Ingersoll.
The Munro and McIntosh Carriage Company, Limited	250,000	Alexandria.
McKendry's, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Meaford Canning Company, Limited	50,000	Meaford.
Mansions, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The McGee Real Estate Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto,
The M. F. Beach Company, Limited	100,000	Winchester.
The McGillivray Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Company, Limited	100,000	Tillsonburg.
The Merchant's Rubber Company, Limited	100.000	Berlin,
McDougal Hardware Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Municipal and General Securities Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Midland Construction Company, Limited	250,000	London.
The Manitoulin Ranch and Lumber Company, Limited	200,000	Windsor.
The Masonic Publishing Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The M. J. Wilson Cordage Company, Limited	55,000	Chatham.
The Municipal World, Limited	40,000	St. Thomas.
The Munyon Homœopethic Home Remedy Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Manitoulin Portland Cement Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
M		
Metropolitan Soap Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Miller Carriage Company, Limited	50,000	Hensall.
The McLennan Paint and Colour Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Mack Mineral Springs Company, Limited	100,000	St. Catharines.
The Manufacturers Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Masonic Hall Company, Limited	10,000	Tilsonburg.
The Mountain View Ranching Company, Limited	50,000	Stratford.
The Martin and Stanley Piano Company of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Menzie Wall Paper Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto,
The McLean Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
N		
The Norman L. Rogers Company Limited,	30,000	Newmarket.
The Niagara Falls Wine and Spirits Company, Limited	10,000	Niagara Falls.
National Iron and Nickle Company, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
The News Publishing Company of Toronto, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Norwich Broom and Brush Company, Limited	40,000	Norwich.
New Ontario Farm and Town Sites Syndicate, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
N.	$	
New Method Laundry, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
North Shore Copper and Smelting Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
National Woollen Mills, Limited	150,000	Streetsville.
National Casket Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The National Business College, Limited	25,000	Port Arthur.
Niagara Falls Driving Park Association, Limited	2,000	Niagara Falls.
New York and Lake Erie Oil and Gas Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
Northern Trading Company, Limited	25,000	Port Arthur,
The National Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Pembroke.
The Nelson-Robinson Chemical Company, Limited	25,000	Napanee.
New Ontario Farm and Town Sites Syndicate	300,000	Toronto.
The Northwestern Securities Company of Canada, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Niagara Chippewa Land Company, Limited	35,000	Niagara Falls.
The Northern Consolidated Holding Company, Limited	8,000,000	Toronto.
The Northern Light Mining and Development Company, Limited	1,000,000	Port Arthur,
The Neebing Navigation Company, Limited	25,000	Port Arthur.
O		
The Ocean Blend Tea Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Linseed Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Owen Sound.
The Ottawa Fish and Game Company, Limited	25,000	Ottawa.
The Ontario Storage and Cartage Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto,
The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Neckwear Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Owen Sound Wire Fence Company, Limited	50,000	Owen Sound.
The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Ottawa East Water Company, Limited	40,000	Ottawa East.
The Ontario Live Stock Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Owen Sound Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, Limited	500,000	Owen Sound.
The Odorless Oil Stove and Burner Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Alberta Ranch and Packing Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Pipe Line Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
Ontario Traction Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
The Ontario Securities Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Ontario Lead and Zinc Company, Limited	600,000	Port Arthur.
The Ontario Construction and Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Ontario Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
P		
The Point Edward Elevator Company, Limited	200,000	Point Edward.
Peerless Cash Register Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Power Accessories, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Port Dover Fishing Company, Limited	50,000	Port Dover.
The People's Taverns, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Phosphorex Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Palace House Boat Company of Midland, Limited	40,000	Midland.
The Peerless Suspender Company, Limited	40,000	Point Edward.
The Paradise Grove Company of Port Elgin, Limited	100,000	Port Elgin.
Provincial Grocers, Limited	250,000	Toronto,
The Pratt Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Parry Sound Dairy Company, Limited	5,000	Powassan.
The Peninsular Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
Premier Carriage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Peterborough Turf Club, Limited	2,500	Peterborough.
The Peter Hay Knife Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Peat Board Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Parisian Laundry Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Phillips and Wrinch, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Purdon, Gillespie Hardware Company, Limited	20,000	London.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
P.	$	
The Preston-Bell Furniture and Lumber Company, Limited...	95,000	Fort Frances.
The Peterborough Cold Storage and Provision Company, Limited	300,000	Peterborough.
Q.		
The Quick O Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited....	20,000	Toronto.
The Queen City Printing Ink Company of Canada, Limited....	40,000	Toronto.
R.		
The Renfrew Nurseries Company, Limited	40,000	Renfrew.
The Richards Pure Soap Company, Limited	50,000	Woodstock.
The Reid Wrecking Company, Limited	75,000	Sarnia.
The Robert Hunter Company, Limited	20,000	Ottawa.
The Rideau Ranch Company, Limited	40,000	Renfrew.
The Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited	200,000	Seaforth.
The Railway Sander Company of Toronto, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Red Deer River and Berry Creek Ranch Company, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
Robertson Bros., Limited	400,000	Toronto.
The Rainy Lake Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Robert Greig Company, Limited	65,000	Toronto.
The Renfrew Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Renfrew.
The Reliance Knitting Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Riverdale Club, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Redpath Motor Vehicle Company of Berlin, Limited	50,000	Berlin.
The Ripley Acetylene Gas Company, Limited	2,000	Ripley.
Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited	1,000,000	Rainy River.
The Royle Engraving Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Rainy River Curling Company, Limited	10,000	Rainy River.
Robertson Varnish Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
S.		
The Stonehouse, Munroe, Zavitz Company, Limited	16,000	Wallaceburg.
Standard Cap Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
St. Mary's River Navigation Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited	200,000	Rainy River.
Stratford Hotel, Limited	50,000	Stratford.
Standard Printing Company of Windsor, Limited	20,000	Windsor.
Standard Cement Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
Sandford Furniture and Woodenware, Limited	100,000	Fenelon Falls.
Stanley Mills & Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Sault Sainte Marie Coal and Wood Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Simcoe, Mitt, Glove and Robe Company, Limited	40,000	Simcoe.
The Stark Electrical System, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Sultana Gold Mine, Limited	1,000,000	Rat Portage.
The Saint Catharines Gas Company, Limited	100,000	St. Catharines.
Saint Agnes School, Limited	20,000	Belleville.
The Stratford Wholesale Grocery Company, Limited	100,000	Stratford,
The Saint Mary's Portland Cement Company, Limited	600,000	St. Mary's.
The Smith's Falls Malleable Castings Company, Limited	150,000	Smith's Falls.
The Stratford Knitting Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Severn Power Company of Midland, Limited	40,000	Midland.
The Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Company of Canada, Limited	100,000	St. Catharines.
The Safety Fruit Picker Company of Ontario, Limited	20,000	Hamilton.
The Sudbury Power Company, Limited	400,000	Ottawa.
The Stratford Improvement Company, Limited	50,000	Stratford.
The Saint Catharines and Niagara Power and Fuel Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Star of the East Gold Mining and Milling Company, Limited	1,500,000	Peterborough.
S. Price & Sons, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Saint George Waggon Company, Limited	40,000	St. George

List of Names of Companies incorporated during the year 1003.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
S.	$	
The Superior Land Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Sexton and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Sprouted Food Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Snyder Bros., Upholstering Company, Limited	35,000	Waterloo.
The Shakespeare Gold Mining Company, Limited	2,000,000	Tp. of Shakespeare.
The Saint Catharines Box and Lumber Company, Limited	75,000	St. Catharines.
Stark P. L. & P. System, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Sudbury Rink Company, Limited	10,000	Sudbury.
The Slated Relief Map Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Smith Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Skedden Brush Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Saint George Hall Company of Ottawa, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
The Scald Food Company of Hamilton, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Schierholtz Zerkann Company, Limited	50,000	Waterloo.
The Stevens Company of Galt, Limited	20,000	Galt.
S. J. Major, Limited	200,000	Ottawa.
T.		
The Toronto Floral Company, Limited	25,000	Davisville.
Thompson Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Theta Xi Chapter House, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Paplin Anderson Company, Limited	100,000	Novar.
The Thistle Club of London, Limited	20,000	London.
The Toronto Laundry Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Telephone City Stoves, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
Tavistock Malleable Iron Company, Limited	100,000	Tavistock.
Toronto-Hamilton Portland Cement, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
The Thunder Bay Harbor Improvement Company, Limited	50,000	Port Arthur.
The Thornbury Gasoline Engine and Foundry Company, Limited	5,000	Thornbury.
The Toronto Automobile Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Toronto Peat Fuel Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Toronto Coral and Mycenian Marble Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Iron and Steel Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Trent Power Company, Limited	500,000	Trenton.
The Preservation Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Temiscaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited	25,000	New Liskeard.
Toronto Mutoscope Machine Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Tait, Carss, Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Orillia.
U.		
The Union Brewing Company of Sarnia, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
The Union Cereal Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
V.		
The Vermillion River Boom Company, Limited	30,300	Sudbury.
The Vera Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie.
The Vincent Company, Limited	20,000	South River.
The Valley Seating Company of Dundas, Ontario, Limited	75,000	Dundas.
Victoria Cement and Power Company, Limited	500,000	Lindsay.
W.		
The Waterford Oil and Gas Well Company, Limited	60,000	Waterford.
The Western Ontario Portland Cement Company, Limited	500,000	Atwood, P. O.
The Windsor Truck and Storage Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Wight and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Western Brokerage Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The W. A. Dunn Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1903.—Concluded.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
W.	$	
The Whelan Company, Limited	20,000	Ottawa.
The Walkerton Hosiery Company, Limited	40.000	Walkerton.
The Western Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Waterloo Broom and Brush Company, Limited	40,000	Waterloo.
W. A, Dunn Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Westport Electric Light Company, Limited	40,000	Westport.
The Wakefield Mica Company, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
The Weston Leather Goods Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Wylie Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Almonte.
The Westport Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Westport.
W. H. Storey and Sons, Limited	100,000	Acton.
The Winona Institute Company, Limited	10,000	Winona.
The Wortman and Ward Company, Limited	150,000	London.
Williams Iron Mines Company, Limited	3,000,000	Sault. Ste. Marie.
West Elgin Milling and Produce Company, Limited	25,000	West Lorne.
The Windsor Club Limited	20,000	Windsor.
The Wilcox Manufacturing Company of Ontario, Limited	40,000	London.
W. H. Lailey and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
William Blackley, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
W. E. Chalcraft and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
William R. Perrin and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Western Canada Land and Colonization Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.

List of Supplementary Letters Patent increasing the capital stock of Companies for the year 1903.

Name of Company.	Date.	From.	To.
		$	$
The Anchor Knitting Company of Almonte, Limited..	8th July.....	50,000	150,000
The Blanshard and Nissouri Cheese and Butter Co'y ..	7th May.....	3,000	5,500
The Brantford Cordage Company, Limited	29th May.....	100,000	250,000
Britannia Athletic Association, Limited.....	7th August	10,000	25,000
Canadian Cordage and Manufacturing Company, Limited	13th March....	400,000	800,000
Canada Metal Milling Company, Limited	11th May.....	50,000	150,000
The Canada Corundum Company, Limited	13th May.....	1,467,150	1,767,150
The Crown Manufacturing Company, Limited	11th September.	20,000	100,000
Dominion Iron Wheel Company, Limited.....	31st Dec., 1902.	20,000	100,000
The Dominion Library Company, Limited.....	14th January ..	14,000	150,000
The Dunnville Electric Light Company	16th January ..	2,500	40,000
The Deseronto Milling Company, Limited.....	5th February ..	15,000	40,000
The Fordwick Cheese and Butter Company, Limited..	14th February .	2,000	4,000
The Gold Medal Furniture Company, Limited.....	14th January ..	100,000	250,000
The Guelph Carpet Mills Company, Limited	24th April	40,000	200,000
George N. Morang Company, Limited	18th December.	125,000	200,000
The Humber Power and Light Company, Limited	26th Dec., 1902.	50,000	100,000
The Huron Lumber Company, Limited.....	29th June, 1903.	40,000	75,000
The Hamilton Oak Tanning Company, Limited.....	11th Sep., 1903.	65,000	125,000
The J. F. Brown Company, Limited	30th January ..	80,000	200,000
The King Edward Hotel Company, Limited.....	17th June	500,000	1,000,000
The Kemp Manure Spreader Company, Limited	29th October...	60,000	150,000
The Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Co'y, Limited..	29th May.....	180,000	280,000
The Montrose Paper Company, Limited.....	30th April	100,000	125,000
Moose Mountain, Limited.....	26th August ...	100,000	2,000,000
New York, Lake Erie Oil and Gas Co'y, Limited .	11th November.	1,000,000	2,000,000

List of Supplementary Letters Patent increasing the capital stock of Companies for the year 1903.—Concluded.

Name of Company.	Date.	From.	To.
		$	$
The Owen Sound Portland Cement Company, Limited.	10th January ..	200,000	500,000
The Owen Sound Iron Works Company, Limited	26th February .	20,000	100,000
The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co'y, Limited...	24th April	100,000	250,000
The Perrin Plough Company of Smith's Falls, Limited	17th June	60,000	100,000
The Ramage Process Company, Limited.....	4th March.....	40,000	75,000
The R. S. Williams and Sons Company Limited (Decrease).....	13th March....	500,000	250,000
The Robert Simpson Company, Limited.....	24th March....	500,000	1,000,000
Rush Bay Golden Horn Mining Company, Limited	28th September.	250,000	400,000
The Superior Copper Company, Limited	29th July, 1903.	1,500,000	2,000,000
The Sun Oil Refining Company of Hamilton, Limited .	26th Dec., 1902.	50,000	100,000
The St. Catharines Mineral Springs and Sanatorium Company, Limited	14th February .	40,000	100,000
The Sydenham Glass Co'y of Wallaceburg, Limited ...	13th May.....	150,000	300,000
The Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company.....	5th June	75,000	250,000
The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited.	11th November.	450,000	1,500,000
Standard Paint and Varnish Company, Limited ..	2nd December .	12,000	100,000
The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited.	24th March....	150,000	300,000
The Toronto Bedding Company, Limited.....	11th November.	15,000	50,000
Union Petroleum Company of Canada, Limited...	28th December.	25,000	125,000
The Woodstock Wind Motor Company, Limited	14th February..	75,000	150,000
Wm. A. Rogers, Limited	4th March.....	1,350,000	1,500,000
The Wallaceburg Sugar Company, Limited	28th August....	350,000	500,000
The Walker-Parker Company, Limited.....	28th October...	50,000	90,000
The Zions Cheese Manufacturing Company of Thurlow, Limited	18th September.	2,800	4,800

List of Companies whose powers were extended during the year 1903.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Canada Corundum Company, Limited	8th April, 1903.
The Log Cabin Gold and Copper Mining Company, Limited	20th May, 1903.
The Shawinigan Carbide Company, Limited	20th May, 1903.
The Twentieth Century Mining Company, Limited	26th December, 1902.
The William Davies Company, Limited	11th December, 1902.

List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council changing the names of Incorporated Companies in 1903.

From	To.	Date.
The Boyd, Bower and Brumell Company, Limited	Boyd, Brumell Company, Limited	12th February.
The Bradley, Levy and Weston Machinery Company, Limited	The Levy, Weston and McLean Machinery Company, Limited	9th October.
The Colonial Typewriter Company, Limited	The Colonial Ink Company, Limited	11th October.
Canada Grocers Brokerage Company, Limited	Canada Brokerage Company, Limited	30th April,
Canada Metal Milling Company, Limited	Canada Brass Rolling Mills, Limited	20th May.
The Canada and Dakota Cattle Company, Limited	The Bar X Cattle Company, Limited	12th June.
The Dominion Oil Filter and Metal Company, Limited	Guelph Foundry Company, Limited	6th February.
Eastern Canada Coal Company	Maritime Coal Company, Limited	13th May.
The Eclipse Furniture Company of Ottawa, Limited	The Eclipse M'n'facturing Company, Limited	20th May.
The Ferrol Company of Toronto and Markham, Limited	The Ferrol Company, Limited	18th February.
The Golden Crown Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Ogilvie Gold Dredging Company, Limited	30th April.

List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council changing the names of Incorporated Companies in 1903.—Concluded.

From.	To.	Date.
George N. Morang & Company, Limited	Morang & Co., Limited ...	18th December.
The Harris Confectionery Company, Limited	McGregor Harris Company, Limited	24th June.
The Horace, Thorne and Thompson Company, Limited	The Real Estate Company, Limited	31st October.
Jarvis Concrete Machines, Limited	Jarvis Concrete Company, Limited	29th July.
The Keenan Brothers Company, Limited...	Keenan Bros., Limited ...	9th December.
The Metzer, Wilcox, Eldridge Company, Limited	The Wilcox, Eldridge Company, Limited	13th May.
The Niagara Falls Wine and Spirit Company, Limited	The Cataract Wine and Spirit Company, Limited	11th May.
New Ontario Farm and Town Sites Syndicate, Limited.....	Great West Land Company, Limited	21st July.
The Pressed Steel Car Wheel Company, Limited	The Imperial Steel and Wire Company, Limited	16th January.
The Petrie-Taylor Manufacturing Company, Limited	The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited	18th May.
The People's Taverns, Limited.....	The People's Cafes, Limited...	20th May.
The Sovereen Mitt, Glove and Robe Company of Delhi, Ontario, Limited ...	The Sovereen Mitt, Glove and Robe Company, Limited	18th September.
The Toronto Portable Oven and Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	The Warren Manufacturing Company, Limited....	8th April.
The Universal Knitting Machine Company of Ontario, Limited	The Universal Knitting Company, Limited	28th December.

List of Companies whose Charters were Surrendered during the year 1903.

	Date.
The Fort Erie Racing Association, Limited.....	8th January, 1903.
The Payne Mills Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company, Limited,.	26th February, 1903.
The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited	2nd May, 1903.
The Germania Hall Company, of Toronto.....	5th June, 1903.
The Peoples Coal Company, Limited.....	7th August, 1903.

List of Companies Licensed during the year 1903.

Name of Company.	How Incorporated.	Attorney.	Fee.
			$ c.
American Seeding Machine Company	New Jersey	E. Sweet	185 00
The Acetylene Construction Company, Limited	Dominion	C. H. Connor	25 00
Buffalo Tool and Machine Company	New York	A. E. Book	100 00
Brandon College	Manitoba	Joshua Donavan	
The Belmont Gold Mine, Limited	Imperial	D. G. Kerr	235 00
Chamberlain Medicine Company	Iowa	A. J. Snyder	100 00
The Centrifugal Windmill and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	G. A. Black	25 25
Canadian Otis Elevator Company, Limited	Dominion	H. P. Douglas	50 00
Clare Bros. and Company, Limited	Dominion	G. A. Clare	50 00
The Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	Frank Plummer	50 00
The Canadian North-West Steamship Company	Dominion	Thomas Marks	100 00
Central Contracting Company, Limited	Dominion	N. W. Rowell	25 00
The Coe Commission Company	Minnesota	F. E. Hewitt	110 00
Chapman Double Ball-Bearing Company of Canada, Limited	Nova Scotia	W. J. Murray	200 00
Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited	Canada	P. J. Myler	50 00
The Davidson and Hay, Limited	Dominion	J. I. Davidson	25 00
The Druggist's Corporation of Canada, Limited	Dominion	R. B. J. Stanbury	25 00
The David Milling Company, Limited	Dominion	J. A. Lehman	50 00
Double Use Mitten Company	Illinois	H. G. Smith	135 00
Empire Limestone Company	New York	W. M. German	285 00
Eddy Brothers and Company, Limited	Michigan	E. M. Eddy	385 00
The Eagle Copper Company	Michigan	F. Rogers	110 00
Eugene F. Phillips' Electrical Works, Limited	Dominion	J. P. Thomson	25 00
The Eagle Lake Gold Mining Company	Arizona	J. B. O'Brien	110 00
Empire Wall Paper Company	New York	H. C. Jarvis	100 00
Fruit Dispatch Company	New Jersey	George H. Duck	100 00
The F. J. Castle Company, Limited	Dominion	J. R. Gardner	50 00
The Fensom Elevator Company, Limited	Dominion	G. H. Fensom	50 00
The Fairbanks Company	New Jersey	C. J. Brittain	160 00
Gold Standard Mining Company	South Dakota	H. Draper	120 00
Greenshield's, Limited	Dominion	H. Cassels	50 00
Great Northern Oil and Gas Company, Limited	Arizona	J. L. McDougall	260 00
Glen Island Company	Maine	J. G. Jarvis	110 00
The International Gold and Copper Company Limited	Arizona	O. J. Boland	110 00

List of Companies Licensed during the year 1903.—Continued.

Name of Company.	How Incorporated.	Attorney.	Fee.
			$ c.
International Harvester Company of America (Supplementary)	Wisconsin	J. A. Publow	385 00
International Asbestos Company	New York	H. S. Predmore	110 00
John J. Keller & Co., Incorporated	New York	T. D. Wardlaw	100 00
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company	Wisconsin	J. McIntyre	100 00
John Fisher & Son, Limited	Dominion	G. C. Campbell	50 00
John Dewhurst & Sons, Limited	Imperial	J. C. Norris	100 00
Laurentide Mica Company, Limited	Dominion	N. H. Pelmont	25 00
The London and Paris Exchange, Limited	Imperial	R. B. Beaumont	260 00
Long Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited	Imperial	Philip E. McKenzie	100 00
Leamington Gold Mining Company, Limited	Michigan	N. A. Bartlett	160 00
The Metropolitan Stock Exchange	Massachusetts	Thos. E. Mepham	160 00
Moore-Moulthrop Company, Limited	Michigan	W. C. Moulthrop	100 00
The Michigan Land and Lumber Company (Supplementary)	Michigan	H. M. Campbell	.....
The Mikado Gold Mining Company (1903) Limited	Imperial	W. Davidson	25 00
New York and Boston Dyewood Company	New York	A. W. Leitch	100 00
Northern Developing Company	Arizona	John Joy	100 00
The O. and W. Thum Company	Michigan	A. H. Clarke	105 00
The Ottawa Stationery and Office Supply Company, Limited	Dominion	J. A. Patry	25 00
The Ontario Mining and Smelting Company	Maine	H. F. Gamm	100 00
Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company	Michigan	W. J. Hanna	172 50
The Peoples Gas Supply Company, Limited	Dominion	L. Crannell	25 00
Provident Mining Company	Arizona	J. B. O'Brien	385 00
The Russell Mineral Water Company	Dominion	O. J. Rochon	25 00
Robb Engineering Company, Limited	Nova Scotia	W. McKay	100 00
Rochester Germicide Company	New York	W. Fisher	100 00
The Reardon Broom Company	Dominion	R. E. Reardon	25 00
The R.E.T. Pringle Company, Limited	Dominion	A. Esling	50 00
The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company	Imperial	A. R. Creelman	167 50
The Scarborough Company	Maine	G. E. Sprang	25 00
The Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company (Supplementary)	Michigan	D. L. White	110 00
The Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company, Limited	Dominion	. B. Cunningham	25 00

List of Companies Licensed during the year 1903.—Concluded.

Name of Company.	How Incorporated.	Attorney.	Fee.
T.			$ c.
The Temple-Pattison Company, Limited	Dominion	H. P. Temple	25 00
U.			
The University Company, Limited	Dominion	A. MacMurchy	25 00
United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada	New Jersey	G. C. Gibbons	100 00
V.			
Vermillion Bay Mines Company	Delaware	N. Highie	110 00
The Von Echa Company	West Virginia	S. R. Ickes	100 00
W.			
W. D. Matthews and Co., Limited	Dominion	J. L. Love	25 00
The Warren Electric and Specialty Company, Limited	Ohio	A. N. Marquis	110 00
Woods, Limited	Dominion	J. W. Woods	25 00
William Clapperton and Co., Limited	Imperial	G. Somerville	100 00
Wolverine Fish Company, Limited	Michigan	G. H. D. Lee	100 00

Amalgamations, 1903

Re-Joint Agreement, between The Muskoka and Georgian Bay Navigation Company, Limited, and The Muskoka Navigation Company, Limited. Corporate name of Company to be The Muskoka Lakes Navigation and Hotel Company, Limited.

Re-Joint Agreement, between The Dunnville Natural Gas Company, Limited, The Consumers' Natural Gas Company of Dunnville, Limited, and Imperial Natural Gas, Limited, Corporate name to be, The Peoples' Natural Gas Company, Limited.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 28th January, 1904.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit herewith a statement of services rendered by this office during the year 1903.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,

Deputy Registrar.

To the Honourable,

J. R. STRATTON,

Provincial Registrar.

Statement of services rendered by the Provincial Registrar's Office during the year 1903.

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In addition to the foregoing a quarterly return of all the lands is sent to the Registrars of each County in which Patents have issued, giving description of land patented, name of Patentee, also notice of cancellations and Surrenders of Patents. A large amount of work is also done in searching old records of land Patents, Charters, Commissions and other documents and examining and reporting as to fitness of Names to Charters applied for, and certifying to and passing Notaries' Certificates.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,

Deputy Registrar.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the

Lunatic and Idiot Asylums

of the Province of Ontario, being for the Year ending 30th September,

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1904

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TORONTO.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-sixth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, November, 1903.

To the Honourable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-sixth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

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Thirty-Sixth Annual Report

UPON THE

Asylums For The Insane and Idiotic.

The returns furnished annually in compliance with Statutory requirements by the Superintendents of the Provincial Asylums not only afford much information regarding the operations of the Institutions during the past year, but the tabulated records which form a part of this report show the rapid expansion of this branch of the public service and form an important basis for estimating its future requirements.

The large and annually increasing number of the insane in residence to be provided for, and the many interests involved, render all relative questions of importance both from a social and Provincial point of view. From humane considerations alone the measures adopted for the protection and treatment of the patients in charge, with a view to their recovery require that the best judgment shall be brought to bear in adjusting all the means employed to that end. When the suffering of patients and the distress of relatives and friends is borne in mind, the question of adopting the best means for their relief and restoration does not require to be dilated upon. In this regard it is gratifying to state that in the records made of the Institution work during past years there is abundant evidence of the fact that, as the necessities arose, the requirements to meet the situation have been promptly and generously made with due regard to the adoption of modern methods which have been proved to be efficient for the service.

Recent Improvements.

It is unnecessary here to enumerate in detail all the minor improvements which have been recently effected and have proved of such service in the internal and domestic character of the work in the different institutions under report. When reference, however, is made to the enlargement and expansion of the work in connection with the Asylums it will not be out of place to refer to the increased benefit and general advantage which have resulted from the construction of infirmaries for the treatment of patients afflicted with physical ailments. These have been planned and erected with special care and with a view of affording the best means for the treatment of patients, and the result has been most satisfactory, not only in the treatment of patients, but their removal to isolated buildings has proved of equal advantage to them and to the institutions generally in systematically carrying on the routine work by the institution staffs. The policy of the Government in considering the wants of the service in this respect has met with unstinted approval where infirmaries have been added.

A further evidence of the progressive policy of the Government in regard to the service had been the building of a well appointed, and what will prove to be a comfortable nurses' home at the Kingston Asylum. This no doubt will establish a fixed precedent for the construction at each Institution of a building to be appropriated for the use of the nurses and attendants, the arduous nature of whose duties require that every consideration should be given to afford them the needed rest during the hours in which they are not on duty.

The advantages which will follow the adoption of this system will be far-reaching, and cannot be too highly valued as a means for maintaining disciplinary form in the institutions and securing for the nurses and attendants such relief from constant association with the insane as will insure their better equipment, physically and mentally, for the discharge of their duties.

The Government is also to be commended for its policy in taking steps to make provision for the separate care and treatment of Epileptics by building a new institution at the city of Woodstock for that class. This course is in keeping with the general trend of opinion among specialists in mental science everywhere. It also shows that this Province is to be placed fully abreast of the most advanced scientific opinion in providing for the care and comfort of Epileptics.

It is estimated that there are about 300 of this afflicted class at present confined in the various asylums, but this does not by any means include all the Epileptics in the Province. There are many others in the various homes throughout the country, which are a heavy burden upon distressed families charged with their care.

Epilepsy as a rule begins in early youth, and, as the years go by, the seizures multiply and intensify and are accompanied by a gradual process of mental impairment. Epileptic mania is one of the most dangerous forms of insanity, and many acts of violence, as well as crime, have been committed, especially during the stage of furor which preceeds the paroxysm. The Epileptic when associated with the ordinary insane in an asylum is a standing menace to the safety and comforts of other patients; and does much to disturb their peace and tranquility of mind. Many a patient goes to the asylum and for the first time witnesses an epileptic seizure, a sight which is certainly a most injurious one, and the impression made is bad and difficult to eradicate. Its effect is to excite fear and horror, which, above all things, should be avoided, as it may defeat at the very outset all hope of recovery.

Special provision is being made for them in the construction and equipment of the buildings, so as to minimize as far as possible the danger from accidents. The suddenness of the seizure results in all sorts of injuries to the unfortunate victim; the scarred faces and mained limbs too often testify to this.

Then the regimen of the Epileptic needs to be different from that of the ordinary insane person—certain kinds of food are well known to intensify the condition and increase the number of seizures, and it is difficult to regulate this when they are mixed promiscuously with the general insane.

It is important also to provide suitable employment and recreation which will minimize as far as possible the risk of accidents, and at the same time furnish sufficient mental and physical exercise with abundance of fresh air and sunshine.

Another advantage of colonizing the Epileptics will be to make room in the various asylums which they now occupy for the ever-increasing demand for accommodation of the general insane. In this way the action of the Government provides for a double necessity, first in segregating the Epileptics, and secondly in relieving the present over-crowded condition of the asylums in the Province.

Numerous minor incidents have transpired during the year, which, with the ordinary asylum routine work, have required the direction of the department, but these, while unforeseen, have not interfered with the general progress of the institutions.

Admissions.

The admissions for the year ending September 30th, 1905, have been 889. At the end of the previous year they numbered 1,016, or 127 more. The admissions, however, have been largely governed by the available accommodation. No doubt there would have been a larger number had there been ample room for them. The following table will show the number of admissions by each method since 1871, also the population for each year:

Date.	Total admission, lunatics and idiots.		Total asylum population, Sept. 30th.	Lunatics in residence, Sept. 30th.	Idiots in residence, Sept. 30th.	Daily average population lunatics and idiots.
	Certificate.	Warrant.		No classification.	No classification.	
1871	217	136	1,366	1,436	25	1,366
1872	179	144	1,461	1,468	37	1,461
1873	176	143	1,505	1,563	36	1,525
1874	152	171	1,599	1,615	35	1,628
1875	202	124	1,650	1,753	59	1,659
1876	214	256	1,812	1,859	140	1,774
1877	306	248	1,999	2,003	146	1,942
1878	326	221	2,149	2,144	181	2,006
1879	264	251	2,325	2,300	221	2,208
1880	329	245	2,521	2,416	234	2,423
1881	289	255	2,650	2,508	234	2,584
1882	328	310	2,742	2,594	231	2,696
1883	337	261	2,825	2,671	245	2,878
1884	308	223	2,906	2,705	229	2,867
1885	278	200	2,934	2,899	218	2,940
1886	344	350	3,117	2,927	210	3,046
1887	253	183	3,137	3,110	284	3,126
1888	357	314	3,397	3,181	309	3,241
1889	343	216	3,490	3,318	312	3,466
1890	402	295	3,630	3,468	420	3,557
1891	590	484	3,888	3,587	486	3,865
1892	547	350	4,073	3,727	513	3,985
1893	553	267	4,240	3,860	546	4,174
1894	533	248	4,406	4,036	578	4,334
1895	631	417	4,614	4,118	605	4,557
1896	578	272	4,723	4,279	630	4,709
1897	639	350	4,909	4,388	641	4,867
1898	611	213	5,029	4,427	657	5,004
1899	560	233	5,084	4,498	654	5,108
1900	502	291	5,152	4,604	652	5,137
1901	569	228	5,256	4,712	659	5,209
1902	680	336	5,372	4,768	690	5,366
1903	686	203	5,458			5,445
Totals	13,283	8,438				

21,721 admissions in 33 years, or an average 658 admissions per annum.

An annual subject of interest in connection with the foregoing table is the difference in the numbers admitted under the certificate and warrant systems. In the report for 1901 the relative proportions were 60 per cent. by certificates to 40 per cent. by warrants. For the two succeeding years this difference has become greater, and now stands at 72 per cent. by certificate to 28 per cent. by warrant. There are significant deductions to be drawn from these figures. One is the growing aversion to the commitment of patients to the gaols, pend-

ing their removal to the asylums, and another is that the general prosperity of the country obviates the necessity of relatives and friends of the insane resorting to the commitment to gaols to save the expense in getting the patients into the asylums. And hence it may be rightly inferred that the proportion of the admissions by warrant fairly represents the number of those who are not able to afford the expense of transferring their friends to the asylums.

Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the total number of inmates in the insane asylums at the end of 1902 was 5,372, and at the end of 1903, 5,458. To arrive at the total number of those known to the department, it is necessary to add the number in the different gaols, those represented by applications, and those in the Private Asylum at Guelph, as well as those in the Penitentiary.

In September, 1902, the total number of insane officially known to the department was 5,394, of idiots 659, a total of 6,053. In September, 1903, the insane numbered 5,646, idiots 690, total 6,236, an increase of 152 lunatics, and 31 idiots, or a total increase for the year of 183.

In connection with the total asylum population, it is desirable to show the relation of applications and vacancies to the accommodation for the year, which has been, as noted, in the following table:

October 1st, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903.	Asylums in which there were no Vacancies for the Month.	Total applications.	Vacancies during the month.	Patients on probation during the month.
October	Toronto, London, Kingston Mimico, Cobourg, Orillia	63	18	70
November	Toronto, Kingston, Mimico Cobourg, Orillia	56	18	80
December	Toronto, Kingston, Orillia	83	23	105
January	Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton Cobourg, Orillia	81	13	89
February	Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton Cobourg, Orillia	129	18	96
March	Toronto, Kingston, Mimico Cobourg, Orillia	90	27	100
April	Toronto, Kingston, Mimico Cobourg, Orillia	80	42	107
May	Toronto, Kingston, Orillia	76	37	102
June	Toronto, Kingston, Cobourg Orillia	70	39	91
July	Toronto, Kingston, Mimico Cobourg, Orillia	69	35	107
August	Toronto, Kingston, Mimico Cobourg, Orillia	82	38	86
September	Toronto, Kingston	122	31	75
	Average	83	28	87

It will be observed that the average number of applications for the year was 83, and the number of vacancies 28. The total number of patients on probation who were returned to the asylums was 70, or about 6 per month. Adding the 6 to the 83 applications, the total demand was an average of 89 every month, with only 28 vacancies, thus showing that there were 61 applications monthly that could not be immediately provided for.

Discharges, Recoveries, Deaths, Etc.

A matter of especial interest in the work of the asylums is the number of the insane who are discharged and the proportion of them that are recovered, also the number of deaths and the proportion compared with the total population. This is shown very fully in the following table:

Lunatics and Idiots.

Admissions, Discharges, Recoveries, Deaths, Average Number in Residence from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1903.

Years.	Admissions.	Total discharges.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	Average number in residence.	Total population at end of the year.	Proportion of deaths to total population.
1894	781	328	222	241	4,334	4,406	5.05 p.c.
1895	1,048	297	207	309	4,557	4,614	6.70 p.c.
1896	850	359	242	268	4,709	4,723	5.67 p.c.
1897	989	326	223	313	4,867	4,909	6.38 p.c.
1898	824	374	251	282	5,004	5,029	5.60 p.c.
1899	793	365	261	349	5,108	5,084	6.86 p.c.
1900	793	335	254	334	5,137	5,152	6.48 p.c.
1901	797	341	275	305	5,209	5,256	5.80 p.c.
1902	1,016	382	260	325	5,366	5,372	6.05 p.c.
1903	889	430	322	320	5,445	5,458	5.86 p.c.
Total	8,780	3,537	2,517	3,046	49,736	Average	6.04 p.c.
Average	878	353	251	304	4,973		

Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, 28.67 per cent.
Percentage of Recoveries on Average Number Resident, 5.06 per cent.
Percentage of Recoveries on Total Discharges, 71.16 per cent.

Maintenance and Per Capita Cost of Asylums.

The increase in the insane and idiotic population of our several institutions has naturally been followed by an increase in the total cost.

The entire expenditure for Maintenance of all the Asylums since Confederation to December 31st, 1900, was	$12,951,457 46
For the calendar year, 1901, it amounted to	639,329 86
For the calendar year, 1902, it amounted to	665,026 60
For the calendar year, 1903, it amounted to	715,918 55
Making the total Maintenance outlay	$14,971,732 47

A statement of the total cost however, would be insufficient without also stating the comparative per capita cost:

From Confederation to 1900 the per capita cost averaged per annum	$133.36
In 1901 the per capita cost was, per annum	120.80
In 1902 the per capita cost was, per annum	125.59
In 1903 the per capita cost was, per annum	136.74
Making an annual average for 36 years of	$129.12

It will be observed that there is an increase of $11.15 per capita for 1903 as compared with 1902. This was occasioned by the increase in the price of coal and the quantities necessarily purchased. In 1902 there was very little anthracite coal used except what had been in stock and carried over from 1901.

When early in 1903 it was again possible to get anthracite coal, it was necessary to re-stock the coal vaults with the supply which could not be had during 1902 and also with the amount required for the year 1903. In this connection it may be well to submit a short table showing the cost of coal per capita since 1893. which is done in the succeeding statement :

Cost of Coal Per Capita at Asylums for Ten Years Compared with 1903.

Years.	Cost per Capita.	Contract prices Hard Egg Coal.
1893	$19.26	$4.87
1794	14.65	4.26
1895	21.07	3.90
1896	16.12	4.63
1897	13.83	4.83
1898	11.91	4.09
1899	15.62	4.35
1900	14.06	4.35
1901	16.13	5.02
1902	11.63	5.76
Average	$15.42	$4.60
1903	25.86	6.07
Increase		$1.47 or 32 p.c.

Had the ordinary requirements for fuel for 1902 been secured, as in former years, it is estimated that the per capita cost would have been about $15 or $16, that being the average for a number of the previous years. Instead, however, it was below the average, simply because no more soft coal than was necessary was purchased, no stock being carried over to 1903. The difference between $25.86 and $15.42 is $10.44 per canita, which, based on the average number of 5,455 patients, amounts to $56,845.80, or a sum more than equal to the actual increase in the total cost of asylum maintenance as between 1902 and 1903.

The general rise in the price of groceries, particularly meats, is another factor in the increase per capita. The contract price for meat for the previous ten years was $5.69 per 100 pounds. In 1902 it was $6.72 an increase of $1.-03 per 100 pounds, or 18 per cent. While the price per pound of meat has increased, it may also be stated that the cost per capita has decreased, showing that less meat was used per patient. The decrease amounts to 41 cents per annum, the average for 1903 being $14.98, as against an average for the ten previous years of $15.39.

Present and Future Condition.

In reviewing the history of the institution proceedings and work for the past year, and necessarily having reference to the relative proportions with those preceding, some prominent and grave features press themselves into view.

Apart from all humane considerations in regard to the care and treatment of the insane, the fact that so large a number are rendered unfit for, and unable to assume the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, and become a burden on the community, is in itself a most discouraging reflection, but when this thought is coupled with the knowledge that there is no prospect of immediate relief, but, on the contrary, that the valuable time employed and means expended must continue indefinitely and that cumulative demands will result

from year to year for the maintenance of the increasing numbers of this afflicted class, the prospect is not a hopeful one.

Causes of Insanity.

Scientific research and investigation, especially of late years, has done much to determine the cause or causes of insanity, and much benefit has resulted to the afflicted in the amelioration of their condition, but this appears to the the limit of the vantage ground attained, for, nothwithstanding the warnings of the profession generally and the special instructions of alienists in respect to the causes which so directly develop and produce insanity, there is no evidence that civilized communities are influenced to make strenuous efforts against its increase. For whatever difference of opinion may exist as to its greater pro rata increase, compared with that of the population, the evidence of its growth is to be found in the constant demand for more accommodation and increased facilities for the work of caring for the insane and the situation in this Province, as the records show, are not materially different from that of other countries.

Many divergent views are no doubt entertained in respect to the predisposing and exciting causes which tend to produce insanity, but the underlying primary cause must rest in the deficient physical or mental outfit or in a combination of both, which to a greater or less degree is the result of hereditary transmission.

One of the popular opinions of the present day appears to be that the vast increase of insanity is due to overtaxed energies, in consequence of the intense competition prevailing in almost every profession, business or employment. There may be individual cases to be credited ot unmeasured efforts for the attainment of objects which in themselves are legitimate, but the asylum statistics do not show that any considerable proportion of their population is composed of patients of this class. The large mass of those registered is composed of those who are not possessed of that intellectual calibre which would award them any prominent place or position in society, but it is evident are drawn from a degenerate class whose mentality is of a low order, having no will power to resist or overcome the evils which beset them and which lead them to abandon the observance of such moral and physical laws, as would protect them against the inroads of mental derangement.

If, then, the abandonment of such moral and natural laws as should govern and restrain is the ground work of degeneration and moral depravity which leads to excess, both physically and mentally, it is beyond question the main reason for the prevalence of this great scourge, and it is clear that if the evil is to be thoroughly combatted it must be by the observance of a higher ethical code, than that which has prevailed and it is the duty of all philanthropic agencies to pronounce emphatically against the immoral and destructive influences which have been the cause and are continuing to be the source of so much distress and evil to society at large.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire population

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston. Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of patients in Asylums Oct. 1, 1902	353	364	717	486	527	1,013	319	270	589	477	540	1,017
Admitted during year ended Sept. 30, 1903	78	78	156	94	84	178	51	58	109	56	79	135
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during the year	431	442	873	580	611	1,191	370	328	698	533	619	1,152
Discharged cured	22	35	57	37	44	81	21	26	47	23	33	56
" improved	9	18	27	6	4	10	7	10	17	2	10	12
" unimproved	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	....	1	3	3	6
" as not insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total number discharged during year	34	54	88	45	50	95	29	36	65	28	46	74
Escaped	2	....	2	4	....	4	2	....	2	....	....	....
Died	26	17	43	29	37	66	26	13	39	26	33	59
Transferred from one asylum to another	1	2	3	15	16	31	....	1	1	1	....	1
Total number escaped, died, discharged and transferred during the year	63	73	136	93	103	196	57	50	107	55	79	134
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on Sept. 30, 1903	368	369	737	487	508	995	313	278	591	478	540	1,018

No. 1.

of the Asylums during the year 1903.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Total number of Lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of Lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
297	299	596	316	323	639	....	141	141	2,248	2,464	4,712	346	313	659	2,594	2,777	5,371
60	53	113	65	54	119	....	10	10	404	416	820	30	39	69	434	455	889
357	352	709	381	377	758	....	151	151	2,652	2,880	5,532	376	352	728	3,028	3,232	6,260
21	17	38	22	20	42	....	1	1	146	176	322	....	....	....	146	176	322
5	8	13	1	3	4	....	....	....	30	53	83	....	....	....	30	53	83
1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	11	7	18	4	3	7	15	10	25
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
27	25	52	24	24	48	....	1	1	187	236	423	4	3	7	191	239	430
1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	11	.....	11	....	....	....	11	.....	11
19	18	37	24	18	42	....	3	3	150	139	289	24	7	31	174	146	320
...	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	3	17	24	41	....	....	....	17	24	41
47	45	92	50	42	92	....	7	7	365	399	764	28	10	38	393	409	802
310	307	617	331	335	666	....	144	144	2,287	2,481	4,768	348	342	690	2,635	2,823	5,458

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the
the 1st October, 1876, to

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of Lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged, improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	1,026	1,047.1	2,073.4	250.6	236.6	77	76.4	68.4	44	32.2	35	68
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	1,311.8	1,330	2,641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	118.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,582	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	17	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	9	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	1,586.2	1,581.6	3,167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	88.2	85	173.2	37.8	46.2	84
1892	1,768	1,769	3,532	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	10	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,800	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,116	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	1,893.4	1,932.2	3,826	354.2	393.3	793	105.4	111.3	216.3	44.1	55.2	99.3
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	2,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	2.236	2.368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years	2,193.1	2,257.1	4,450.4	389.3	379	767	122	131	253	40	46	86
1902	2,248	2,464	4,712	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,287	2,481	4,768	404	416	820	146	176	322	41	60	101

No. 2.

Asylums of the Province during each of the twenty-six years from the 30th September, 1903.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of death upon number of residents.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.03	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1,057.2	1,086.6	2,143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	63.4	15.4	31.29	37.81	44.17	6.93	47.9	5.85	1,329.6	1,345.8	2,675.4
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.55	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	82.8	171.2	39.40	39.40	29.61	5.58	5.19	5.38	1,600	1,601	3,201
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	225	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	93.3	217.3	27.78	29.57	28.06	6.52	4.82	5.64	1,910	1,955	3,865
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.09	27.82	28.42	6.23	5.81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	12.0	26.3	27.93	28.10	28.13	6.55	5.22	5.95	2,175	2,264	4,439
158	129	287	27.41	43.09	35.25	6.95	4.97	6.00	2,248	2,414	4,712
150	139	289	28.00	23.63	25.82	6.56	5.60	6.08	2,287	2,481	4,768

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Cobourg Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	4	7	11	1	1			7			2	11
Brant	2	10	12	1			10			1		12
Bruce	6	8	14		11				1		2	14
Carleton	12	16	28	1					26		1	28
Dufferin	2	6	8				6				2	8
Elgin	4	14	18		17				1			18
Essex	11	12	23		17				4		2	23
Frontenac	3	31	34	1		29			1		3	34
Grey	5	11	16	2			12				2	16
Haldimand		5	5				4				1	5
Haliburton		3	3							1	2	3
Halton	2	7	9				9					9
Hastings	6	20	26	1		23					2	26
Huron	8	21	29		21				5		3	29
Kent	4	14	18		14				1		3	18
Lambton	10	15	25		22				2	1		25
Lanark	2	10	12						12			12
Leeds and Grenville	2	17	19	1					17		1	19
Lennox & Addington	3	15	18			16					2	18
Lincoln	1	6	7	1			6					7
Middlesex	24	33	57	1	44		1		5	3	3	57
Muskoka	4	4	8					6			2	8
Nipissing		4	4					4				4
Norfolk	3	2	5				4				1	5
Northumberland and Durham	7	25	32	7		22		2		1		32
Ontario	3	19	22	5				13	1		3	22
Oxford	5	10	15		12				3			15
Parry Sound	2	1	3				1	1		1		3
Peel		7	7				1	6				7
Perth	6	16	22		19				2		1	22
Peterborough	3	18	21	5				14			2	21
Prescott and Russell	5	7	12						10		2	12
Prince Edward	1	9	10			10						10
Rainy River												
Renfrew	1	8	9			6			1		2	9
Simcoe	3	29	32	3				23			6	32
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	24	28						27		1	28
Thunder Bay	2		2					2				2
Victoria	2	10	12					11		1		12
Waterloo	1	8	9				9					9
Welland	3	2	5				5					5
Wellington	3	12	15	3			11				1	15
Wentworth	6	52	58			1	51				6	58
York	28	138	166	123		2	5	24		1	11	166
Not classed												
Total	203	686	889	156	178	109	135	113	119	10	69	889

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1903, were originally admitted.

Counties and places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1903.								
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	
Algoma	11	94	3	2	.....	3	29	2	.....	7	46
Brant	12	769	4	2	.....	71	4	.....	2	10	93
Bruce	14	477	3	88	.....	4	3	5	.....	18	121
Carleton	28	893	10	.....	63	2	.....	138	.....	18	231
Dufferin	8	439	1	.....	.....	21	2	.....	.....	6	30
Elgin	18	556	2	85	.....	2	2	4	2	5	102
Essex	23	500	.....	74	1	1	2	7	1	20	90
Frontenac	34	992	2	.....	227	6	2	12	.....	27	176
Grey	16	541	13	2	1	89	13	3	6	19	146
Haldimand	5	405	.....	1	.....	44	2	1	.....	8	56
Haliburton	3	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	9	334	9	.....	.....	43	1	1	2	7	63
Hastings	26	646	9	1	7	.....	8	24	3	19	135
Huron	29	706	6	103	.....	3	3	7	6	17	145
Kent	18	488	1	89	.....	3	2	6	1	17	119
Lambton	25	628	2	109	.....	1	3	7	4	15	141
Lanark	12	497	2	.....	34	.....	.....	41	.....	4	81
Leeds and Grenville	19	771	3	.....	23	1	.....	79	14	.....	120
Lennox and Addington	18	368	1	.....	55	.....	1	7	1	17	82
Lincoln	7	472	6	.....	.....	52	.....	3	4	2	67
Middlesex	57	1,556	3	259	1	4	5	20	11	35	338
Muskoka	8	108	5	.....	1	2	13	.....	.....	13	34
Nipissing	4	48	2	.....	.....	2	14	1	.....	.....	19
Norfolk	5	313	.....	1	1	51	2	2	.....	8	65
Northumberland and Durham	32	1,027	31	.....	58	2	13	13	13	11	141
Ontario	22	640	26	.....	1	5	59	7	7	17	122
Oxford	15	678	4	74	.....	7	5	8	5	15	118
Parry Sound	3	59	1	.....	.....	4	13	1	.....	5	24
Peel	7	400	15	.....	.....	9	27	3	1	9	64
Perth	22	550	3	85	.....	6	5	7	3	9	118
Peterborough	21	402	16	.....	3	3	54	4	8	9	97
Prescott and Russell	12	231	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	53	.....	4	65
Prince Edward	10	221	.....	.....	27	.....	1	1	.....	5	34
Rainy River	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	13
Renfrew	9	282	1	.....	45	.....	.....	9	.....	7	62
Simcoe	32	1,025	18	2	1	83	74	8	8	52	246
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	28	694	2	.....	42	1	.....	93	3	15	156
Thunder Bay	2	36	2	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	11
Victoria	12	386	13	1	2	3	52	6	5	7	89
Waterloo	9	441	5	6	1	66	4	2	.....	16	100
Welland	5	361	5	.....	1	63	1	.....	.....	3	73
Wellington	15	769	11	4	1	106	1	4	5	14	146
Wentworth	58	1,453	7	2	4	209	2	3	8	34	269
York	166	4,946	488	5	12	44	184	63	22	147	964
Not classed	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	12	3	5	59
Total	889	27,748	737	995	591	1,018	617	666	144	690	5,458

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	35	36	24	25	27	15	.....	162
From 1 to 2 months	22	30	10	14	7	22	.....	105
" 2 " 3 "	12	12	11	10	12	14	.....	71
" 3 " 4 "	15	8	7	4	9	4	.....	47
" 4 " 5 "	11	5	10	5	7	3	.....	41
" 5 " 6 "	7	5	3	5	3	1	1	25
" 6 " 7 "	8	10	5	8	7	6	1	45
" 7 " 8 "	3	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	12
" 8 " 9 "	1	5	1	1	2	2	.....	12
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
" 10 " 11 "	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
" 11 " 12 "	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	6
" 12 " 18 "	10	15	11	8	12	9	.....	65
" 18 months to 2 years	5	4	.....	6	2	1	.....	18
" 2 to 3 years	9	9	7	7	3	4	1	40
" 3 " 4 "	7	6	1	8	3	2	1	28
" 4 " 5 "	1	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	12
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	2	5	1	3	.....	14
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	10
" 7 " 8 "	.....	3	1	1	1	2	.....	8
" 8 " 9 "	2	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	8
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	5
" 10 " 15 "	1	7	6	6	4	4	1	29
" 15 " 20 "	1	1	1	3	2	7	.....	15
" 20 years and upwards	1	2		3	.....	15	4	27
Unknown	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Totals	156	178	109	135	113	119	10	820

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1903.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	11	21	10	6	13	8	.....	2	71
From 1 to 2 months	9	11	4	6	4	6	1	9	50
" 2 " 3 "	4	13	11	13	11	8	.....	11	71
" 3 " 4 "	7	11	7	8	10	9	2	19	73
" 4 " 5 "	5	13	8	14	6	6	.....	2	54
" 5 " 6 "	6	6	5	9	1	5	.....	2	34
" 6 " 7 "	9	8	7	4	4	4	.....	4	40
" 7 " 8 "	9	2	4	3	6	5	1	1	31
" 8 " 9 "	4	13	4	6	6	5	.....	3	41
" 9 " 10 "	6	11	4	8	5	5	.....	2	41
" 10 " 11 "	11	6	3	9	7	2	.....	2	40
" 11 " 12 "	10	20	6	9	4	34	6	6	95
" 12 " 18 "	33	27	23	37	32	53	.....	22	227
" 18 months to 2 years	33	36	22	39	63	27	134	27	361
" 2 to 3 years	32	52	33	48	56	63	.....	42	326
" 3 " 4 "	46	45	19	39	35	69	.....	46	299
" 4 " 5 "	32	50	33	61	32	26	.....	51	285
" 5 " 6 "	44	37	28	47	25	58	.....	33	272
" 6 " 7 "	40	46	17	52	22	97	.....	43	319
" 7 " 8 "	26	43	14	43	22	70	.....	41	259
" 8 " 9 "	37	34	45	31	52	106	.....	31	336
" 9 " 10 "	27	31	19	45	21	.....	.....	39	182
" 10 " 15 "	87	169	101	191	180	.....	.....	139	867
" 15 " 20 "	55	103	80	174	.....	.....	.....	48	460
" 20 years and upwards	154	187	84	116	.....	.....	.....	65	606
Totals	737	995	591	1,018	617	666	144	690	5,458

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	5
From 1 to 2 months	12	13	....	.....	.....	3	.....	18
" 2 " 3 "	12	7	4	3	1	1	.....	28
" 3 " 4 "	10	6	3	4	3	1	.....	27
" 4 " 5 "	5	6	6	1	3	2	.....	23
" 5 " 6 "	3	2	4	6	3	2	.....	20
" 6 " 7 "	.....	7	6	5	.....	...	.....	18
" 7 " 8 "	1	4	3	3	3		.....	17
" 8 " 9 "	1	5	3	7	2	3	.....	21
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	3	3	2	7	.....	20
" 10 " 11 "	1	3	1	3	1	6	.....	15
" 11 " 12 "	.....	3	4	2	3	1	.....	13
" 12 " 18 "	4	12	4	7	6	1	1	35
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	6	.....	3	2	3	.....	14
" 2 to 3 years	1	2	3	3	1	3	.....	13
" 3 " 4 "	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	1	1	3	.....	9
" 6 " 7 "	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
" 7 " 8 "	....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	1	2	1	2	.....	....	.....	6
" 15 " 20 "	....	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	2
20 years and upwards	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Totals	57	81	47	56	38	42	1	322

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
From 1 to 2 months	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
" 2 " 3 "	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 3 " 4 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6
" 6 " 7 "	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
" 10 " 11 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 12 " 18 "	2	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	10
" 18 months to 2 years	2	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	10
" 2 to 3 years	2	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	8
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	7
" 4 " 5 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
" 5 " 6 "	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 6 " 7 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	27	10	17	12	13	4	.....	83

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year, unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month				1				1
From 1 to 2 months	1							1
" 2 " 3 "		1		1				2
" 3 " 4 "				1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "	1							1
" 5 " 6 "								
" 6 " 7 "								
" 7 " 8 "				1		1		2
" 8 " 9 "								
" 9 " 10 "								
" 10 " 11 "								
" 11 " 12 "								
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	1				4
" 18 months to 2 years								
" 2 to 3 years		1				1		2
" 3 " 4 "	1							1
" 4 " 5 "								
" 5 " 6 "								
" 6 " 7 "		1						1
" 8 " 9 "								
" 10 " 15 "								
" 15 " 20 "				1				1
Totals	4	4	1	6	1	2		18

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	2	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	15
From 1 to 2 months	4	1	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	14
" 2 " 3 "	3	3	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	13
" 3 " 4 "	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	6
" 4 " 5 "	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	7
" 6 " 7 "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 8 " 9 "	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	5
" 10 " 11 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
" 12 " 18 "	6	9	4	4	5	2	2	.....	32
" 18 months to 2 years	2	2	3	3	.....	2	1	2	16
" 2 to 3 years	2	5	3	2	6	4	2	.....	24
" 3 " 4 "	1	4	2	1	2	2	3	.....	15
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	.....	15
" 5 " 6 "	.....	1	2	1	1	3	1	.....	10
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	1	3	3	6	3	.....	17
" 7 " 8 "	.....	2	2	2	1	3	2	.....	12
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	.....	12
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6
" 10 " 15 "	3	8	1	8	6	1	6	.....	33
" 15 " 20 "	3	4	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	15
" 20 years and upwards	5	10	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	27
Totals	43	66	39	59	37	42	31	3	320

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	10
Arterio selerosis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Asphyxia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abscess	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Anaemia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brights' Disease	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bowel Complaint	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral Abscess	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cotitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cancer	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6
Cardiac Disease	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Carcinoma	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Celebritis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystitis (chronic)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carditis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dementia (Exh. of)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	10
Diarrhœa	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Emeritis	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Epilepsy	4	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	22
Exhaustion Cardeac	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Euteric Fever	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Esscotic Urine	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Exhaustion of Mania	.....	.....	.....	10	3	1	.....	.....	14
Euphemia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Fracture of Skull	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fatty Heart	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fever Rheumatic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gangrene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	10
Heart Disease	1	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	3	14
Hernia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhage	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inflammation of Lungs	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liver Sarcoma	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liver (Cerosis of)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Marasmus	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mitral Disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Melancholia (Exhaustion of)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis	10	17	.....	7	7	5	.....	12	58
Pneumonia	4	3	2	8	1	2	.....	.....	20
Paresis	8	6	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	25
Peritonitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Paralysis (Intestinal)	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pericarditis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Pleuritis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pyaemia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rupture (of Liver)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Senile Decay	2	16	5	3	14	4	.....	.....	44
Suicide	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	3	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	18
Urania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	43	66	39	59	37	42	3	31	320

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Actors									33
Artists	1	1						2	18
Agents		1	1	1	1			4	59
Architects									55
Actuaries									10
Basket-makers									3
Bankers									3
Bookkeepers	3	1		2				6	81
Bakers				1				1	53
Bricklayers	1	1						2	31
Butchers		1				1		2	28
Blacksmiths		1	1			1		3	161
Brass finishers					1			1	9
Brewers									18
Builders									35
Barbers							1	1	21
Broom-makers									9
Barristers			1		1			2	19
Bookbinders									10
Brickmakers		1	1					2	11
Bridge-tenders				1				1	2
Brush-makers									1
Button-makers									2
Baggagemasters									2
Brakeman									4
Bailiffs									1
Commercial travellers				1	1			2	55
Cabinet-makers	1	1						2	37
Consuls									9
Confectioners									46
Coopers	1							1	47
Carpenters	1	3		3	2	3		12	438
Clerks	11	5	2	1	2			19	420
Clergymen									
Carriage-makers	5								23
Cooks				1				1	32
Carders									31
Captains of steamboats									7
Cigarmakers	1							1	19
Custom-house officers									12
Coppersmiths									7
Cheesemakers									2
Civil servants			1	1				2	15
Clock-cleaners									11
Carters									12
Contractors									1
Cloth dressers									14
Chisel-makers									1
Coachmen	1							1	9
Dyers									
Domestic servants, all kinds	8	8	7	6	4	7	2	42	3,625
Dressmakers	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	10	167
Detectives									
Druggists	1							1	50
Dentists					1			1	10
Doctors	1							1	4
Engineers	1	1				1		3	78
Editors									2
Engravers									4

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and conditions of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total Admissions.
Farmers	11	49	17	16	23	21	.....	137	4,110
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Founders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ferrymen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Furriers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Fruit canners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Florists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gardeners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Grocers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28
Glass-blowers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Gentlemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Glovemakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Gunsmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Governors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grooms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hucksters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hatters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hostlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Hunters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Harness-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	36
Housekeepers	56	51	42	58	44	42	.....	293	4,798
Hack drivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Inn-keepers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Jewelers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Janitors	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Journalists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lock-keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laborers	10	28	15	13	19	19	.....	113	4,398
Laundresses	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35
Ladies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
Lawyers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36
Lumbermen	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	28
Lathers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Loom-fixer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liverymen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Milliners	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	59
Masons	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	76
Machinists	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	8	100
Matchmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8
Millers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	59
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Merchants	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	83
Mechanics	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	82
Music teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Marble cutters	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Milkmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Millwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No occupation	5	4	5	2	3	4	.....	23	1,344
Nightwatchmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Nurses	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	44
Organ builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Piano case-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Professors of music	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and conditions of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Plasterers									4
Pensioners									6
Photographers					1			2	18
Prostitutes									13
Painters	1		1	1		3		6	160
Printers			2	2				3	85
Pedlars	1							1	94
Physicians		1		2				3	61
Pumpmakers									4
Plumbers									3
Patternmakers									1
Policemen									1
Private Secretary									1
Porters									1
Railway employees	3							3	38
Spinsters		1						1	209
Sailors	2	1				2		5	91
Students	3	1	2	1				7	180
Spinners									34
Sisters of charity									6
Soda water manufacturers						1		1	2
Stonecutters				1		1		2	26
Showmen									3
Saddlers									17
Shoemakers									215
Seamstresses									53
Slaters									1
Soldiers	1							1	29
Salesmen									18
Surveyors	1							1	7
Sail and tent makers									4
Shop-keepers									10
Ship-builders									11
Stenographers									6
Station-masters									1
Teachers	1	3	1	5	1	1		12	312
Tinsmiths		1				1		2	46
Tavern-keepers		1						1	110
Tailors	2		1		1	2		6	77
Tanners	1							1	18
Teamsters	1	1		2				4	16
Telegraph operators									8
Upholsterers									1
Veterinary surgeons									2
Vinegar maker									1
Watchmakers									15
Woodworkers		1						1	13
Weavers				2				2	45
Wheelwrights									.....
Wagonmakers								1	4
Waiters									27
Wives									650
Unknown or other employment		5		5	1	3	1	15	2,886

TABLE No. 13.

Showing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

——	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	664 31	1,000 18	758 17	869 00	434 79	584 41	67 74	338 44
Medical Comforts and appliances	261 43	77 30	282 19	209 82	360 94	23 35	13 20	39 19
Butcher's meat	15,484 64	14,694 95	8,245 77	12,399 26	6,034 30	8,540 65	1,347 73	7,323 88
Poultry, fish, etc	1,714 53	1,355 42	1,372 78	2,045 68	1,477 03	1,217 55	328 17	406 92
Flour, bread, etc	3,787 85	6,133 60	4,078 92	5,699 78	3,528 69	3,991 10	624 51	4,081 25
Butter	5,928 95	7,245 18	3,691 35	7,532 72	4,976 03	4,133 14	1,390 75	4,690 31
Barley, rice, peas and meal	1,136 05	1,364 33	706 80	1,527 46	1,148 20	1,287 58	181 01	514 75
Tea	995 25	1,317 68	889 00	1,155 55	955 75	741 90	233 75	574 26
Coffee	258 52	1,240 82	829 10	737 50	130 00	291 00	41 34	249 10
Cheese	303 27	1,186 53	31 49	668 42	348 54	524 28	75 52	60 22
Eggs	804 60	567 75	547 53	949 17	852 15	475 28	80 05	241 95
Fruit (dried)	527 30	760 30	121 06	1,128 77	664 91	1,427 26	252 97	189 57
Tobacco and pipes	15 72	750 93	688 72	478 84	793 65	455 44	.....	64 63
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	266 96	350 93	142 64	397 32	104 58	219 62	49 10	105 81
Sugar and syrup	2,709 28	2,626 96	2,005 26	2,281 60	1,798 37	1,527 49	300 89	1,256 24
Unenumerated groceries	848 79	213 59	333 08	.....	724 28	649 88	.....	295 43
Fruit and vegetables	2,553 11	204 19	2,342 57	2,109 01	671 48	1,811 16	506 48	1,336 78
Bedding	624 69	1,953 21	1,283 47	1,605 63	1,023 38	1,183 51	129 87	1,086 87
Straw for bedding	248 72	178 27	32 56	.....	.....	.....	3 50	149 78
Clothing	2,366 72	4,590 90	2,608 19	3,699 71	2,856 67	3,321 74	373 11	4,550 19
Shoes	338 64	1,837 25	519 54	925 87	474 00	1,061 20	43 00	927 43
Coal	20,586 08	19,439 65	17,599 34	18,517 40	21,385 66	17,500 47	5,367 40	7,088 64
Wood	700 05	730 69	6 25	.....	71 50	.....	.....	315 75
Gas	2,974 42	3,210 45	.....	417 40	.....	3,061 25	.....	1,085 40
Oil and candles and electric light	377 58	285 65	307 92	3,155 95	209 10	72 24	572 15	49 75
Matches	4 20	39 00	.....	.....	40 40	36 00	2 24	6 20
Brushes, brooms and mops	230 57	446 95	144 90	179 88	208 25	159 30	16 40	269 66
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	2 90	80	9 70	6 10	8 75	1 65	.....	6 41
Soap and other laundry expenses	1,301 95	1,471 91	1,055 24	1,669 00	1,298 68	1,072 27	326 20	1,467 97
Water	2,804 18	.....	.....	3,613 25	.....	2,000 00	368 58	.....
Ice	319 15	.....	.....	850 15	138 99	209 26	141 76	83 00
Advertising and printing	540 75	393 96	352 22	521 79	382 69	246 99	477 52	377 60
Postage, telegraph and express charges	130 17	393 93	296 81	227 35	251 85	200 59	50 58	213 34
Stationery and library	242 80	973 33	421 65	408 63	387 65	174 60	172 32	104 23
Furniture, renewals and repairs	1,733 51	1,406 30	1,461 30	1,612 50	1,999 72	879 87	176 26	692 19

Iron and tinware	46 89	499 45	53 14	129 34	198 66	50 45	48 87		192 19
Crockery and glassware	276 86	788 68	300 58	378 53	349 79	430 16	36 14		1,114 04
Feed and fodder	3,522 87	784 63	1,275 45	943 76	803 54	1,374 15			1,360 61
Farm stock and implements, and repairs thereto	245 97	1,391 68	907 93	1,307 85	814 27	89 85	85 21		142 39
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	1,366 39	2,627 44	185 00	884 83	2,215 81	474 41	55 19		1,213 41
Hardware, etc	275 78	155 28	222 71	1,021 47	955 81	1,692 94	81 24		160 19
Paints and oils	410 93	763 63	524 32	1,081 43	520 42	205 59	60 57		306 34
Officers' travelling expenses	101 35	10 05	151 30	63 95	185 80	100 00	116 05		142 23
Elopers, cost of recovering		45 15	12 80		31 60				6 65
Freight and duties	31 12	38 06	50 03	76 63	135 48	76 50	13 02		226 59
Amusements	364 50	138 33	217 74	200 55	106 37	96 87	2 00		104 18
Religious services and school instruction	150 00	178 00		17 10		4 25			5 18
Rent						484 00	402 00		
Incidentals	743 68	884 63	1,735 59	413 24	467 96	176 00	767 67		461 73
Transfer and removal of patients			5 00			23 65	75		
Salaries and wages	34,481 68	39,642 61	26,787 55	35,280 49	26,835 76	23,170 24	9,784 99		19,847 55
Totals	115,815 55	127,140 20	85,545 29	119,402 64	89,366 05	87,391 03	25,167 75		64,516 63

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Cobourg Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	925 74	1 26	1,077 48	1 08	990 36	1 66	1,078 82	1 05	795 73	1 31	607 76	91	80 94	57	377 63	56
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	17,199 17	23 37	16,050 37	16 15	9,618 55	16 03	14,444 92	14 01	7,511 33	12 41	9,758 16	14 65	1,675 90	11 72	9,930 80	11 50
Flour, bread, etc	3,787 85	5 15	6,133 69	6 17	4,078 92	6 82	5,699 78	5 53	3,528 69	5 83	3,991 10	5 99	624 51	4 37	4,081 25	6 07
Butter	5,928 95	8 05	7,245 18	7 30	3,691 35	6 17	7,532 72	7 34	4,976 03	8 22	4,133 14	6 21	823 16	5 76	4,690 33	6 98
Groceries	7,865 64	10 69	10,879 82	10 95	6,294 68	10 53	9,325 58	9 04	7,520 43	12 43	7,599 71	11 41	1,782 22	12 46	3,551 96	5 29
Fruit and vegetables	2,553 11	3 47	204 19	20	2,342 67	3 92	2,109 01	2 05	671 48	1 11	1,811 16	2 72	506 48	3 54	1,336 78	1 99
Bedding, clothing and shoes	3,578 76	4 86	8,559 62	8 62	4,443 75	7 43	7,231 21	6 04	4,354 05	7 19	5,566 45	8 36	549 48	3 84	6,714 27	9 99
Fuel	21,286 13	28 92	20 170 34	20 29	17,605 59	29 44	18 517 40	17 96	21,457 16	35 45	17,500 47	26 28	5,367 40	37 53	7,404 39	11 02
Gas, oil, etc	3,356 20	4 56	3,535 10	3 56	307 92	51	3,573 36	3 47	249 51	41	3,169 44	4 76	574 59	4 02	1,141 35	1 70
Laundry soap and cleaning	1,535 42	2 09	1,919 56	1 92	1,209 84	2 02	1,854 98	1 80	1,515 68	2 50	1,233 32	1 85	342 60	2 39	1,744 04	2 60
Furniture and furnishings	2,057 26	2 79	2,694 43	2 70	1,815 02	3 04	2,120 37	2 06	1,548 17	4 21	1,360 48	2 04	261 27	1 83	988 41	1 47
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	3,768 84	5 12	2,176 01	2 19	2,183 38	3 65	2,251 61	2 18	1,617 81	2 67	1,414 00	2 12	85 21	59	1,503 00	2 24
Repairs and alterations	1,053 10	2 79	3,846 35	3 87	932 66	1 56	2,990 73	290	3,692 04	6 10	2,282 91	2 43	196 95	1,38	1,679 94	2 50
Printing, postage and stationery	913 72	1 24	1,761 21	1 78	1,070 68	1 79	1,157 77	1 12	1,025 79	1 70	612 18	93	700 43	4 90	695 17	1 03
Water supply	2,804 18	3 81					3,613 25	3 50			2,000 00	3 00	368 58	2 58		
Salaries and wages	34,481 68	46 85	36,642 61	39 88	26,787 55	44 80	35,820 49	34 22	26,835 76	44 34	23,170 24	34 79	9,784 99	68 43	19,847 55	29 53
Miscellaneous	1,719 80	2 33	1,244 22	1 25	2,172 46	3 63	1,621 62	1 57	1,066 40	1 76	1,170 53	1 76	1,443 25	10 07	1,029 76	1 58
Totals	115,815 55	157 35	127,140 20	127 91	85,545 29	143 05	119,402 64	115 81	89,366 05	147 61	87391 03	130 21	25,167 75	176 00	64,516 63	96 00

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢
Butchers' meat, per cwt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	7 00	7 15
Flour, per bbl	3 22½	3 46	3 37½	3 42½	3 37½	3 37½	3 45	3 54
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 75	4 30	4 45	5 00	5 00	4 60	5 00	5 00
Split peas, per bbl	4 85	.....	4 90	.....	.....	5 00	5 50	.....
Butter, creamery, per lb.....	20¾	20¾	21¼	21	21	22	21⅔	17¼
Butter, dairy, per lb.....	16¾	.....	17¾	.....	17	16	.....	.....
Potatoes, per bush...	70	.....	63	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Fuel.								
Hard coal, large egg, per ton	5 85	.....	582	.....	610	657	575	.....
Hard coal, stove, per ton.....	6 10	6 00	600	630	635	657	590	615
Hard coal, chestnut, per ton	6 10	6 00	600	630	635	.....	.....	.....
Hard coal, small egg, per ton	.....	6 00	600	630	.....	657	590	.....
H'd coal, screenings, ton, hard	.....	.....	297	283	.....	.....	.....	.....
H'd coal, screenings, ton, soft	.....	.....	433	361	395	.....	.....	.....
Soft coal, per ton	5 50	6 00	.....	448	695	.....	.....	390
Hardwood, green, per cord...	6 55	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood, dry, per cord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients the average work in days

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter shop	5	1,560	312	8	2,452	307	16	3,005	188	3	866	288
Tailor shop	4	909	227	5	1,391	278	5	978	196	2	650	325
Shoemakers shop	4	1,012	253	2	365	182	6	1,110	185	4	1,073	268
Engineer's shop	5	1,490	298	8	2,573	322	8	2,415	302	7	2,521	360
Blacksmith's shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	520	260	...	...	...
Mason work	2	624	312	5	1,014	303	10	1,400	140	5	1,526	305
Repairing roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,240	155	...	...	...
Wood yard and coal shed	10	3,120	312	3	865	288	6	1,060	177	3	93	31
Bakery	3	940	313	5	1,417	283	4	955	238	5	1,411	282
Laundry	36	11,586	322	40	11,473	287	25	6,989	175	32	8,986	125
Dairy	6	2,280	380	....	.....	....	14	3,060	218	7	2,618	374
Butcher shop and slaughter house	1	312	312	4	1,185	296	8	1,480	185	2	436	218
Piggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,020	255	...	...	...
Painting	4	1,248	312	3	937	312	10	1,888	188	7	1,987	285
Farm	...	...	...	45	10,945	244	20	3,585	179	31	6,590	212
Garden and grounds	22	5,616	255	70	17,326	248	14	3,726	155	83	20,789	254
Stable	4	1,248	312	11	3,413	310	12	2,400	200	6	2,037	339
Kitchen	10	2,496	249	27	8,338	309	24	5,480	229	19	6,884	365
Dining rooms	69	22,521	327	50	15,890	318	44	12,593	286	63	22,333	354
Officers' quarters	6	1,112	352	....	.....	....	10	2,585	258	6	1,907	318
Sewing	4	1,248	312	60	12,233	204	42	13,747	327	58	18,215	314
Knitting	26	7,260	280	20	4,892	245	28	7,914	283	38	10,563	278
Spinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mending	42	12,732	303	10	1,392	139	15	3,921	261	10	3,367	337
Wards and halls	136	37,730	277	350	109,490	313	154	45,578	296	403	147,000	365
Storeroom	1	312	312	3	863	288	2	580	290	1	365	365
Not otherwise specified	125	39,506	308	156	39,089	250	36	9,904	248	41	13,751	335
Totals	525	157,862	300	885	247,543	280	537	139,133	261	835	175,999	211

No. 16.

employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and per patient during the year 1903.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
No of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
4	1,331	338	4	1,160	390	....	.....	....	2	469	234	42	10,843	259
4	1,475	369	2	551	275	....	.....	....	6	1,564	260	28	7,518	304
3	936	312	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	14	4,496	936
8	2,864	358	3	912	302	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	39	12,775	327
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	2	520	260
2	732	365	5	852	170	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	29	6,148	212
....	.....	....	15	2,456	163	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	23	3,696	161
....	.....	....	4	1,407	352	....	.....	....	8	1,248	158	34	7,793	229
4	1,201	300	3	997	332	....	.....	....	4	1,252	313	28	8,173	292
22	6,656	303	24	6,972	290	7	1,645	235	22	6,631	301	208	60,938	293
....	.....	....	6	2,160	360	....	.....	....	8	2,764	345	41	12,882	314
....	.....	....	2	626	313	....	.....	....	2	156	78	19	4,195	221
....	.....	....	2	730	365	....	.....	....	2	730	365	8	2,470	309
4	1,459	365	3	780	260	....	.....	....	1	300	300	32	9,599	320
11	3,396	309	36	8,866	246	....	.....	....	12	1,872	156	155	33,254	227
41	13,970	341	67	14,704	216	....	.....	....	26	3,560	137	333	79,681	239
4	1,249	312	8	2,406	300	....	.....	....	5	1,460	292	50	14,213	284
10	3,358	336	14	4,646	333	4	714	178	7	2,320	331	115	34,236	300
32	11,175	349	67	23,014	343	13	3,298	253	38	13,352	351	376	124,176	330
10	3,200	320	2	651	325	....	.....	....	3	1,095	365	37	11,655	315
30	7,747	258	27	5,306	196	6	1,209	201	8	2,504	313	235	62,209	264
33	8,907	270	18	4,280	238	6	1,089	181	35	7,003	200	204	51,908	254
....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....
30	3,244	108	19	3,761	208	6	332	55	22	2,080	95	154	30,829	200
....	.....	....	96	24,313	253	51	13,818	271	204	69,778	343	1,394	447,707	321
2	466	233	1	310	310	....	.....	....	1	313	313	11	3,209	392
334	119,630	358	114	35,414	311	7	1,603	229	32	8,964	280	845	267,861	317
581	192,996	332	542	147,274	271	100	22,708	237	448	129,415	389	4,461	1,314,989	294

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	7
Assistant medical officers	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	9
Bursars and clerks	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	13
Storekeepers and assistants	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	9
Stewards	1	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	....	3
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Assistant matrons	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	8
Engineer's assistants and stokers	5	10	4	9	6	6	5	3	48
Masons and bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	12
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2
Bakers and assistants	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Gardeners and assistants	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	12
Farmers and farm laborers	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	....	15
Tailors and seamstresses	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	19
Shoemakers	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	3
Stable and stock-keepers	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	....	7
Butchers and jobbers	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	5
Messengers, porters and portresses	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	12
Cooks and kitchen maids	5	6	3	7	4	2	3	2	32
Laundresses and assistants	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	27
Housemaids	4	8	2	3	4	8	2	....	31
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	....	5
Laundryman	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1
Attendants.									
Chief male attendants and supervisors	10	12	8	9	6	1	7	....	53
Chief female attendants and supervisors	8	7	7	11	5	.....	6	2	46
Trained infirmary nurses	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	4
Teachers of feeble-minded children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	....	4
Ordinary male attendants	23	29	16	33	18	13	17	....	149
Ordinary female attendants	21	27	15	27	18	12	15	9	144
Male night-watchers	4	.....	2	3	2	2	2	....	15
Female night-watchers	4	3	.....	7	2	2	1	....	19
Totals	116	141	80	142	91	71	79	27	747

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted to the Asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Females	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	13	30	1	13	30
From 15 to 20 years...	8	4	12	3	2	5	4	4	8	3	2	5	4	1	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	8	13	28	21	49
" 20 " 25 " ...	11	7	18	12	7	19	4	3	7	3	6	9	6	4	10	8	8	16	....	....	....	3	6	9	47	38	82
" 25 " 30 " ...	7	8	15	18	8	26	4	8	12	6	9	15	8	6	14	9	8	17	....	....	....	2	5	7	54	52	166
" 30 " 35 " ...	9	10	19	10	9	19	8	6	14	5	7	12	8	12	20	4	3	7	....	....	....	....	4	4	44	41	85
" 35 " 40 " ...	4	12	16	7	9	16	5	7	12	6	15	21	10	4	14	7	5	12	....	1	1	....	....	....	39	59	98
" 40 " 45 " ...	4	9	13	7	18	25	5	6	11	6	13	19	6	2	8	2	4	6	....	1	1	1	3	4	31	56	87
" 45 " 50 " ...	5	8	13	7	11	18	7	7	14	8	6	14	4	8	12	10	7	17	....	3	3	1	1	2	42	45	87
" 50 " 55 " ...	8	6	14	8	3	10	3	6	9	5	6	11	5	3	8	7	8	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	32	67
" 55 " 60 " ...	3	5	8	4	8	12	3	4	7	4	6	10	3	5	8	2	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	34	53
" 60 " 65 " ...	5	5	10	6	2	8	3	4	7	4	5	9	2	....	2	6	3	9	....	1	1	....	....	....	26	22	48
" 65 " 70 " ...	2	2	4	7	1	8	2	2	4	1	4	5	3	3	6	3	....	3	....	2	2	....	....	....	18	14	32
" 70 " 75 " ...	7	1	8	4	5	9	1	1	2	3	....	3	....	4	4	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	12	29
75 " 80 " ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	6	66	12
" 80 " 85 " ...	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6
" 85 " 90 " ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" 90 " 95 " ...	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	78	78	156	94	84	178	51	58	109	56	79	135	60	53	113	65	54	119	....	10	10	29	40	69	434	435	889

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the **Asylums** as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years...	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	1	5	....	2	.. 2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	10	6	16
" 20 " 25 " ...	4	4	8	2	8	10	1	4	5	1	4	5	3	....	3	1	3	4	....	1	1	12	24	36
" 25 " 30 " ...	1	4	5	6	3	9	4	6	10	4	6	10	4	2	6	3	4	7	....	....	....	22	25	47
" 30 " 35 " ...	2	4	6	2	4	6	3	2	5	6	2	8	2	2	4	4	2	6	....	....	....	19	16	35
" 35 " 40 "	1	6	7	3	12	15	1	3	4	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	1	4	....	....	....	14	28	42
" 40 " 45 " ...	1	3	4	7	4	11	5	5	10	2	3	5	4	2	6	3	3	6	....	....	....	22	20	42
" 45 " 50 " ...	1	3	4	2	5	7	4	6	10	3	4	7	1	....	1	3	1	4	....	....	....	14	19	33
" 50 " 55 " ...	4	3	7	4	1	5	2	5	9	3	3	6	3	4	7	1	2	3	....	....	....	17	18	35
" 55 " 60 " ...	2	3	5	1	4	5	3	2	5	....	1	1	1	3	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	14	21
" 60 " 65 " ...	2	....	2	5	....	5	2	1	3	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	19	5	15
" 65 " 70 " ...	....	2	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	7	9
" 70 " 75 " ...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	1	1
Totals	22	35	57	37	44	81	29	36	65	23	33	56	21	17	38	22	20	42	....	1	1	153	187	340

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2
From 15 to 20 years...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9	2	3	5
" 20 " 25 " ...	2	1	3	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	2	4	6
" 25 " 30 " ...	1	....	1	....	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	4	6	10
" 30 " 35 " ...	2	4	6	....	1	1	2	....	2	3	....	3	3	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	11	6	17
" 35 " 40 " ...	3	3	6	....	3	3	2	....	2	4	5	9	....	1	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	12	24
" 40 " 45 " ...	1	1	2	6	5	11	....	5	5	3	3	6	....	3	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	13	18	31
" 45 " 50 "	1	1	2	2	4	6	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	....	3	....	2	2	1	....	1	14	12	26
" 50 " 55 " ...	5	2	7	5	3	8	....	1	1	3	4	7	4	....	4	1	3	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	18	14	32
" 55 " 60 " ...	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	....	3	2	5	7	1	....	1	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	12	26
" 60 " 65 " ...	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	....	2	1	6	7	3	1	4	4	1	5	....	....	....	2	2	4	17	13	30
" 65 " 70 " ...	1	1	2	5	2	7	2	1	3	5	3	8	2	3	5	2	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	16	33
" 70 " 75 " ...	2	....	2	3	3	6	3	....	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	9	23
" 75 " 80 " ...	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	14
" 80 " 85 " ...	1	....	1	1	4	5	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	5	11
" 85 " 90 " ...	...	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
" 90 " 95 " ...	1	....	1	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
" 95 " 100 " ...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	26	17	43	29	37	66	26	13	39	26	33	59	19	18	37	24	18	42	....	3	3	24	7	31	174	146	320

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year.

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1902.			30th September, 1903.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	353	364	717	368	369	737
" " London	486	527	1,013	487	508	995
" " Kingston	319	270	589	313	278	591
" " Hamilton	477	540	1,017	478	540	1,018
" " Mimico	297	299	596	310	307	617
" " Brockville	316	323	639	331	335	666
" " Cobourg	.....	141	141	.....	144	144
Total insane in asylums	2,248	2,464	4,712	2,287	2,481	4,768
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	346	313	659	348	342	690
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,594	2,777	5,371	2,635	2,823	5,458
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	7	18	25	13	16	29
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	37	.....	37	40	.....	40
Insane and idiotic persons in common gaols	47	18	65	41	32	73
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,685	2,813	5,498	2,729	2,871	5,600
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	14	5	19	4	8	12
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	10	10	20	12	3	15
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	5	5	10	17	15	32
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	6	16	22	11	13	24
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	1	10	11	8	13	21
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	3	5	8	1	.....	1
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	278	187	465	334	217	551
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1902 and 1903	3,002	3,051	6,053	3,096	3,140	6,236

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table showing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instance. in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	6	20	26
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25
Adverse circumstances, incl. business troubles	5	.....	5	22	10	40
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	2	2	7	20	27
Mental anxiety—"worry"	3	2	5	19	16	35
Fright and nervous shocks	2	1	3	12	11	23
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	16	2	18	25	10	35
Intemperance, sexual	4	.....	4	5	5	10
Venereal diseases	4	.....	4	6	2	8
Self-abuse, sexual	10	3	13	30	4	34
Over-work	3	1	4	11	6	17
Sunstroke	6	.....	6	4	4	8
Accident or injury	3	2	5	10	6	16
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Pregnancy	.....	10	10	.....	25	25
Lactation	.....	2	2	.....	10	10
Morphia habit	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
Puberty and change of life	.....	4	4	.....	13	13
Uterine disorders	2	10	12	2	5	7
Brain disease, with general paralysis	10	6	16	15	17	32
Brain disease, with epilepsy	10	7	17	19	10	29
Other forms of brain disease	5	10	15	32	17	49
Other bodily diseases of disorders, incl- old age	26	.....	26	22	35	52
Fevers	15	2	17	8	20	28
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	55	35	90	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	10	60	170	.....	2	2
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	25	32	57	3	.....	3
With other combined causes not ascertained	8	2	10	2	.....	2
Unknown	74	228	303	129	123	252
Total	404	416	820	404	416	820

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive:

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	251	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48
1900	722	651	71	9.83
1901	742	636	106	14.28
1902	959	851	108	11.26
1903	820	764	56	10.73

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables show, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	873	525	268,640	157,862	58.76
London	1,191	885	362,807	247,543	68.02
Kingston	698	537	218,291	139,133	63.74
Hamilton	1,152	835	376,421	175,999	46.76
Mimico	709	581	220,931	192,996	87.45
Brockville	758	542	243,272	147,294	60.54
Cobourg	151	100	52,110	23,708	45.30
Orillia	728	448	245,364	129,415	52.74
Totals	6,260	4,461	738,836	1,314,989	60.40

Discharges.

Asylums.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto	57	156	36.54
London	81	178	45.50
Kingston	47	109	43.12
Hamilton	56	135	41.48
Mimico	38	113	33.63
Brookville	42	119	35.30
Cobourg	1	10	1.00
Totals	322	820	39.27

Probational Discharges.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	199	214	413
Discharged, cured	103	119	222			
Discharged, improved	10	22	32			
Discharged, unimproved	6	1	7			
Died before expiration of leave	3	1	4			
Returned to Asylum	39	36	75			
Out on probation 30th September, 1902	38	35	73			
Totals	199	214	413	199	214	413

Deaths in Asylums.

Asylums.	No. of deaths.	Total population.	Percentage of deaths on total population.
Toronto	43	873	4.93
London	66	1,191	5.54
Kingston	39	698	5.59
Hamilton	59	1,152	5.12
Mimico	37	709	5.22
Brockville	42	758	5.40
Cobourg	3	151	.02
Orillia, Idiot	31	728	4.26
Totals	320	6,260	4.51

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:

Year.	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.	Orillia.	Cobourg.
1882	32.15	54.00	45.11	37.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	30.44	69.89	50.33	62.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	53.90	86.56	76.59	56.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	38.40	79.58	61.13	48.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	41.10	77.84	68.26	62.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	56.37	77.84	65.71	61.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	52.09	77.54	70.56	73.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	51.39	77.30	70.27	57.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	62.01	75.43	87.24	68.43	....	.....	.....	.....
1891	67.04	73.40	65.89	77.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	75.05	77.20	73.22	76.90	36.11	.....	.....	.....
1893	73.44	78.71	74.47	77.20	43.26	.....	.....	.....
1894	77.13	77.41	58.60	76.43	72.12	.....	.....	.....
1895	91.64	76.11	70.00	76.74	53.08	52.84	38.50	.....
1896	72.04	75.69	69.39	73.64	71.36	73.42	41.85	.....
1897	64.99	78.01	60.00	78.24	74.18	52.30	40.67	.....
1898	66.70	71.16	69.46	76.14	74.24	46.25	38.17	.....
1899	77.63	74.08	69.46	67.62	74.14	46.50	43.55	.....
1900	67.05	72.67	67.58	76.38	78.76	61.12	41.80	.....
1901	59.73	79.31	67.60	77.16	86.18	58.68	43.72	.....
1902	60.68	69.38	65.21	75.16	83.70	61.65	52.20	50.22
1903	58.76	68.02	63.72	46.76	87.35	60.54	52.74	45.30

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it:

Asylums.	Expended, 1902.	Expended, 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toronto	97,696 89	115,815 55	18,118 66	.....
London	132,382 34	127,140 20	.....	5,242 14
Kingston	75,360 51	85,545 29	10,184 78	.....
Hamilton	131,069 77	119,402 64	.....	11,667 13
Mimico	67,748 69	89,366 09	21,617 40	.....
Brockville	73,140 52	87,391 03	14,250 51	.....
Cobourg	21,148 32	25,117 75	4,019 43	.....
Orillia	60,788 33	64,516 63	3,728 30	.....
Totals	659,335 37	714,345 18	71,919 08	16,909 27
Increase, 1903	.....	.....	55,009 81	

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1903.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	368	369	737	.....	.....	.....
London	482	522	1,004	487	508	995	.....	14	14
Kingston	312	279	591	313	278	591	.....	1	1
Hamilton	488	555	1,043	478	540	1,018	10	15	25
Mimico	300	300	600	310	307	617	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	333	333	666	331	335	666	2	2	4
Cobourg	.....	145	145	.....	144	144	.....	1	1
Orillia	345	329	674	348	342	690	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,614	2,817	5,431	2,635	2,823	5,458	12	33	45

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841 is compiled from the records of the various institutions:

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Married	426	12,901
Unmarried	463	14,081

Nationalities.

Canadian	709	15,082
English	66	3,388
Irish	45	4,641
Scotch	38	2,011
United States	15	735
Other countries and unknown	16	1,217

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	186	6,002
Roman Catholic	171	6,703
Presbyterian	182	5,387
Methodist	258	6,025
Other denominations and unknown	92	3,863

The next table shows the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1902 and 1903, together with the average daily population:

Asylums.	Year ending 30th September, 1902.					Year ending 30th September, 1903.				
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	717	136 25	2 62	79 04	1 52	736	157 35	3 03	103 35	2 00
London	1,019	129 78	2 49	111 16	2 14	994	127 91	2 46	112 79	2 17
Kingston	591	127 46	2 45	116 46	2 24	598	143 05	2 75	131 68	2 53
Hamilton	1,027	127 62	2 46	112 74	2 13	1,031	113 81	2 23	100 38	1 93
Mimico	590	114 80	2 21	101 42	1 95	605	147 64	2 84	133 81	2 57
Brockville	635	115 18	2 22	103 29	1 98	666	130 21	2 50	122 55	2 36
Cobourg	131	161 03	3 09	158 43	3 05	143	176 00	3 40	173 50	3 34
Orillia	656	92 66	1 78	84 44	1 65	672	96 00	1 84	88 02	1 70
Totals	5,366	125 59	2 42	108 37	2 08	5,445	136 74	2 63	120 73	2 33

Revenue from Paying Patients.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	299	$39,750 71
London Asylum	228	15,025 08
Kingston Asylum	92	6,821 17
Hamilton Asylum	185	15,910 89
Mimico Asylum	65	8,408 57
Brockville Asylum	86	5,775 63
Cobourg Asylum	8	356 61
Orillia Asylum	66	5,369 37
Totals	1,029	$97,416 03

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year:

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
" " 1887	514	48,742 53	.....	5,187 52
" " 1888	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
" " 1889	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
" " 1890	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
" " 1891	577	48,507 42	.....	4,246 74
" " 1892	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
" " 1895	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73
" " 1896	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
" " 1897	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	.....
" " 1898	770	72,042 44	.....	38,538 81
" " 1899	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	.....
" " 1900	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
" " 1901	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....
" " 1902	959	101,076 20	10,398 74	.....
" " 1903	1,029	97,416 03	.....	3,660 17

APPENDIX.

TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, ORILLIA, TOGETHER WITH THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ontario:

Sir,—According to the requirements of the Statute, I herewith have the honor to submit to you the sixty-third annual report of the operations of this Institution, ending on the 30th day of September, being the termination of the official year.

The usual tables are to be found in the appendix, which include the information asked for in respect to our insane population.

It is of interest to note that 156 patients were admitted for care and treatment during the official year. Of that number, fifty-seven were discharged recovered. This makes a percentage of 33 on our admissions. It need scarce-ly be added that had all these been acute and recent cases the proportion of recoveries would easily have reached at least 80 per cent. The seniles, the chronics and the imbeciles form a large proportion of the incurable classes who are forced upon us. It looks as if our Institution was a home for Incurables rather than a hospital for treatment and cure, as it ought to be in truth.

It is satisfactory to know that very few of these discharged cured come back to us in a relapsed condition.

Twenty-seven were sent away improved. There is, no doubt, that a considerable number of these recover after reaching their respective homes, but as we lose sight of many such we are not able to classify them among our recoveries simply because of want of information.

There were eight hundred and seventy-three under treatment during the year, and there were among them forty-three deaths or a percentage of 4.9. This is not a high mortality and nearly the same as that of 1902.

Improvements.

Our workmen finished the bowling alley and we find it much enjoyed by our patients, many of whom are experts at the game. In the winter time, it will be used more than in summer, as we have bowls on the green for good weather in the summer season.

We have rebuilt the east wing of our Conservatory in a substantial manner of stone and brick for a foundation.

Our corridors in the main building were not sufficiently heated in cold weather. We have now put in a number of radiators which will add much to the patients' comfort.

The dining rooms were also heated satisfactorily by means of coils in them. Formerly, in cold weather, they were not comfortable during meals.

The airing yard connected with cottage A has been enlarged and a number of shade trees are now included in it. This is a comfortable arrangement in hot weather, not to speak of the opportunity to receive more fresh air through enlargement.

The addition to our bakery has not only improved it very much but it has enabled us to add to the matron's store room and has also given us a large room for coal near our laundry boiler which was formerly a flour store. This means that nearly all of our coal is now under cover.

Wants.

A number of wants recorded last year are as yet in that class of wants. What was said last year in this respect is repeated.

The verandahs of cottages A and C need reconstructing as they are in a rotten and dilapidated condition.

The verandah at the residence is rotten throughout and needs to be rebuilt.

As was written last year, it would contribute very much to the efficacy of our Sunday services were two organs provided, viz.: one for the Protestant service and one for the Catholic service. Secondhand instruments could be bought at a low price and in good condition. The one we have in use is not a pipe instrument, and is well worn, having done service for many years.

A thousand feet of hose for our own fire reels is needed. What we have is almost useless from old age. Heavy pressure of water bursts them so they could not be trusted in case of fire.

Now that three of the other asylums of the Province are provided with or about to be equipped with hospitals for the proper treatment of the sick, it is possible that a plea for the erection of one in connection with this Institution may be successful. We utilize for this purpose four rooms erected by ourselves several years ago, but of necessity they are defective in many ways. Surely the parent Institution of the Province should not be overlooked.

Our gas light has been so very bad for years past that a change into electricity would be a great improvement. Not only so, but it is safer as when isolated there is no danger from fire, nor can patients ignite their clothing, nor inhale it as has been the case here on more than one occasion with gas.

It does not seem likely that our three cottages will be enlarged to enable us to increase our population. It would be an improvement to add two wings to one cottage. The cost would not be much as it has now a kitchen, heating appliances and sitting rooms. The four rooms now used as infirmaries could be made into dormitories, and in this way at least forty more patients could be added to our population.

Wages.

One of our difficulties in this large city is to procure suitable nurses and attendants at the wages given. To expect this class of workers to do most laborious and often disagreeable work during long hours at less amount than housemaids and cooks receive in private families is what can only be realized after a great deal of trouble.

To expect men to engage with us for less than a common laborer earns involves a great deal of trouble and especially to get a suitable person. The wonder is that we have been able to do fairly well in our selections. A large number, however, only come to us temporarily until something better presents itself. In the year 1903 we had 39 changes and in the year 1902 we had 44 changes. That means that we had to hire that number of new and untrained persons to do our work in each year. That has been our experience for a number of years past. We endeavored for three years to carry to a successful issue a training school, but the changes were so many that it was found for the time being to be impracticable. Were our people to receive the wages that even those receive in the Central Prison and the Mercer Reformatory, the encouragement would be sufficient to induce a large number to take a course of study looking forward to receive diplomas of graduation as nurses. Why should those guarding criminals receive more wages than those who do charitable work?

Entertainments.

We have again to thank our many city friends for their consideration and kindness in furnishing us excellent entertainments. Many of these were of a very high order, and a number of performers were professionals. The military bands contributed their fair share as did also the Salvation Army band.

The evenings which were spent in these ways were very enjoyable, and did much to enliven time which, of necessity, would be spent in the wards, and which must be more or less monotonous.

List of Concerts Given During Season of 1902 and 1903.

St. Clarens Ave. Church Choir	Oct. 23, 1902.
James Baylis and Friends	Oct, 27, 1902.
Carlton Street Methodist Church Choir	Nov. 5, 1902.
Wm. Frame and Friends	Nov. 10, 1902.
48th Band, John Slatter, B.M.	Nov. 13, 1902.
Royal Grenadiers' Band, J. Waldron, B.M.	Nov 17, 1902.
Cadet Band, R. Richardson, B.M.	Nov. 20, 1902.
Gov. Gen. Body Guard, C. A. Welsman, B.M.	Dec. 2, 1902.
Robt. De Bruce Camp, Sons of Scotland	Dec. 4, 1902.
James Baylis and Friends	Dec. 8, 1902.
Queen's Own Band, G. J. Timpson, B.M.	Dec. 10, 1902.
Salvation Army Staff Band, J. Morris, B.M.	Dec. 17, 1902.
University of Toronto Glee Club	Jan. 16, 1903.
Jas. Baylis and Friends	Jan. 19, 1903.
St. Margaret's Old Boys' Club	Jan. 22, 1903.
All Saints' Old Boys' Club	Jan. 29, 1903.
Harmony and Glee Club	Feb. 10, 1903.
Royal Gren. Bugle Band	Feb. 17, 1903.
C. F. Corton	Feb. 19, 1903.
Holy Trinity Boys' Club	Mar. 5, 1903.
S. Bennett and Friends	Mar. 23, 1903.
Queen's Own Band, G. J. Timpson, B.M.	Apr. 14, 1903.
Miss A. M. Friends and Friends	Apr. 16, 1903.
W. Wane and Friends	Apr. 20, 1903.
Young Ladies' Orchestra	Apr. 23, 1903.
Woodman's Band, J. A. Wiggins, B.M.	May 12, 1903.

Garden.

The few acres of land we cultivate outside our wall bring us good returns. Were we obliged to go to the market to buy what we raise it would mean, at least three thousand dollars of extra expenditure and would require to be added to what is now needed for maintenance. Not only so, but we could not have our vegetables so fresh if purchased in the market as when we raise our own.

The mangel-wurzel and the western corn which we cultivate on a few acres do much to increase our milk supply. We envy other asylums which have hundreds of acres to cultivate and which produce so much that we must buy. This is especially true in respect to fruits of all kinds. Corn, hay, potatoes, oats, turnips, mangel wurzels, and pasturage produced on these asylum farms not to state that the labor in the open air are excellent adjuncts to other methods looking towards the recovery of the insane. Even the chronic insane patients are more contented when employed and eat and sleep better because of the healthy exercise in the sunshine.

Before the Mimico asylum was established we cultivated for several years the Government land in that neighborhood. About twenty working patients and two attendants were sent to the farmhouse and they cultivated the farm. Good crops and such kinds as we consumed were raised and our cows were on pasture in the summer time. It paid us to adopt this plan and out of it de-

veloped the asylum by the exchange of this land for fields nearer the lake. It was then a branch of Toronto asylum and we found it of great benefit especially in the farm and garden products.

It may be worth while to rent a large farm with extensive buildngs not far from our city and such as is to be found in the vicinity of our electric roads, especially in the north. Say that thirty workmen patients were domiciled on it with two farmer attendants. It would be an excellent addition to this Institution in the way which has been indicated.

Pathology.

In a number of my reports of previous years it has been strongly recommended that our post mortem material should be utilized by expert pathologists. A number of years ago we endeavored in an amateurish way to prepare specimens of diseased brain and the spinal cord. Considering our opportunities and appliances we did fairly well.

Medical officers of asylums are very busy now. No one but those who have had the experience knows what it means to have the oversight medically and socially of so many hundreds of patients. The daily oversight of the insane is a heavy task in itself however smoothly the machinery may run. When there is added to this supervision the clinical work and making out of statistics, daily records and correspondence with the relatives and friends not to speak of the dispensing and administration of medicines mean little time at the disposal of the pathologist, however well qualified we may be.

The pathologists of our colleges could and would willingly do such work. They are experts. They have all the appliances; chemical, microscopic and photographic to enable them to do excellent work along these lines. Not only so but the medical students would have the benefit of these researches along the lines of medical psychology in their lectures. Mere didactic information is of secondary importance in comparison to the clinical teaching. All sources of information are not to be despised but "seeing is believing." The object lesson in medicine is of vital importance and it will remain in the memory when much else fades away during the laborious work of the medical profession. These pathologists should give to the Institutions which furnish them material, reports of what they find in cerebro-spinal investigation. Accompanying these each annual report of Superintendents should contain the histories of the individuals thus utilized and in this way the physical degeneration and the mental obliquity could be put side by side. Little good is accomplished if these are not thus investigated together. The study of the diseased organ and the mental output of it mean a glimpse into the deranged machinery and is at the threshold of such knowledge as leads to intelligent therapy in the administration of which we may look for increased efficacy in the treatment of the insane.

London, Kingston and Toronto are equipped already for this work and the asylums outside of these cities could send such material as would be interesting and serviceable.

The expense would not be great by this method and the work would doubtless bear good fruits in the treatment of the insane.

At the inception of this plan, the remuneration to the pathologist need not be exorbitant. As the benefits arising from this scheme would present themselves from time to time, additional outlay would be seen to be money well expended.

Our thanks are due to the Honorable Provincial Secretary and yourself because of the interest you have taken in our people. We have all felt

that anything, in reason, which would be conducive to the well-being of our insane, had the hearty support of both of you.

Our medical staff as well as the other officers have done conscientious work and have supported me heartily in a most arduous work, which needs constant supervision throughout every day and night of the year. The nurses and attendants, with very few exceptions, have given faithful service. This is creditable when it is considered that no less than one hundred and six are employed in one kind of work or another and who, of necessity, come almost daily into communication with one another.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, Oct. 1st, 1902				353	364	717
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	13	13	26			
By Medical Certificate	65	65	130	78	78	156
Total number under treatment during year				431	442	873
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	22	35	57			
As improved	9	18	27			
As unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year	34	54	88			
Died	26	17	43			
Eloped	2	0	2			
Transferred	1	2	3	63	73	136
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1903				368	369	737
Total No. admitted since opening of Asylum				4,698	4,406	9,104
" discharged	2,400	2,387	4,787			
" died	1,256	1,023	2,279			
" eloped	90	13	103			
" transferred	584	614	1,198	4,330	4,037	8,367
" remaining 30th September, 1903				368	369	737
Applications on file				4	8	12

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

Maximum No. of patients in residence (on the 30th March, 1903)	372	376	748
Minimum No. of patients in residence (on the 2nd Oct., 1902)	353	364	717
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	133,225	135,415	268,640
Daily average population	365	371	736

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	41	47	88	2,145	2,701	4,846
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	37	31	68	2,553	1,705	4,258
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	78	78	156	4,698	4,406	9,104
Religion.						
Presbyterians	19	15	34	1,050	960	2,010
Episcopalians	24	24	48	1,338	1,249	2,587
Methodists	16	20	36	894	910	1,804
Baptists	3	1	4	119	98	217
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	41	64	105
Roman Catholics	9	13	22	890	830	1,720
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Quakers	1	.....	1	7	1	8
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	5	5	10	261	241	502
Not reported	1	.....	1	95	53	145
Total	78	78	156	4,698	4,406	9,104
Nationalities.						
English	10	9	19	817	730	1,547
Irish	3	2	5	1,081	1,072	2,153
Scotch	8	4	42	512	440	952
Canadian	52	60	112	1,960	1,853	3,813
United States	1	2	3	152	177	329
Other countries	4	1	5	141	112	253
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	35	22	57
Total	78	78	156	4,698	4,406	9,104

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1	11	10	21
Brant		1	1	46	60	108
Bruce				24	13	37
Carleton		1	1	79	63	142
Dufferin				6	7	13
Elgin				32	24	56
Essex				17	13	30
Frontenac		1	1	101	71	172
Grey	2		2	112	88	200
Haldimand				26	25	51
Halton				81	65	146
Hastings	1		1	112	87	199
Huron				63	57	120
Kent				26	23	49
Lambton				29	24	53
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	60	51	111
Lennox and Addington				25	16	41
Lincoln	1		1	98	83	181
Middlesex		1	1	82	78	160
Muskoka District				14	13	27
Norfolk				18	20	38
Northumberland and Durham	6	1	7	303	291	594
Ontario	5		5	185	169	354
Oxford				36	40	76
Peel				126	123	249
Perth				47	43	96
Peterborough	2	3	5	96	92	188
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	26	52
Renfrew				4	10	14
Simcoe	1	2	3	135	140	275
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				61	60	121
Victoria				93	67	160
Waterloo				50	53	103
Welland				50	46	96
Wellington	2	1	3	146	145	291
Wentworth				227	210	437
York	57	66	123	1,811	1,876	2,687
Not classed				175	64	287
Total admissions	78	78	156	4,698	4,406	9,104

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	1	13
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				58	17	75
Halton				5	1	6
Hastings				4	2	6
Huron				53	26	79
Kent				3		3
Lambton				6	2	8
Lanark				3	2	5
Leeds and Grenville				9	6	15
Lennox and Addington				11	5	16
Lincoln				11		11
Middlesex				13	9	22
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				2	1	3
Northumberland and Durham				1	1	2
Ontario				61	27	88
Oxford				60	29	89
Peel				3	5	8
Perth				31	8	39
Peterborough				7		7
Prescott and Russell				40	14	54
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Renfrew				3		3
Simcoe				4	1	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				24	12	36
Victoria				13	4	17
Waterloo				51	24	75
Welland				9	4	13
Wellington				6	3	9
Wentworth				13	3	16
York	13	13	26	38	9	47
Not classed				567	395	962
				85	14	99
Total admissions	13	13	26	1,251	646	1,897

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	C.S.	F	June 16, 1902	Oct. 2, 1902.	Recovered.
2	D.K.	M	Sept. 9, 1902.	Oct. 3, 1902.	Recovered.
3	E.J.	F	June 26, 1902.	Oct. 4, 1902.	Recovered.
4	C.W.	F	May 29, 1897.	Oct. 13, 1902.	Recovered.
5	J.K.	M	Aug. 20, 1902.	Oct. 21, 1902.	Recovered.
6	M.J.T.	F	Aug. 16, 1897.	Oct. 23, 1902.	Improved.
7	A.D.	F	Sept. 11, 1902.	Oct. 28. 1902.	Recovered.
8	G.W.K.	M	May 4, 1901.	Oct. 30, 1902.	Recovered.
9	M.C.	F	Jan. 10, 1900.	Oct. 22, 1902.	Improved.
10	E.J.S.	F	Aug. 16, 1900.	Nov. 6, 1902.	Recovered.
11	E.P.	F	July 21, 1902.	Nov. 15, 1902.	Recovered.
12	S.D.	F	April 3, 1902.	Dec. 4, 1902.	Recovered.
13	B.T.	F	Aug. 22, 1901.	Dec. 4, 1902.	Recovered.
14	L.McG.	F	Sept. 3, 1902.	Dec. 5, 1902.	Recovered.
15	O.A.	F	Oct. 3, 1902.	Dec. 19, 1902.	Recovered.
16	T.J.	M	Oct. 19, 1899.	Dec. 29, 1902.	Recovered.
17	J.C.C.	M	July 22, 1902.	Dec. 29, 1902.	Recovered.
18	J.J.	F	Oct. 6, 1902.	Jan. 2, 1903.	Recovered.
19	W.E.W.	M	Dec. 4, 1902.	Jan. 1, 1903.	Improved.
20	A.C.	M	Nov. 10, 1902.	Jan. 13, 1903.	Recovered.
21	W.E.P.	M	Nov. 21, 1902.	Jan. 19, 1903.	Recovered.
22	L.B.	F	Sept. 27, 1902.	Jan. 19, 1903.	Recovered.
23	T.B.A.	M	Nov. 23, 1902.	Jan. 20, 1903.	Improved.
24	E.D.	F	July 11, 1902	Jan. 22, 1903.	Improved.
25	A.W.	F	Nov. 27, 1902.	Jan. 24, 1903.	Recovered.
26	N.B.	F	Feb. 14, 1902.	Feb. 7, 1903.	Improved.
27	A.A.	F	Sept. 16, 1902.	Feb. 13, 1903.	Recovered.
28	H.A.S.	M	Jan. 29, 1903.	Feb. 14, 1903.	Recovered.
29	J.H.	M	June 17, 1902.	Feb. 16, 1903.	Recovered.
30	E.K.	F	Oct. 30, 1899.	Feb. 17, 1903.	Unimproved.
31	H.B.	F	Oct. 19, 1902.	Feb. 28, 1903.	Recovered.
32	J.C.	M	Feb. 4, 1888.	Mar. 4, 1903.	Improved.
33	O.D.	M	Jan. 31, 1903.	Mar. 10, 1903.	Recovered.
34	G.M.	M	Feb. 14. 1903.	Mar. 11, 1903.	Recovered.
35	M.A.C.	F	Oct. 3, 1902.	Mar. 12, 1903.	Improved.
36	E.J.H.	F	Nov. 12, 1902	Mar. 17, 1903	Recovered.
37	W.C.	F	Feb. 14, 1903.	Mar. 24, 1903.	Recovered.
38	A.E.H.	F	Sept. 17, 1902.	Mar. 31, 1903.	Improved.
39	D.M.	M	Nov. 6, 1902.	Mar. 20, 1903.	Unimproved.
40	E.S.	F	Feb. 10, 1903.	April 6, 1903.	Recovered.
41	R.A.S.	M	Feb. 15, 1899.	April 12, 1903.	Improved.
42	W.C.R.	M	Oct. 27, 1902.	April 18, 1903.	Recovered.
43	N.S.	F	Feb. 13, 1903.	April 25, 1903.	Recovered.
44	A.E.M.	M	Feb. 25, 1903.	April 25, 1903.	Recovered.
45	E.H.	M	Mar. 27, 1903.	April 27, 1903.	Improved.
46	C.W.	F	Jan. 7, 1903	April 29, 1903.	Recovered.
47	M.F.	F	June 29, 1899	April 30, 1903.	Improved.
48	M.N.	F	Feb. 27, 1902.	May 6, 1903.	Improved.
49	L.O.	F	Jan. 28, 1901.	May 7, 1903.	Improved.
50	E.H.	F	Dec. 6, 1902.	May 9, 1903.	Improved.
51	M.A.W.	F	Mar. 17, 1902.	May 9. 1903.	Improved.
52	L.M.	F	Feb. 26, 1903.	May 9, 1903.	Recovered.
53	M.F.	F	Jan. 3, 1903.	May 9, 1903.	Recovered.
54	A.F.	F	Feb. 14, 1903.	May 9, 1903.	Improved.
55	J.H.	M	Feb. 4, 1903.	May 9, 1903.	Recovered.
56	M.D.	F	Aug. 23, 1901.	May 14, 1903.	Improved.
57	F.W.T.	M	Oct. 7, 1901.	May 15, 1903.	Improved.
58	A.A.	M	Feb. 7, 1902.	May 18, 1903.	Unimproved.
59	E.P.	F	Jan. 7, 1903.	May 20, 1903.	Recovered.
60	K.C.	F	Dec. 19, 1902.	June 3, 1903.	Recovered.
61	P.F.	M	Dec. 5, 1901.	June 6, 1903.	Recovered.
62	C.T.	F	May 13, 1903.	June 12, 1903.	Recovered.
63	M.M.	F	May 9, 1903.	June 13, 1903.	Improved.
64	D.M.	M	May 21, 1903.	June 26, 1903.	Unimproved.
65	E.C.	F	May 23, 1903.	June 27, 1903.	Improved.
66	M.P.	F	May 25, 1903.	July 2, 1903.	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
67	M.J.	F	May 14, 1903	July 4, 1903	Recovered.
68	S.G.	F	May 27, 1903	July 9, 1903	Recovered.
69	M.R.	F	May 15, 1903	July 14, 1903	Recovered.
70	J.M.M.	M	Oct. 20, 1883	July 16, 1903	Improved.
71	M.O.G.	F	Feb. 23, 1903	July 20, 1903	Improved.
72	J.H.C.	F	June 17, 1903	Aug. 12, 1903	Recovered.
73	A.E.	F	June 10, 1903	Aug. 13, 1903	Recovered.
74	A.O.	M	June 13, 1893	Aug. 15, 1903	Recovered.
75	M.B.	F	May 22, 1903	Aug. 17, 1903	Recovered.
76	F.N.	M	June 24, 1902	Aug. 17, 1903	Recovered.
77	K.G.	F	Oct. 2. 1902	Aug. 24, 1903	Recovered.
78	E.S.	F	May 1, 1903	Aug. 26, 1903	Recovered.
79	R.M.	M	June 9, 1903	Aug. 26, 1903	Recovered.
80	W.E.W.	M	June 6, 1903	Aug. 26, 1903	Recovered.
81	W.S.G.	M	May 22, 1903	Aug. 29, 1903.	Recovered.
82	T.G.	M	June 9, 1903	Aug. 31, 1903	Recovered.
83	J.W.	F	June 29, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	Recovered.
84	A.L.	F	April 27, 1897	Sept. 17, 1903.	Improved.
85	N.M.	M	Aug. 26, 1903	Sept. 23, 1903	Improved.
86	J.B.	F	Dec. 5, 1902	Sept. 24, 1903	Improved.
87	G.H.F.	M	July 5, 1903	Sept. 24, 1903	Improved.
88	E.B.	M	Jan. 26. 1903	Sept. 30, 1903	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. B.....	F.....	20	Oct. 4, 1902	12	4	26	Phthisis.
2	C. D.....	M.....	64	Oct. 4, "	30	5	24	Enteritis.
3	G. D.....	M.....	54	Oct. 14, "	.....	.....	1	Pneumonia.
4	C. R.....	F.....	45	Oct. 17, "	.....	1	3	Phthisis.
5	L. J.....	F.....	61	Nov. 7, "	.....	2	20	Cerebral Abscess.
6	W. C. C...	M.....	57	Nov. 15, "	.....	4	12	Paresis.
7	A. S.....	F.....	33	Nov. 16, "	1	2	18	Paresis.
8	M. O.....	M.....	50	Nov. 22, "	9	2	22	Peritonitis.
9	C. S. L....	M.....	52	Dec. 4, "	.....	1	24	Paresis.
10	J. B.....	M.....	64	Dec. 25, "	.....	1	14	Arterio Scleroses.
11	M. M.....	F.....	37	Dec. 31, "	3	6	12	Epilepsy.
12	T. C. W....	M.....	84	Jan'y 8, 1903 ...	10	1	21	Senile Decay.
13	F. J. A....	M.....	22	Jan'y 12, " ...	.....	.....	1	Rupture of Liver.
14	B. H.....	F.....	37	Jan'y 21, " ...	11	3	18	Phthisis.
15	J. P.....	M.....	90	Jan'y 28, " ...	.....	.....	16	Capillary Bronchitis.
16	E. B.....	F.....	31	Feb'y 1, " ...	.....	11	12	Epilepsy.
17	L. D.....	M.....	46	Feb'y 8, " ...	2	9	24	Cardiac Exhaustion.
18	E. C.....	F.....	58	Feb'y 19, " ...	1	3	26	Pneumonia.
19	C. S.....	F.....	35	Mar. 13, " ...	4	11	15	Phthisis.
20	I. G.....	F.....	75	Mar. 17, " ...	11	1	17	Senile Decay.
21	J. A.....	M.....	53	Mar. 25, " ...	25	6	5	Cystitis.
22	P. G.....	M.....	37	April 1, " ...	17	8	6	Phthisis.
23	T. W.....	M.....	56	April 7, " ...	.....	7	5	Apoplexy.
24	C. D. A....	M.....	39	April 8, " ...	10	9	23	Epilepsy.
25	W. M.....	M.....	58	April 10, " ...	24	8	11	Heart Disease.
26	R. R.....	M.....	29	April 11, " ...	.....	.....	25	Phthisis.
27	A. H.....	F.....	51	April 16, " ...	1	1	23	Phthisis.
28	G. H. R....	M.....	32	April 17, " ...	12	1	13	Phthisis.
29	D. F	M.....	71	April 19, " ...	.....	5	5	Arterio Scleroses.
30	T. H.....	M.....	67	April 26, " ...	.....	4	28	Pneumonia.
31	H. H.....	M.....	21	May 16, " ...	.....	.....	28	Suicide.
32	A. L.....	M.....	41	May 25, " ...	1	10	1	Paresis.
33	C. W.....	M.....	37	May 26, " ...	1	10	22	Paresis.
34	M. T.....	F.....	30	June 12, " ...	10	1	21	Chronic Bright's Disease.
35	A. W.....	F.....	32	June 15, " ...	8	3	18	Phthisis.
36	S. M.....	F.....	58	June 15, " ...	1	.....	13	Marasmus.
37	P. L.....	M.....	18	June 29, " ...	1	5	2	Epilepsy.
38	C. P.....	F.....	55	July 9, " ...	2	3	8	Paresis.
39	J. H. P....	M.....	58	July 10, " ...	.....	10	20	Paresis.
40	T. S. E.....	M.....	71	Aug. 12, " ...	.....	1	14	Enteritis.
41	M. M.....	M.....	33	Aug. 23, " ...	1	4	24	Paresis.
42	M. S.....	F.....	65	Aug. 31, " ...	.....	4	23	Intestinal Paralysis.
43	M. A.....	F.....	40	Sept. 14, " ...	.....	2	25	Colitis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				21		21	21
Architects				2		2	2
Actuaries							
Actors				2	2	1	1
Artists		1	1	5	4	9	10
Book-keepers	3		3	43	1	44	47
Bakers				32		82	32
Bricklayers	1		1	14		14	15
Butchers				29		29	29
Blacksmiths				55		58	55
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders				8		8	8
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers							
Barristers				10		10	10
Bookbinders				1	3	4	4
Brickmakers				7		7	7
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				28		28	28
Cabinet-makers	1		1	10		10	11
Consuls							
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	19		19	20
Carpenters	1		1	165		165	166
Clerks	8	3	11	207	11	218	229
Clergymen	5		5	38		38	43
Carriage-makers				5		5	5
Cooks				2	10	12	12
Carders							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers	1		1	9		9	10
Custom-house Officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths				1		1	1
Coachmen	1		1	3		3	4
Civil Servants				15	2	17	17
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		8	8		1,105	1,105	1,113
Dressmakers		1	1		34	34	35
Detectives							
Druggists	1		1	3		3	4
Dentists				21		21	21
Doctors	1		1	5		5	6
Engineers	1		1	28		28	28
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				3		3	3
Farmers	11		11	1,172		1,172	1,183
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				2		2	2
Ferrymen							
Furriers		1	1	1		1	2
Firemen				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters					26	26	26
Gardeners				17		17	17
Grocers				82	1	13	13
Glass-blowers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Gentlemen				42		42	32
Glove-makers					1	1	2
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smith				2		2	1
Hucksters				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				14		14	14
Housekeepers		56	56		1 650	1,650	1,706
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers	1		1	11		11	12
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				14	1	15	15
Janitors				4		4	4
Labourers	10		10	1,004		1,004	1,014
Laundresses		1	1		6	6	7
Ladies					129	129	129
Lawyers	1		1	26		26	27
Lumbermen				5		5	5
Milliners					30	30	30
Masons	2		2	44		44	46
Machinists	4		4	30		30	34
Matchmakers							
Millers	1		1	33		33	34
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	4		4	130	2	132	136
Mechanics	1		1	32		32	32
Music-teachers				9	15	24	24
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	2	3	5	168	439	607	612
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses		1	1		15	15	16
Not stated				206	341	547	547
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	2		2	171	42	213	215
Professors of Music				2		2	2
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				7		7	7
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters	1		1	53		53	54
Printers				42		42	42
Peddlars	1		1	25		25	25
Physicians				38	1	39	39
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway Foremen				4		4	4
Railway Conductors	3		3	3		3	6
Spinsters					219	219	219
Sailors	3		2	34		34	36
Students	2	1	3	50	18	68	71
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity					3	3	3
Soda-water manufacturers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Showmen							
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers				90		90	90
Seamstresses					100	100	100
Soap-makers							
Slaters				1		1	1
Station-masters							
Soldiers	1		1	10		10	11
Salesmen				9	4	13	13
Surveyors	1		1	2		2	3
Sail and tent makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Stenographers				4	1	5	5
Teachers		1	1	63	86	149	150
Tinsmiths				23		23	23
Tavern-keepers				6		6	6
Tailors	1	1	2	88	6	94	96
Tanners	1		1				1
Teamsters	1		1	10		10	11
Toll-gate keepers							
Watchmakers				4		4	4
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers				12	5	17	17
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers							
Unknown or other employments				29	12	41	41
Total	78	78	156	4,620	4,328	8,948	9,104

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	4	4	.....	5	5
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Adverse circumstances, incl. business troubles	4	7	11	4	8	12
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	7	2	9	8	4	12
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Over-work	2	3	5	2	3	5
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	4	4	.....	4	4
Lactation	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	5	5	.....	2	2
Uterine Disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Brain disease, with epilepsy	5	2	7	5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, incl. old age	5	7	12	6	5	11
Fevers	4	1	5	4	1	5
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	5	2	7	2	2	4
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	9	20	4	2	6
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	2	5	3	1	4
Unknown	17	27	44	24	36	60
Total	78	78	156	78	78	156

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1	M	T J	Oct. 29, 1902	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2	F	L. M	Nov. 5, "	1 "	" "
3	M	J. C	" 29, "	1 "	" "
4	F	A. A	Dec. 13, "	2 "	" "
5	F	L. B	" 16, "	1 "	" "
6	M	T B. A	" 20, "	1 "	" "
7	F	A. W	" 22, "	1 "	" "
8	F	B. B	" 25, "	2 "	Returned.
9	M	W. E. P	Jan. 10, 1903	1 "	Discharged recovered.
10	M	J. H	" 22, "	1 "	" "
11	M	P. F	" 29, "	3 "	" "
12	F	H. B	" 31, "	1 "	" "
13	F	N. B	Feb 6, "	1 "	Discharged improved.
14	F	M. A. C	" 12, "	1 "	" "
15	F	W. C	" 21, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
16	F	E. J. H	" 24, "	1 "	" "
17	M	J. C	" 3, "	1 "	Discharged improved.
18	F	E. H	Mar. 3, "	1 "	" "
19	F	E. S	" 3, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
20	M	R A. S	" 10, "	1 "	" "
21	M	A A	" 10, "	1 "	Discharged unimproved.
22	F	M. A. W	" 11, "	1 "	Discharged improved.
23	M	W. C. R	" 14, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
24	F	J. W	" 21, "	1 "	Returned.
25	M	J. H	" 24, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
26	M	A. M	" 25, "	1 "	" "
27	M	F. W. T	April 1, "	1 "	" "
28	M	M. B. H	" 6, "	2 "	Returned.
29	F	L. M	" 8, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
30	F	E. B	" 13, "	2 "	Returned.
31	F	M. D	" 14, "	1 "	Discharged improved.
32	F	E. P	" 15, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
33	F	M. F	" 20, "	1 "	Discharged improved.
34	M	C. B	" 27, "	1 "	Returned.
35	F	K. C	" 27, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
36	F	H. P	" 29, "	2 "	Returned.
37	F	M. H	May 9, "	1 "	"
38	M	D. C. M	" 11, "	1 "	"
39	F	S. T	" 19, "	1 "	"
40	F	M. E. J	" 20, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
41	F	M P	" 28, "	1 "	" "
42	F	M. R	June 2, "	1 "	" "
43	F	A. E	July 11, "	1 "	" "
44	M	A. O	" 14, "	1 "	" "
45	F	J. B	" 16, "	1 "	Returned.
46	F	M. B	" 16, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
47	F	K. G	" 20, "	1 "	" "
48	F	E. S	" 22, "	1 "	" "
49	M	R. M	Aug. 17, "	1 "	" "
50	M	E. B	Sept. 2, "	1 "	" "
51	M	T. L. A	" 21, "	1 "	Still out.
52	M	T B	" 29, "	1 "	"
53	M	A. L	" 30. "	1 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	23	30	53
Discharged, recovered	13	18	31			
" improved	2	6	8			
" unimproved	1	0	1			
Died before expiration of leave	0	0	0			
Returned to Asylum	4	6	10			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1903	3	0	3	23	30	53

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	8	4	12	1	2	3	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	11	7	18	4	4	8	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	7	8	15	1	4	5	1	.....	1
" 30 " 35 "	9	10	19	2	4	6	2	4	6
" 35 " 40 "	4	12	16	1	6	7	3	3	6
" 40 " 45 "	4	9	13	1	3	4	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	5	8	13	1	3	4	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	8	6	14	4	3	7	5	2	7
" 55 " 60 "	3	5	8	2	3	5	2	2	4
" 60 " 65 "	5	5	10	2	.....	2	3	1	4
" 65 " 70 "	2	2	4	.....	2	2	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	7	1	8	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
" 75 " 80 "	2	1	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	78	78	156	22	35	57	26	17	43

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.		
			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
Under 1 month	35	11	3	2	.....
From 1 to 2 months	22	9	12	4	1
From 2 to 3 months	12	4	12	2	.....
From 3 to 4 months	15	7	10	.....	.....
From 4 to 5 months	11	5	5	1	1
From 5 to 6 months	7	6	3	2	.....
From 6 to 7 months	8	9	.....	2	.....
From 7 to 8 months	3	9	1	.....	.....
From 8 to 9 months	1	4	1	.....	.....
From 9 to 10 months	1	6	1	1	.....
From 10 to 11 months	.....	11	1	.....	.....
From 11 to 12 months	.....	10	.....	1	.....
From 12 to 18 months	10	33	4	2	1
From 18 months to 2 years	5	33	.....	2	.....
From 2 to 3 years	9	32	1	2	.....
From 3 to 4 years	7	46	1	1	1
From 4 to 5 years	1	32	.....	1	.....
From 5 to 6 years	1	44	1	2	.....
From 6 to 7 years	2	40	.....	1	.....
From 7 to 8 years	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
From 8 to 9 years	2	37	.....	.....	.....
From 9 to 10 years	1	27	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 15 years	1	87	1	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years	1	55	.....	1	.....
From 20 years and upwards	1	154	.....	.....	.....
Totals	156	737	57	27	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	1,560	.....	1,560
Tailor's shop	4	909	.....	909
Shoe shop	4	1,012	.....	1,012
Engineer's shop	5	1,490	.....	1,490
Mason work	2	624	.....	624
Wood yard and coal shed	10	3,120	.....	3,120
Bakery	3	940	.....	940
Laundry	36	1,840	9,746	11,586
Dairy	6	2,280	.....	2,280
Butcher's shop	1	312	.....	312
Painting	4	1,248	.....	1,248
Garden	12	3,120	.....	3,120
Grounds	10	2,496	.....	2,496
Stable	4	1,248	.....	1,248
Kitchen	10	2,496	.....	2,496
Dining rooms	69	8,110	14,411	22,521
Officer's quarters	6	.....	2,112	2,112
Sewing rooms	4	.....	1,248	1,248
Knitting	26	.....	7,260	7,260
Mending	42	.....	12,732	12,732
Wards	136	16,120	21,610	37,730
Store	1	312	.....	312
General	86	12,410	15,360	27,770
Tin shop	1	312	.....	312
Upholstering	2	624	.....	624
Sewing in wards	36	.....	10,800	10,800
Total	525	62,583	95,279	157,862

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3	Nipissing District	1	1	2
Brant	1	3	4	Northumberland	4	6	10
Bruce	1	2	3	Ontario	15	11	26
Carleton	8	2	10	Oxford	2	2	4
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Parry Sound District	1	.....	1
Durham	11	10	21	Peel	6	9	15
Elgin	1	1	2	Perth	2	1	3
Frontenac	.....	2	2	Peterborough	11	5	16
Glengarry	1	.....	1	Renfrew	1	.....	1
Grey	8	5	13	Simcoe	8	10	18
Halton	4	5	9	Stormont	1	.....	1
Hastings	8	1	9	Thunder Bay District	1	1	2
Huron	1	5	6	Victoria	7	6	13
Kent	1	.....	1	Waterloo	2	3	5
Lambton	1	1	2	Welland	3	2	5
Lanark	1	1	2	Wellington	4	7	11
Leeds	3	.....	3	Wentworth	3	4	7
Lennox & Addington	1	.....	1	York	235	253	488
Lincoln	1	5	6	Not classed, unk'n, etc.	2	.....	2
Middlesex	2	1	3				
Muskoka District	3	2	5	Total	368	369	737

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religious denomination.			Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
S. E. B....	46	..	1	Huron	1	....	....	1	....	1	.....	10	....	0	None	London.
C. P.....	69	1	....	Durham ...	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	.....	....	1	Farmer....	Kingston.
S. E. M ...	30	....	1	Frontenac	1	1	....	....	....	1	5	.....	....	1	None	"

TABLE No. 15.

Work done in the Shoe Shop.

Articles.	Pairs.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Men's long boots	26	3 00	78 00
" shoes	153	2 00	306 00
Women's slippers	98	1 00	98 00
" shoes	3	1 50	6 00
" "	3	1 00	3 00
Pairs repaired	740	50	370 00
			$861 00

HARNESS.

10 New pieces at 20c	$2 00
14 Pieces repaired	2 80

TINWARE.

97 New pieces	43 80
895 Pieces repaired	110 95

BOOK BINDING.

31 New books bound	15 50
172B ooks re-bound	43 00

UPHOLSTERING.

64 Mattresses re-made	128 00
34 Sofas re-upholstered	130 00
38 Chairs re-upholstered	39 50
1 Cozy corner and cushions	19 00
	$534 55

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in the Tailor Shop.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Tweed coats	112	170	Firemen's denim pants	16	5
" vests	78	107	Attendants' uniform coats	32	25
" pants	96	374	" " pants	33	55
" overcoats	.....	18	" " re-made	10	.....
Moleskin coats	4	4	Night watchmen's coats	6	.....
" vests	4	.....	" " vests	2	.....
" pants	4	.....	" " pants	6	.....
Blue denim coats	3	.....	Horse blankets	5	.....
" " pants	1	39	Buffalo robes	.....	4

TABLE No. 17.

Garden Produce for the year.

Name.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Asparagus	650 bunches at	2	13 00
Artichokes	20 bushels at	40	8 00
Beans	70 bushels at	40	28 00
Beets	400 bushels at	40	160 00
Carrots	450 bushels at	40	680 00
Cucumbers	1,950 each at	1	19 50
Celery	7,450 each at	3	223 50
Cabbage	12,120 each at	2	242 40
Currants	465 quarts at	5	23 25
Cauliflower	2,100 each at	5	105 00
Cress and mustard	1,030 bunches at	1	10 30
Citron	450 each at	5	22 50
Corn, green	1,250 dozen at	5	62 50
Gooseberries	70 quarts at	5	3 50
Lettuce	13,250 heads at	1	132 50
Onions, green	12,980 bunches at	1	129 80
Onions, ripe	98 bushels at	1 00	98 00
Peas in pod	40 bushels at	40	16 00
Potatoes, new	48 bushels at	1 00	48 00
Parsley	2,250 bunches at	1	22 50
Parsnips	475 bushels at	40	190 00
Rhubarb	7,125 bunches at	2	142 50
Radish, summer	6,840 bunches at	1	68 40
Radish, winter	25 bushels at	50	12 50
Spinach	195 bushels at	20	39 00
Strawberries	225 quarts at	6	13 50
Savory and sage	1,375 bunches at	2	27 50
Tomatoes	z 395 bushels at	50	197 50
Turnips	125 bushels at	20	25 00
Vegetable marows	2,145 each at	2	42 90
Mangle wurzels	70 tons at	5 00	350 00
Western corn	60 loads at	1 00	60 00
Pumpkins	125 each at	2	2 50
Milk	25,467 gallons at	12	3,056 04
			$5,775 59

TABLE No. 18.

Showing work done in Sewing Room.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	523	39	90	Mantel drapes	8	6	.....
Altar cloths	2	.....	.....	Neck ties	.....	.....	2
Bibs	.....	.....	2	Night-gowns	149	.....	.....
Buttons (covered)	.....	150	.....	Pilow-cases	823	60	5
Blouse waists	19	16	.....	Pillow-shams	2	2	2
Box covers	4	4	.....	Pudding-cloths	42	.....	10
Blinds	.....	40	28	Piano-covers	1	.....	.....
Clothes bags	41	1	6	Quilts	70	.....	12
Coseys	4	4	.....	Rugs	.....	.....	5
Caps	324	.....	.....	Sideboard covers	6	6	4
Curtains	152	64	.....	Sheets	468	15	3
Cushions	17	18	.....	Shirts	405	.....	162
Cushions (covers)	43	43	.....	Stockings (pairs)	.....	.....	27
Cushions (ticks)	20	11	.....	Socks (pairs)	.....	.....	411
Cuffs	64	.....	.....	Skirts	173	.....	.....
Chemises	272	.....	.....	Screen-covers	12	.....	.....
Collars	.....	.....	4	Shrouds	24	24	.....
Centre pieces	.....	4	.....	Surplice	1	1	.....
Dresses	301	188	6	Sofa-covers	2	2	.....
Dresses (made over)	.....	2	.....	Screen	.....	1	.....
Dress skirts	.....	1	.....	Tablecloths	150	21	8
Doyleys	.....	8	.....	Table-covers	15	15	7
Drawers	221	.....	34	Toilet-covers	19	6	28
Drapes	2	.....	.....	Towels (roller)	329	.....	.....
Dusters	40	.....	.....	Towels (dish)	507	.....	.....
Guernseys	.....	.....	32	Tray cloths	12	12	.....
Handkerchiefs	.....	4	.....	Table napkins	.....	12	12
Jackets	10	10	.....	Vests	.....	.....	411
Lace (yards)	.....	12	.....	Waists	2	.....	6
Mattress ticks	40	25	.....				

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in Laundry during year ending September 30th, 1903.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Aprons	23,571	Pillow-cases	45,471
Blankets	7,939	Pillow-shams	1,024
Blinds	922	Pants	1,895
Bibs	387	Quilts	8,669
Blouses	2,663	Sheets	46,680
Chemises (cotton)	9,344	Shirts (cotton)	18,197
Chemises (flannel)	2,451	Shirts (flannel)	10,635
Clothes-bags	6,998	Socks (pairs)	13,584
Collars	11,339	Stockings (pairs)	10,641
Counterpanes	3,190	Shawls	89
Cuffs	3,402	Skirts (cotton)	1,580
Coats	970	Skirts (flannel)	4,782
Caps	75	Skirts (colored)	6,665
Curtains	1,991	Skirts (of dresses)	1,342
Cushion covers	519	Sheets	46,680
Combination suits	366	Table cloths	9,751
Dresses	8,476	Table napkins	11,419
Drawers (cotton)	10,106	Tray covers	1,568
Drawers (flannel)	11,172	Toilet covers	2,999
Dusters	1,658	Ties	491
Fancy pieces	2,981	Towels (dish)	8,493
Guernseys	9,158	Towels (diaper)	18,721
Handkerchiefs	14,226	Towels (roller)	9,878
Lambrequins	50	Vests	535
Nightgowns	11,360	Waists (cotton)	2,483
Nightshirts	1,109	Total	383,925

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing work done in women's wards.

Artic es.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	246	935
Aprons, uniform	128	51
Blouse waists	20	49
Binds	42	27
Blankets	.....	240
Curtains	54	44
Cushions	17	15
Cushion covers	10	29
Centre pieces (Battenburg)	6	.....
Centre pieces (drawn work)	20	.....
Counterpanes	41	86
Corset covers	21	46
Chemises	218	1,428
Clothes bags	42	112
Cuffs, uniform	74	.....
Caps, uniform	324	.....
Dresses	136	1,619
Dresses, uniform	68	42
Drapes, mantle	6	6
Drawers	213	1,241
Dusters	96	.....
Doylies (lace)	10	.....
Doylies (drawn work)	32	.....
Fascinators	11	.....
Guernseys	.....	386
Handkerchiefs (lace)	3	.....
Handkerchiefs (fancy)	10	.....
Hats trimmed	20	.....
Jackets (knitted)	6	.....
Kerchiefs	79	.....
Lace, yards	96	.....
Mats, table	63	.....
Mats, toilet	52	.....
Nightgowns	219	732
Pillow cases	747	386
Pillow shams	15	9
Petticoats	108	842
Quilts	76	198
Rugs, crocheted	4	.....
Stockings (pair)	196	3,711
Stockings (pairs) refooted	26	.....
Socks (pairs)	209	427
Slippers (pairs) wool	10	.....
Sheets	451	397
Shirts	87	.....
Shawls (crocheted)	6	.....
Sideboard covers	6	9
Tea coseys	8	.....
Table cloths	51	66
Table covers	10	18
Table napkins	48	19
Toilet covers	32	16
Towels, diaper	109	.....
Towels, dish	225	94
Towels, roller	176	83
Ticks, mattress	9	15
Ticks, pillow	1	9
Ticks, bed	.....	6
Waists of dresses	8	32
	5,001	13,425

TABLE No. 21.

Toronto Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

1902.		$ c.
Oct. 6.	To paid R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	349 50
Nov. 10.	To paid S. Wicks, 80 chickens at 30c	24 00
Nov. 10.	To paid S. Wicks, 228 chickens at 30c	68 10
Nov. 10.	To paid S. Wicks, 34 chickens at 17½c	5 95
Nov. 21.	To paid Jacob Pollard, 1 horse	161 00
Dec. 17.	To paid R. Hunter, 6 milch cows	321 75
Dec. 31.	To balance	219 84
		1,150 44
1903.		
Jan. 17.	To paid Samuel May & Co., billiard supplies	30 50
Jan. 23.	To paid Samuel Wicks, 18 chickense at 30c	5 40
Feb. 4.	To paid R. Hunter, 1 milch cow	49 50
Feb. 26.	Ont. Wind, Eng. and Pump Co., water trough for cattle stables	140 00
Mar. 31.	To balance	601 62
		827 02
April 10.	To paid R. Hunter, 6 milch cows	324 50
June 23.	To paid R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	333 75
June 30.	To balance	223 37
		881 62
Aug. 26.	To paid R. Hunter, 8 milch cows	383 00
Sept. 30.	To balance	160 37
		343 37

1902.		$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	762 74
Nov. 5.	By cash from W. G. Harris, 27,280 lbs. scrap iron at 45-100c	122 76
Nov. 21.	By cash from Jacob Sheppard, 227 sugar barrels at 8c	18 16
Nov. 21.	By cash from Jacob Sheppard, 222 lbs. tea lead at 1½c lb	3 33
Nov. 21.	By cash from Jacob Sheppard, 64 rice bags at 5c	3 20
Nov. 21.	By cash from Jacob Sheppard, 1 box	0 25
Dec. 17.	By cash from R. Hunter, 6 dry cows at $40.00	240 00
		1,150 44
1903.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	219 84
Jan. 11.	By cash from Jno. Taylor & Co., tallow	202 57
Jan. 16.	By cash from The Harris Abattoir Co., tallow	202 57
Mar. 28.	By cash from R. Hunter, 6 dry cows	240 00
		827 02
April 1.	By balance	601 62
June 23.	By cash from R. Hunter, 7 dry cows	280 00
		881 62
July 1.	By balance	223 37
Aug. 26.	By cash from R. Hunter, 8 dry cows	320 00
		543 37
Oct. 1.	By balance	160 37

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO, ENDING, SEPTEMBER, 1903.

To R. Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the thirty-second annual report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on October 1st, 1902, 1,013 patients, of whom 486 were males and 527 females. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 178 patients, of whom 94 were males and 84 females, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,191, or 580 males and 611 females. Of these patients 95 have been discharged—45 males and 50 females; 66 have died—29 males and 36 females; 4 have eloped—all men; 31 have been transferred to another asylum, of whom 15 were men and 16 women; leaving in residence at present 995 patients—487 are men and 508 women. Of the 95 discharged as recovered—45 were males and 50 females; 10 were discharged improved—6 males and 4 females; 4 were discharged unimproved—2 males and 2 females, and all of the four were discharged at the request of their friends.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was therefore 95 or nearly 59 per cent. of the admissions. The recovery rate of the Asylum from its opening down to date including patients discharged as improved has been 40 per cent. of admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,191, and the number of deaths 66, so that the death rate for the year was 5.54 per cent. We had one death during the year from other than natural causes, viz.: Suicide. This was investigated by Coroner MacLaren and an inquest declared by him to be unnecessary since it was unavoidable. The average death rate from the opening of the Asylum down to the present time has been 3.38 per cent.

The total number admitted into this Asylum since it was opened 20th November, 1870, is 5,030, of whom 2,669 were males and 2,361 females. Of these have been discharged 2,008—1,027 males and 981 females. There have died 1,484, of whom 838 were males and 646 females. There have been written off eloped 106—95 males and 11 females. There have been transferred to other Asylums 437, of whom 222 were males and 215 females. Retaining in residence 30th September, 1903, 995 patients, of whom 487 were males and 508 females.

The Infirmary.

We have again to report that this building is not yet quite ready for occupation, although now the time is narrowing down to a few days. In fact before this goes to press we shall probably have moved in. We are able building for the sick and convalescent. Every facility too has been provided for doing good surgical work, and we have no hesitation in saying that if perfect aseptic work is not done it will not be the fault of the operaglad to say now it is finished, that it will be a very nice airy and comfortion room. We expect that in the occupation of the infirmary we shall very much increase our capacity. It will hold at least sixty patients who will be drawn from the wards of the other buildings, thus making room in

our old infirmary for thirty or forty more and will enable us to admit at once all the suitable cases for Asylum treatment within our district.

The Training School for Nurses.

Since writing the last report we have had one season of lectures to the Nurses, and I am glad we can say that according to promise we started with a class of fifty-five and that during the winter the staff gave to these pupils no less than fifty lectures on anatomy, physiology, medicine and surgery, materia medica, and on mental diseases and the care of the insane. Besides this Miss Cadenhead, our head nurse, gave lectures or instructions twice a week to the class, and each week in turn two nurses went to the infirmary to get practical lessons in the care of the sick, dressing of wounds, etc. I am glad to say that there can be but one opinion as to the efficiency of this course, for while some of the pupils discontinued their attendance for one cause or another the majority kept faithfully at work and undertook the examination which was held in the spring. It is very gratifying also to be able to state that many of the nurses displayed unusual zeal and passed most creditable examinations. Although this work entails a great deal of extra work and discomfort on the members of the staff, still I am happy to say that each one entered into the spirit of the school with the best of grace and delivered a set of lectures which were a credit to them. For all this I am very grateful, and I must not forget to thus publicly thank Drs. MacCallum and Stevenson, of the City, for five extra lectures delivered by them when it was very uncomfortable for them to come out to the Asylum. During the ensuing winter we hope to have as large a class as last season. It will, on account of being divided into first and second year classes, entail more trouble to the staff, yet they loyally agree to continue the work as last year, for all agree as to the greater efficiency of the nurses who attend the lectures; indeed, so much are we impressed with the benefit of this course that we are almost of the opinion that the attendance upon lectures should be made compulsory.

Work Done.

During the past year an unusual amount of work has been engaged in and much of it completed, and we hope before the winter sets in to have an amount of useful work done of which we may well be proud. This has been almost entirely done by patients, assisted, of course, by the heads of each department. Our kitchen has been somewhat reorganized and improved. The stone floor was all taken up and relaid in cement, making a very great improvement. As during the summer the kitchen is very hot, the Engineer installed therein five good revolving fans, which, with the Sturtevant fan already in use, makes it a very comfortable kitchen to work in. Fearing that the well might possibly become contaminated from its proximity to the sewer pit, I had a well dug to the depth of 28 feet between the well and the pit, but found with much pleasure that the intervening soil is for the whole depth a hard, solid clay, thus precluding any possibility of soakage. We built a beautiful Bowling Green, which has been a great source of pleasure to many of us. We next need a Curling Rink which can be so constructed that it should be a good skating rink and also a rink to curl on. We trust that when asked for, the Government will not object to the small grant for material which will be required, since we can build it with our own labor. About 250 rods of wide, open ditch were dug on the Trebilcock farm, which increased its value very materially and im-

proved the pasturage. We moved the woodshed which stood at the entrance of the sewage garden to a place near the barns, and by adding a new shed 60 feet in length to it, in the form of a right angle we now have 120 feet of good shed room—quite sufficient to hold all the wood and vehicles we need. This was a long needed want now supplied. We dug a sewer along the east half of the Main Building 411 feet long and 5 to 7 feet deep, and placed therein an eight-inch sewer pipe to receive the drainage of the down pipes and baths and main drain under the building. Our Gardener moved a great number—every alternate one—of the trees along the principal avenues about the grounds, and pruned the rest up high, so that their beauty was very much enhanced. This was very much needed, since the trees had grown so large that they were altogether too thick. We moved the ice-house to a point beside the reservoir, so as to be convenient to fill from it, where we expect next winter to have a plentiful supply of perfectly pure ice. We rebuilt the dam at the old swimming pond, so as to give the patients, during the hot weather, a chance for a swim, which they seem to enjoy. We built two brick closets at the men's airing court, one for outside patients, instead of the abominable big frame old-fashioned privy, which we shall remove, and one for the patients inside. These closets are the modern frost-proof closet, and will be connected with our water and sewage system. This was another long and much needed want. We intend to fix the women's side in a similar way. As several of the industries of the Institution were carried on in dormitory rooms off the wards—a most undesirable state of things—we asked permission to alter the long one story carpenter shop and part of the old laundry building by raising the roof to the height of another story. This was granted, and the work is nearly done, and we have a space of 150 feet in length by over 30 feet in width, which will give us ample room for our tailor shop, tin shop, women's sewing room, carpet weaver's room, mattress room, and also the shoe shop. This change will very much increase our accommodation on the wards and make them much more comfortable and pleasant to live in. It will also enable us to refit the old tailor shop into a reception and reading room for the attendants, which will be another long felt want supplied.

The chief work of the year, however, has been an immense one for us, but on account of its importance to the welfare of the Institution, we have kept at it persistently during the whole season. I refer to the construction of our Reservoir. We have employed constantly about from 40 to 50 men at the work, and we hope to finish it for the reception of the water before the cold weather sets in. When finished, I think we can say without undue boasting that we have one of the best reservoirs in the Province. It is 312 feet long by 97 feet wide and about 9 feet deep. The dam is a massive stone and concrete structure, amply strong to withstand any emergency.

The sides are cobbled with stone, and the bottom extending up the sides to the stone is granolithic and about eight inches in thickness. The margin is to have a coping twenty-four inches wide and a foot thick. The whole is surrounded by surface ditches. When completely finished, with trees planted around it, we feel that it will be a desirable source of water supply. It will be supplied by a series of springs along the north side, which give promise of being ample, since 50,000 gallons have been drawn from it daily without any signs of diminution.

On September 9th we held our Annual Games, which were largely attended by many of the best citizens of London. Everything went off pleasantly, and the patients were much pleased with the very handsome and useful prizes given by the prominent business men of the city. We feel

very grateful to them for thus furnishing at least one exciting and pleasant day to our unfortunate people.

The Laundry.

Since the last report the new laundry has been finished, and furnishes us with a fine machine room and two large ironing rooms, where the women can work with perfect comfort compared with the old quarters. We have not yet got any new machinery installed, but as some has been ordered, we expect soon to be in a better position to do the vastly increased work in this department.

A good deal of other work has been done during the season, all of which cannot be mentioned, but among other things several of the wards have been painted, and in some of them we used burlap, which is a great improvement both in appearance and in service. A new sewage tank was put in the Bursar's house. A large brick tunnel or subway is being constructed back of the building in which to convey gas, steam and other pipes to the Infirmary and other buildings on the way. We fitted the Dairy with a steam pipe with hose attachment for sterilizing the milk cans and pails. We are also making a large sterilizer in which to sterilize beds and bedding, clothes, etc., of tuberculous, erysipelatous and other infectious patients. This is a much and long needed want, and as our Engineer is making it, the expense will be slight.

Work to be Done.

There is a good deal of work to be done about the Infirmary grounds, in grading and laying them out, this must be done if possible this autumn.

We need some means of more properly heating our green houses. If we could have a general electric plant this would be solved, until then we must do the best we can.

We urgently need an airing court for the women's side. This was written up in our last report and for the whole 365 days since we have needed it every day. It is simply too bad that three hundred women in the main building have not a foot of balcony where any of them can get out in the fresh air for a time each day. For some years balconies have been spoken of as necessary at the end of B. and D. halls, and indeed grants, I believe, were made for them more than once and yet they are not in evidence. These are badly needed to allow some of the patients who cannot go out for a walk to get an airing and thus relieve the crowded halls. A very large proportion of the deaths we have are from tuberculosis, largely owing to the close confinement of so many on the ward. Some provision should be made for this class of patients. This I also urged last year.

I hope that in the near future too, a "Nurses Home" may be established here, for I am sure it would not only be more humane but would be a good investment, as we should get better service from our nurses. This was a request of last year.

Amusements.

As usual during the season we had our semi-weekly dances. We had also a number of concerts, theatrical performances, lectures, etc. These we shall continue during the coming winter. They are much enjoyed by the patients. We must not forget to thus publicly thank the many kind clergymen who have been good enough to come out to us to attend to the

spiritual comforts of the patients. A congregation of three or four hundred each Sunday morning attends and fully appreciates the useful lessons taught. The patients are very grateful for these privileges.

We were honored by a visit of the Canada Medical Association on August 26th, and they were entertained to a very successful banquet at which over three hundred guests sat down. The whole affair was very successful and was much enjoyed. The hall was beautifully decorated and our orchestra excelled themselves in the music furnished.

The Farm and Garden.

This season, like the last, was an exceptionally good one for all farm and garden crops here. We doubt if better crops are to be found anywhere. We had a bountiful supply of flowers and fruit. The appended tables speak for themselves as to the yield in each department.

Officers and Employees.

There have been no changes in the staff since last report and I am happy to say there has been no friction, each officer has been thoroughly loyal to the interests of the institution and has done his duty in a praiseworthy manner. For this I am very thankful. A new official has been appointed, viz., a general Steward, Mr. Rennie, who will I am sure make a useful officer.

I have to admit that there has been at times some little dissatisfaction among some of the employees with reference to their salaries, which to them did not seem commensurate with what they thought could be made outside. The general prosperity prevailing throughout the country, the consequent abundance of employment and the generous wages paid, therefore fully accounted for this.

I feel that I cannot close this report without again urging the Government to take some steps to establish a Pathological Laboratory in connection with the Asylums of the Province. A mine of valuable material is going to waste, which, to be in keeping with modern ideas, should be made use of with a view to clearing up the many dark places in connection with our specialty. Neighboring States are spending large sums each year for the purpose of pathological research, and Ontario is looked to do its share, for it is only in this way that means are likely to be found to benefit the increasing numbers of insane.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. MacCALLUM,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 5th of October)	489	529	1,018
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of June)	485	502	987
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	176,810	185,997	362,807
Daily average population	484.41	509.58	993.99

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	41	54	95	1,166	1,466	2,632
Widowed	53	30	83	1,503	895	2,398
Single						
Not reported						
Total	94	84	178	2,669	2,361	5,030
Religion.						
Presbyterians	22	14	36	597	522	1,119
Episcopalians	22	13	35	498	423	921
Methodists	29	24	53	626	607	1,233
Baptists	3	5	8	190	183	373
Congregationalists		1	1	23	16	39
Roman Catholics	13	20	33	422	414	836
Mennonites				6	2	8
Quakers		1	1	12	4	16
Infidels	2		2	33	8	41
Other denominations	3	5	8	124	112	236
Not reported		1	1	138	70	208
Total	94	84	178	2,669	2,361	5,030
Nationalities.						
English	8	4	12	348	267	615
Irish	7	6	13	320	376	696
Scotch	5	1	6	227	190	417
Canadian	72	70	142	1,551	1,349	2,900
United States	2	2	4	98	72	170
Other countries		1	1	58	66	124
Unknown				67	41	108
Total	94	84	178	2,669	2,361	5,030

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Algoma District	1		1	9	5	14
Brant				38	34	72
Bruce	4	7	11	193	150	343
Carleton				4	7	11
Elgin	9	8	17	169	166	335
Essex	10	7	17	153	143	296
Frontenac				5	7	12
Grey				10	13	23
Haldimand				22	23	45
Halton				10	7	17
Hastings				5	9	14
Huron	13	8	21	249	235	484
Kent	7	7	14	180	189	369
Lambton	13	9	22	288	204	492
Lanark				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	24	20	44	634	589	1,223
Norfolk				30	35	65
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	4	8	12	239	155	394
Peel				4	6	10
Perth	9	10	19	207	174	381
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew				13	21	34
Simcoe				5	5	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26
Victoria				33	21	54
Waterloo				8	7	15
Welland				20	16	36
Wellington				13	21	34
Wentworth				46	47	93
York				27	11	38
Not classed				3		3
Total admissions	94	84	178	2,669	2,361	5,030

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during the year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District				8	2	10
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce	1	5	6	96	57	153
Carleton					2	2
Elgin	3	1	4	52	15	67
Essex	4	4	8	69	47	116
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	8	17
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	4	1	5	102	60	162
Kent	1	1	2	60	30	90
Lambton	8	2	10	149	50	199
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	15	6	18	184	123	307
Norfolk				21	12	33
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	3	1	4	119	35	154
Peel				3	5	8
Perth	2	2	4	84	49	133
Peterborough				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				27	8	25
Welland				3	5	8
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				29	25	54
Not classed				1		1
Total admissions	38	23	61	1,095	609	1,704

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	L. D.	F	Jan. 21st, 1902	October 6th, 1902	Recovered.
2	H. G.	M	July 31st, 1901	" 8th, 1902	Unimproved.
3	P. J. M.	M	Jan. 24th, 1902	" 11th, 1902	Recovered.
4	E. M. K.	F	May 15th, 1902	" 20th, 1902	"
5	M. P.	F	June 24th, 1902	" 28th, 1902	"
6	L. Z. H.	F	Sept. 2nd, 1901	" 28th, 1902	"
7	E. R.	F	Aug. 8th, 1902	" 29th, 1902	"
8	I. W.	F	Aug. 26th, 1902	" 31st, 1902	"
9	E. P.	F	Nov. 18th, 1901	November 5th, 1902	"
10	J. McK.	M	Sept. 23rd, 1899	" 6th, 1902	"
11	S. B.	F	Sept. 2nd, 1900	" 7th, 1902	"
12	E. M. B.	F	April 17th, 1902	" 9th, 1902	"
13	P. C.	M	Nov. 28th, 1900	" 10th, 1902	Improved.
14	G. B.	M	May 7th, 1901	" 26th, 1902	"
15	E. C.	F	Sept. 18th, 1902	" 27th, 1902	Recovered
16	C. H.	F	May 29th, 1902	December 3rd, 1902	"
17	M. F.	F	Sept. 1st, 1902	" 5th, 1902	"
18	F. S. B.	F	Oct. 27th, 1902	" 6th, 1902	"
19	A. S.	F	July 9th, 1902	" 8th, 1902	"
20	E. McC.	F	June 7th, 1900	" 8th, 1902	"
21	C. L.	M	July 26th, 1902	" 12th, 1902	"
22	J. F.	M	Jan. 28th, 1902	" 15th, 1902	"
23	A. M. B.	F	April 30th, 1902	" 18th, 1902	"
24	L. D.	F	Nov. 8th, 1902	January 1st, 1903	Improved.
25	J. E.	M	Sept. 9th, 1901	" 8th, 1903	Recovered.
26	E. W.	M	April 16th, 1902	" 8th, 1903	"
27	D. W.	M	Jan. 28th, 1901	" 10th, 1903	"
28	M. M. Y.	F	Mar. 10th, 1902	" 10th, 1903	"
29	L. L. B.	F	June 18th, 1902	" 14th, 1903	"
30	H. J.	M	Jan. 12th, 1900	" 16th, 1903	"
31	D. C. M.	F	Oct. 31st, 1902	" 16th, 1903	"
32	W. A. L.	M	June 10th, 1890	" 16th, 1903	"
33	I. McI.	F	Mar. 28th, 1902	" 18th, 1903	"
34	F. McL.	F	Aug. 30th, 1902	" 22nd, 1903	"
35	L. Q.	F	July 22nd, 1902	" 24th, 1903	"
36	I. W.	M	Dec. 24th, 1091	" 26th, 1903	"
37	R. S.	M	Oct. 28th, 1902	" 27th, 1903	"
38	A. B.	M	Nov. 27th, 1901	February 13th, 1903	"
39	M. D.	F	Oct. 10th, 1901	" 16th, 1903	"
40	A. L.	M	Nov. 10th, 1899	" 26th, 1903	Improved.
41	L. A. M. W.	F	April 3rd, 1902	March 7th, 1903	Recovered.
42	M. E. F.	F	June 17th, 1902	" 18th, 1903	"
43	J. W. W.	M	Sep. 22nd, 1901	" 19th, 1903	"
44	M. R.	F	July 12th, 1902	" 26th, 1903	"
45	E. L. A.	F	Dec. 21st, 1902	April 4th, 1903	"
46	M. A. S.	F	Feb. 28th, 1901	" 9th, 1903	Improved.
47	C. B.	F	Dec. 20th, 1902	" 20th, 1903	Recovered.
48	I. J. M.	F	Feb. 14th, 1903	" 24th, 1903	Unimproved.
49	J. F. P.	M	Dec. 3rd, 1902	" 27th, 1903	Recovered.
50	A. C.	M	Jan. 17th, 1903	" 30th, 1903	"
51	D. McL.	M	Feb. 14th, 1902	" 30th, 1903	"
52	E. W.	F	July 8th, 1902	" 30th, 1903	"
53	E. T.	F	Oct. 2nd, 1902	" 30th, 1903	"
54	A. S.	F	Mar. 10th, 1903	" 30th, 1903	"
55	J. W. D.	M	Feb. 13th, 1903	May 13th, 1903	"
56	J. A. N.	F	June 25th, 1890	" 15th, 1903	"
57	E. C.	F	Oct. 30th, 1902	" 15th, 1903	"
58	J. P.	F	April 9th, 1903	" 20th, 1903	Improved.
59	F. B.	M	Nov. 23rd, 1901	" 27th, 1903	Recovered
60	G. E. R.	M	Nov. 4th, 1902	" 30th, 1903	"
61	M. E.	F	June 15th, 1897	June 2nd, 1903	Improved.
62	J. A. T.	M	Nov. 21st, 1897	" 11th, 1903	Recovered.
63	W. N. A.	M	Dec. 12th, 1901	" 11th, 1903	"
64	R. R.	M	June 9th, 1902	" 16th, 1903	"
65	L. W.	M	Nov. 25th, 1902	" 24th, 1903	"
66	B. M.	F	Aug. 4th, 1902	" 27th, 1903	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
67	G. M.	M.	Feb. 6th, 1903	June 29th, 1903	Recovered.
68	W. S. R.	M.	Aug. 4th, 1894	July 4th, 1903	Improved.
69	A. M. B.	F.	Nov. 30th, 1891	" 5th, 1903	Recovered.
70	W. W. C.	M.	Aug. 14th, 1901	" 9th, 1903	"
71	A. McC.	M.	April 11th, 1903	" 9th, 1903	"
72	L. W.	F.	March 6th, 1902	" 16th, 1903	"
73	C. S.	M.	Feb. 15th, 1897	" 17th, 1903	Unimproved.
74	A. E. G.	F.	Mar. 27th, 1900	" 22nd, 1903	Recovered.
75	R. D.	M.	Apr. 10th, 1903	August 12th, 1903	Improved.
76	G. McD.	F.	July 15th, 1902	" 14th, 1903	Recovered.
77	M. B.	F.	Oct. 10th, 1 02	" 14th, 1903	"
78	T. F.	F.	June 2nd, 1902	" 24th, 1903	"
79	H. S. C.	M.	Dec. 8th, 1899	" 31st, 1903	"
80	F. E. P.	M.	May 14th, 1903	September 2nd, 1903	"
81	J. R. J.	M.	Jan. 5th, 1903	" 3rd, 1903	"
82	J. C. P.	M.	Mar. 17th, 1903	" 3rd, 1903	"
83	T. F. P.	M.	Dec. 4th, 1902	" 4th, 1903	"
84	W. T. S.	M.	July 29th, 18 8	" 7th, 1903	"
85	M. E. W.	F.	Aug 26th, 1902	" 8th, 1903	"
86	F. McD.	M.	May 10th, 1 02	" 14th, 1903	"
87	E. W. P.	M.	Jan. 14th, 1902	" 15th, 1903	"
88	W. A.	M.	July 17th, 1902	" 15th, 1903	"
89	D. D. D.	M.	July 8th, 1 03	" 15th, 1903	Recovered.
90	A. C.	E.	May 17th, 1900	" 15th, 1903	Unimproved.
91	M. D.	F.	Oct. 28th, 1 02	" 18th, 1903	Improved.
92	J. G. C.	M.	Sept. 16th, 1897	" 22nd, 1903	"
93	M. D.	F.	Aug 20th, 1903	" 26th, 1903	"
94	J. T.	M.	Feb. 21st, 1903	" 30th, 1903	"
95	M. M.	F.	June 8th, 1903	" 30th, 1903	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. W.	M.	51	Oct. 7th, 1902	3	10	19	Phthisis.
2	E T.	F.	56	Nov. 4th, 1902	1	7	17	Cancer of womb.
3	C. G.	F.	71	" 10th, 1902		9	14	Senile decay.
4	T. N.	M.	45	" 16th, 1902		3	15	Apoplexy.
5	E. B.	F.	47	" 17th, 1902	2	2	26	Marasmus.
6	M E. W.	F.	70	" 24th, 1902		9	12	Paralysis of bowels
7	S. M.	F.	22	" 25th, 1902	2	4	21	Phthisis.
8	E B.	M.	45	" 21st 1902		1	7	Asphyxia.
9	E. P.	M.	66	Dec. 8th, 1902	21	9	4	Bronchia-pneumonia.
10	M. F.	M.	65	" 11th, 1902	7	7	23	Pneumonia.
11	E G.	F.	88	" 13th, 1902	3	11	..	Senile decay.
12	G. D.	M.	52	" 22nd, 1902	16	10	10	Apoplexy.
13	J L.	M.	42	" 25th, 1902	1	3	15	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
14	M. McA	F.	81	" 31st, 1902		7	29	Senile decay.
15	M. O'N.	F.	47	Jan. 6th, 1903	16	6	22	Phthisis.
16	D. T.	M.	70	" 22nd, 1903		4	25	Erysipelas.
17	M. P.	F.	39	" 27th, 1903	1		7	Epilepsy.
18	F. McD.	F.	40	" 29th, 1903	20	8	12	Pericarditis.
19	M. C.	F.	70	" 30th, 1903	21	3	17	Senile decay.
20	J. L.	M.	52	" 31st, 1903	2	7	12	Paresis.
21	T. H.	M.	54	Feb. 8th, 1903		2	22	Paresis.
22	J. A.	M.	40	" 9th, 1903	1	10	21	Paresis.
23	A. H.	F.	87	" 11th, 1903	6	2	3	Senile decay.
24	C. S.	F.	36	" 14th, 1903	3	10	17	Phthisis.
25	I. M.	M.	75	" 19th, 1903		4	18	Exh of Dementia.
26	C. R.	F.	54	" 22nd, 1903	12	9	24	Marasmus.
27	R T.	M.	41	" 23rd, 1903	2	1	13	Paresis.
28	P. L.	M.	93	" 25th, 1903		2	3	Senile decay.
29	M. S.	F.	65	Mar. 2nd, 1903	14	8	10	Apoplexy.
30	N. B.	F.	82	" 5th, 1903	21	4	20	Senile decay.
31	H. McK.	M.	83	" 6th, 1903	2	5	16	Senile debility.
32	W. R.	M.	69	" 7th, 1903	1	5	6	Paresis.
33	M. M.	F.	39	" 10th, 1903	15	4	7	Phthisis.
34	R. B.	M.	57	" 11th, 1903		8	15	Phthisis.
35	E. H.	F.	83	" 16th, 1903	10	11	15	Senile decay.
36	J. McM.	M.	40	" 25th, 1903	13	3	26	Epilepsy.
37	P. R.	M.	60	" 26th, 1903	9	7	26	Senile debility.
38	E. J. R.	M.	67	" 26th, 1903		4	1	Senile decay.
39	C. L.	M.	75	April 14th, 1903	10	9	10	Strangulated hernia.
40	W. R.	F.	48	" 25th, 1903		4	20	Suicide by hanging.
41	A M.	M.	52	May 2nd, 1903	21	6	19	Rupture of blood vessel.
42	M. O'H.	F.	55	" 4th, 1903	14	8	20	Cardiac disease.
43	R H.	M.	44	" 5th, 1903	10	9	8	Phthisis.
44	E T.	F.	67	" 14th, 1903	32	5	21	Senile decay.
45	T. H.	M.	63	" 16th, 1903			15	Exh. of ac. mania.
46	A. F.	F.	41	" 19th, 1903	1	3	28	Phthisis
47	J. L.	M.	65	" 25th, 1903			19	Paresis.
48	H. K.	F.	46	June 2nd, 1903	33	4	28	Phthisis.
49	C. McN.	F.	64	" 6th, 1903	4	4	5	Phthisis.
50	S. S.	F.	85	" 7th, 1903	1	2	30	Senile decay.
51	R. E.	F.	44	" 20th, 1903	1	1	23	Epilepsy.
52	E. A.	F.	28	" 22nd, 1903		2	11	Epilepsy.
53	J. M.	F.	44	" 28th, 1903	20	1	2	Epilepsy.
54	I. J.	F.	54	" 29th, 1903	3	7	11	Carcinoma of uterus
55	S. McK.	F.	58	July 5th, 1903	22	2	20	Phthisis.
56	M. F.	F.	84	" 14th, 1903	32	7	26	Senile decay.
57	R McR.	M.	41	" 14th, 1903	11	1	19	Phthisis.
58	C B.	F.	31	" 20th, 1903	1	2	24	Phthisis.
59	J. L.	M.	59	" 18th, 1903	1	2	2	Tuberculosis.
60	J. R.	M.	74	" 24th, 1903	7	8	28	Senile decay.
61	J. B. B.	M.	73	" 27th, 1903	17	1	28	Senile decay.
62	M. C.	F.	52	Aug. 12th, 1903	8	8		Phthisis.
63	M. M.	F.	20	" 16th, 1903		6	2	Suicide by strangulation.
64	M. C.	F.	28	" 16th, 1903	1	3	11	Phthisis.
65	C. S.	F.	42	Sept. 15th, 1903	5	1	17	Phthisis.
66	P B.	F.	60	" 29th, 1903		5	29	Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
2714	A. A.....	May 25th, 1903	.....	Still out.
4940	V. G.....	" 28th, 1903	6 months	Returned here.
4856	W. C. M.....	June 10th, 1903	2 "	"
4872	D. M. E.....	" 16th, 1903	4 "	Still out.
4815	F. B. S.....	" 23rd, 1903	4 "	"
4911	J. R. J.....	" 24th, 1903	2 "	Discharged.
3800	C. L.....	" 24th, 1903	.....	Still out.
4947	A McC.....	" 27th, 1903	2 months	Discharged.
4247	W. T. S.....	July 2nd, 1903	2 "	"
4272	W. P.....	" 2nd, 1903	3 "	Stil out.
4027	C S.....	" 8th, 1903	1 "	Discharged.
4939	J. C. P.....	" 9th, 1903	2 "	"
4517	W F.....	" 9th, 1903	5 "	Still out.
4917	C. M.....	" 14th, 1903	3 "	"
4963	G. B.....	" 17th, 1903	3 "	"
4124	J. G. C.....	" 21st, 1903	.....	Discharged.
4915	W C.....	" 28th, 1903	.....	Still out.
4683	R. C.....	August 5th, 1903	3 months	Returned here.
4263	R. H.....	" 5th, 1903	3 "	Still out.
4839	M. E. W.....	" 8th, 1903	1 "	Discharged.
4930	J. T.....	" 10th, 1903	2 "	"
4975	M. M.....	" 25th, 1903	2 "	Still out.
4999	I. O. G.....	" 28th, 1903	2 "	"
4948	M. McD.....	September 3rd, 1903	3 "	"
4688	P. McL.....	" 12th, 1903	2 "	"
5019	A. A.....	" 15th, 1903	2 "	"
3567	M. F.....	" 17th, 1903	2 "	"
3469	M. P.....	" 21st, 1903	1 "	"
4961	L. C.....	" 22nd, 1903	2 "	"
5004	M. D.....	" 24th, 1903	2 "	Discharged.
4799	C. McK. McI...	" 25th, 1903	2 "	Still out.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	.....	.....	.....	48	50	98
Discharged recovered.....	26	28	54	.....	.....	.....
" improved	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Died beiore expiration of leave.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	8	9	17	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1903.....	10	11	21	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	15	1	16	17
Architects				1		1	1
Artists	1		1	1	1	2	3
Book-keepers	1		1	13		13	14
Bakers				11	1	12	12
Bricklayers	1		1	4		4	5
Butchers	1		1	8		8	9
Blacksmiths	1		1	32		32	33
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				6		6	6
Broom-makers				3		3	3
Barristers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers	1		1				1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				11		11	11
Cabinet-makers	1		1	16		16	17
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				16		16	16
Carpenters	3		3	66		66	69
Clerks	1	2	3	50	1	51	54
Clergymen				5		5	5
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks				2	3	5	5
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				4	2	6	6
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants				3		3	3
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kind		8	8	4	310	314	322
Dressmakers		1	1		26	26	27
Druggists				5		5	5
Engineers	1		1	17		17	18
Farmers	37	12	49	971	97	1,068	1,117
Fishermen				5		5	5
Founders				2		2	2
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers		1	1		1	1	2
Gardeners				15		15	15
Grocers	1		1	2		2	3
Gentlemen				6		6	6
Grooms				1		1	1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				4		4	4
Harness-makers				7		7	7
Housekeepers		51	51		1,287	1,287	1,338
Hack drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				3		3	3
Jewelers				4		4	4
Laborers	28		28	649	1	650	678
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies					12	12	12
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				4		4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Milliners					13	13	13
Masons				9		9	9
Machinists	1		1	17		17	18
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				12		12	12
Moulders				15		15	15
Merchants				41		41	41
Mechanics				7		7	7
Music teachers		1	1	1	5	6	7
Marble cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	1	3	4	38	110	148	152
Nurses		1	1		3	3	4
Not stated				14	47	61	61
Organ builders				2		2	2
Other occupations	5		5	23	6	29	34
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				26		26	26
Printers				18		18	18
Pedlars				4	1	5	5
Physicians		1	1	8		8	9
Pumpmakers				1		1	1
Railway foremen				5		5	5
Railway conductors				2		2	2
Spinsters		1	1		17	17	18
Sailors	1		1	14		14	15
Students	1		1	31	2	33	34
Spinners				1	2	3	3
Sisters of charity					1	1	1
Soda water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stonecutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				6		6	6
Shoemakers				34		34	34
Seamstresses					26	26	26
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Soldiers				4		4	4
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers	1	2	3	22	18	40	43
Tinsmiths	1		1	11		11	12
Tavern-keepers	1		1	8	1	9	10
Tailors				29	15	44	44
Tanners				7		7	7
Teamsters	1		1	4		4	5
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators				3	1	4	4
Watchmakers				8		8	8
Woodworkers	1		1	2		2	3
Weavers				4	1	5	5
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Wagonmakers	1		1	11		11	12
Unknown or other employments				111	251	362	362
Totals	94	84	178	2,575	2,277	4,852	5,030

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	5	6
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2	1	3	7	2	9	2	.....	2
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	2	7	9	2	3	5
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1	1	2	.....	2	2	6	1	7
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	8	1	9
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	1	1
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	3	2	5
Accident or injury	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Uterine disorders	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	2	5	2	4	6	3	3	6
Fevers	.....	1	1	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	18	17	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	16	9	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	15	18	33	29	25	5	4 ..	..	
Total	60	55	115	60	55	11	5 34	29	

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4594	F	E M	October 9th, 1902	3 months	Returned here.
4770	M	D. McI	" 15th, 1902	3 "	Discharged.
3997	F	M. D	" 15th, 1902	3 "	Returned here.
4579	M	P C	" 16th, 1902	6 "	Discharged.
4824	F	E. W	" 16th, 1902	2 "	"
4804	F	A. M. B	" 18th, 1902	2 "	"
3869	F	M. W.	" 20th, 1902	1 "	Returned here
4825	F	A. S	" 24th, 1902	1 "	Discharged.
4830	F	L. Q	" 24th, 1902	3 "	"
4507	F	E. McC	" 30th, 1902	1 "	"
3384	F	L. D	November 1st, 1902	1 "	"
4847	F	E. C	" 1st, 1902	1 "	"
3047	F	J A. N	" 7th, 1902	3 "	"
4831	M	C. L	" 8th, 1902	1 "	"
4779	F	M. M. Y	" 10th, 1902	2 "	"
4818	F	M. E F	" 11th, 1902	2 "	"
4797	M	E. W	" 12th, 1902	1 "	"
4706	F	M. D	" 14th, 1902	3 "	"
4819	F	L. C. R	" 14th, 1902	2 "	"
4729	M	I. W	" 16th, 1902	2 "	"
4787	F	I. McI.	" 18th, 1902	2 "	"
4608	M	D. W	" 19th, 1902	1 "	"
4688	M	P. McL	" 19th, 1902	2 "	Returned here.
4841	F	F. McL	" 22nd, 1902	1 "	Discharged.
4816	M	R. R	December, 11th, 1902	6 "	"
4724	M	W. N. A	" 11th, 1902	1 "	"
4145	M	J. A. T	" 22nd, 1902	3 "	"
4857	F	E T	" 23rd, 1902	2 "	"
4680	M	W W. C	" 24th, 1902	1 "	"
4852	F	C J	" 24th, 1902	1 "	Returned here.
4791	F	L. A. M. W	" 26th, 1902	4 "	Discharged.
4535	F	B. M	" 27th, 1902	6 "	Discharged.
4720	F	A B	January 5th, 1903	2 "	"
4683	M	R. C	" 7th, 1903	2 "	Returned here.
4839	F	M. W	" 9th, 1903	2 "	"
4718	M	F. B	" 10th, 1903	2 "	Discharged.
4697	M	J W. W	" 16th, 1903	2 "	"
4860	M	F J	" 23rd, 1903	1 "	"
4858	F	M. B	February 11th, 1903	6 "	"
4902	F	C. B	" 20th, 1903	2 "	"
4827	F	H. B	" 21st, 1903	2 "	Returned here.
4898	M	T. F. P	" 23rd, 1903	6 "	Discharged.
4918	M	A. C	" 25th, 1903	1 "	"
4409	F	A. J	" 28th, 1903	3 "	Returned here.
4436	M	H. G. C	March 2nd, 1903	5 "	Discharged.
4814	F	T. F	" 6th, 1903	6 "	"
4826	F	M. R	" 6th, 1903	1 "	"
4894	M	J F. P	March 7th, 1903	"	"
4879	F	E C	" 14th, 1903	2 "	"
4899	F	W. R	" 14th, 1903	2 "	Died on probation.
4469	F	A E. G	" 16th, 1903	4 "	Discharged.
4878	F	M. D	" 18th, 1903	6 "	"
4869	F	L W	" 23rd, 1903	1 "	Returned here.
4903	M	E. L. A	" 25th, 1903	2 "	Discharged.
4884	F	G. E. R	" 28th, 1903	2 "	"
4925	M	G. M	" 30th, 1903	3 "	"
4882	M	P. D	April 10th, 1903	2 "	Returned here.
4423	M	J. R	" 11th, 1903	6 "	Still out.
4936	M	A. S	" 11th, 1903	2 "	Discharged.
4926	F	J. W. D	" 13th, 1903	2 "	"
4585	M	C. H. W	" 14th, 1903	6 "	Returned here.
4904	M	S S. W	" 20th, 1903	1 "	"
3682	M	W. S. R	" 18th, 1903	3 "	Discharged.
4890	M	L. W	" 25th, 1903	2 "	"
4713	F	S. R	May 1st, 1903	6 "	Still out.
4356	F	E. C	" 9th, 1903	6 "	"
4812	M	J. L	" 18th, 1903	3 "	Died on probation.

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	3	2	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	12	7	19	2	8	10	.....	2	2
" 25 " 30 "	18	8	26	6	3	9	.....	2	2
" 30 " 35 "	10	9	19	2	4	6	.....	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	7	9	16	3	12	15	.....	3	3
" 40 " 45 "	7	18	25	7	4	11	6	5	11
" 45 " 50 "	7	11	18	2	5	7	2	4	6
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	1	5	5	3	8
" 55 " 60 "	4	8	12	1	4	5	2	3	5
" 60 " 65 "	6	2	8	5	.....	5	2	2	4
" 65 " 70 "	7	1	8	1	2	3	5	2	7
" 70 " 75 "	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
" 90 " 95 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	94	84	178	37	44	81	29	37	66

TABLE NO. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.		
			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
Under 1 month	36	21	1		
From 1 to 2 months	30	11	3	2	
From 2 to 3 months	12	13	7		1
From 3 to 4 months	8	11	6		
From 4 to 5 months	5	13	6	1	
From 5 to 6 months	5	6	2	1	
From 6 to 7 months	10	8	7		
From 7 to 8 months	3	2	4		
From 8 to 9 months	5	13	5		
From 9 to 10 months	3	11	4		
From 10 to 11 months	1	6	3		
From 11 to 12 months	1	20	3		
From 12 to 18 months	15	27	12		1
From 18 months to two years	4	36	6	2	
From 2 to 3 years	9	52	2	1	1
From 3 to 4 years	6	45	4	1	
From 4 to 5 years	4	50			
From 5 to 6 years	2	37	2		
From 6 to 7 years	3	46	2		1
From 7 to 8 years	3	43			
From 8 to 9 years		34		1	
From 9 to 10 years		31			
From 10 to 15 years	7	169	2	1	
From 15 to 20 years	1	103			
From 20 years and upwards	2	187			
Not stated	3				
Totals	172	995	81	10	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	8	2,452	.....	2,452
Tailor's shop	5	1,391	.....	1,391
Shoe shop	2	365	.....	365
Engineer's shop	8	2,573	.....	2,573
Mason work	5	1,014	.....	1,014
Wood yard and coal shed	3	865	.....	865
Bakery	5	1,417	.....	1,417
Laundry	40	4,838	6,635	11,473
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1,185	.....	1,185
Painting	3	937	.....	937
Farm	45	10,945	.....	10,945
Garden	70	17,326	.....	17,326
Stable	11	3,413	.....	3,413
Kitchen	27	2,559	5,779	8,338
Dining rooms	50	7,168	8,722	15,890
Sewing rooms	60	.....	12,233	12,233
Knitting	20	.....	4,892	4,892
Mending	10	.....	1,392	1,392
Halls	350	54,204	55,286	109,490
Storeroom	3	863	.....	863
General	156	26,020	13,069	39,089
Total	885	139,535	108,008	247,543

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	.....	2
Brant	.....	2	2
Bruce	45	43	88
Elgin	42	43	85
Essex	30	44	74
Grey	1	1	2
Haldimand	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	1	1
Huron	49	54	103
Kent	47	42	89
Lambton	61	48	109
Middlesex	118	141	259
Norfolk	.....	1	1
Oxford	40	34	74
Perth	48	37	85
Simcoe	.....	2	2
Victoria	.....	1	1
Waterloo	1	5	6
Wellington	2	2	4
Wentworth	.....	2	2
York	1	4	5
Total	487	508	995

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.						Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
J. M.	44	M	...	Middlesex	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	W	.....	Laborer	Brockville.
R. N	41	....	....	"	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	"	.....	Millar	"
F. P.	24	....	....	Kent	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	8	....	"	.....	Farmer	"
J. H.	22	....	....	Essex	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	"	.....	Basket maker	"
P. W.	41	....	....	Huron	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	C	Engineer	"
G. P.	33	....	....	Essex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	W	.....	Farmer	"
P. C.	55	....	....	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	.....	C	Laborer	"
S. A.	54	....	....	Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	W	.....	Painter	"
W. K	42	....	....	Huron	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	"	.....	None	"
G. M	36	....	....	Lambton	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	.....	C	Farmer	"
G. H.	41	....	....	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	.....	"	Carpenter	"
N. F.	35	....	....	Perth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	20	....	W	.....	Laborer	"
C. W7 B.	25	....	....	Huron	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	"	.....	Painter	"
J. S.	32	....	....	Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....	C	Laborer	"
A. H.	36	"	....	Huron	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	W	.....	"	"
B. E.	53	....	F	Ontario	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	"	.....	Housework	"
H. S.	62	....	"	Elgin	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	.....	C	"	"
C. R.	55	....	"	Middlesex	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	8	.....	"	Servant	"
D. H.	49	....	"	Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	.....	"	"	"
M. A. B.	53	....	"	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	W	.....	Housework	"
C. McI	59	....	"	Huron	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	.....	C	Tailoress	"
M. L. G.	50	....	"	Essex	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	5	W	.....	Housework	"
E. C.	52	....	"	Perth	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	.....	C	"	"
M. E. K.	41	....	"	Bruce	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	.....	"	Tailoress	"
L. J.	45	....	"	Middlesex	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	W	.....	Housework	"
I. McL.	72	....	"	"	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	C	None	Cobourg.
C. McC	67	....	"	Brant	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	W	.....	Servant	"
E. H.	51	....	"	Middlesex	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	"	.....	"	"
M. W.	47	....	"	Lambton	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	25	....	.....	C	None	"
A. S.	69	....	"	Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	22	....	.....	"	"	"
E. B.	39	....	"	Middlesex	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	W	.....	"	"

TABLE No. 15.

Articles made in tinsmith's shop during the year ending September 30th 1903.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin trays	30	Steamers	1
Bake pans	76	Milk cans	1
Dust kettles	6	Milk can covers	2
Oil cans	2	Garbage pail	1
Jelly cake tins	2	Tin cups	36
Boilers	2	Milk pails	60
Dippers	1	Tea can, with tap	1
Bread pans	18	Coffee can, with tap	1
Blowers	2	Quart measures	1
Coffee pots	9	Cans for disinfectant	1
Tea drawers	4	Steam kettle lid	1
Tin pitchers	6	Graters	3
Saucepans	1	Milk pans	12
Cake tins	3	Cans lined with copper	2
Milk strainers	8		
Tin pans	1	A large amount of tinware repaired.	

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made and repaired in the sewing room during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	61		Car covers	5	
Uniform dresses	53		Towels	29	
Aprons	31	4	Laundry wraps	2	
Uniform aprons	11		Tray cloths	4	
Skirts	4		Table cloths	3	
Waists	4		Table napkins	39	
Caps, women	8		Piano covers	1	
Lace collars	32		Table covers	4	
Guernseys		8	Bags	12	
Shirts		1,305	Pudding cloths	6	
Flannel shirts		151	Pillows, feather	18	
Drawers		120	Pillow ticks	58	
Ticks	117		Soft pillow ticks	18	
Blankets		2	Sleeve s, pairs of	15	
Sheets	12	5	Tea cosy	1	
Pillow slips	6	2			
Quilts, hemmed	6				
Pillow shams	30		Total	590	1,597

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Pants, uniform	69	33	Drawers	145	
Coats, uniform	73	57	Caps, men's	250	
Vests, uniform	4	1	Cloth slippers, pairs of	30	
Pants	563	20	Flags		5
Coats	235	13	Blinds	65	
Vests	213	11			
Overall pants	43				
Overall coats	28		Total	1,718	140

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	626	3,450	Blankets		551
Uniform dresses	54	12	Pillow slips	1,123	34
Aprons	1,330	868	Pillow shams	147	.....
Uniform aprons	224	58	Mattresses	161	.....
Skirts	473	1,905	Ticks	81	696
Chemises	854	2,117	Sofa pillow covers	74	.....
Flannel chemises	217	180	Embroidered pillow covers	18	.....
Guernseys	.....	122	Piano cover	1	.....
Nightdresses	239	551	Bureau covers	24	.....
Drawers	291	1,385	Bags	40	.....
Caps, women's	42	.....	Table covers	8	.....
Neckties	215	.....	Embroidered table covers	4	.....
Waists	3	.....	Table cloths	150	.....
Shirts	503	1,410	Curtains	147	.....
Flannel shirts	193	221	Laundry wraps	51	.....
Coats	.....	505	Blanket rugs	97	.....
Pants	.....	709	Totwels	2,167	.....
Vests	.....	338	Rugs, fringe sewed on	37	.....
Socks, pairs of	.....	3,164			
Stockings, pairs of	.....	1,348			
Sheets	1,234	179			
Quilts	.....	127	Total	10,853	19,903

Rags prepared for rag carpet. 355 yards of rag carpet made.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Dresses	15,528	Surplices	4
Skirts	12,183	Sheets	80,527
Aprons	21,450	Quilts	16,133
Drawers	32,562	Blankets	10,259
Chemises	40,310	Pillowslips	53,146
Flannel chemises	5,086	Pillowshams	1,296
Night dresses	19,199	Pillows	73
Guernseys	4,874	Sofa Pillow Covers	308
Waists	2,977	Bureau Covers, etc	1,384
Neckties	895	Bolsterslips	76
Caps	611	Sideboard Covers	31
Handkerchiefs	9,681	Curtains	541
Fichus	5,780	Table Cloths	16,748
Shades	3	Table Covers	62
Jackets	5	Table Napkins	4,007
Sleeves	1,952	Tray Covers	146
Collars	5,336	Pudding Cloths	2,020
Cuffs, prs. of	4,741	Mattresses	67
Socks, prs. of	21,580	Ticks	2,389
Stockings, prs. of	18,149	Towels	71,165
Shirts	27,871	Sleigh and Carriage Covers	20
Flannel Shirts	6,772	Blanket Rugs	158
Sweaters	70	Laundry Wraps and Bags	1,490
Coats	1,624	Carpet, pieces of	50
Pants	2,008	Canvas Quilts	49
Vests	653		
Overall pants	115		
Overall coats	22	Total	524,096

TABLE No. 20.

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Made.		Repairs.	
Men's leather slippers	121 prs.	Boots, shoes, slippers	654 prs.
Men's mitts	4 prs.	Suspenders	25 prs.
Strap	1	Mail bag	1
Bell straps	2 sets.	Buggy dash	1
Belts	3	Valises	2
Sewing machine belt	1	Basket	1
Harness pad	1	Harness	15 pcs.
Slipper soles cut	34 prs.	Insoles	2 prs.

TABLE No. 21.

Amount of Knitting done in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

		Crotcheted.	
Stockings	88 prs.	Quilt	1
Stockings refooted	103 prs.	Tidy	1
Socks	304 prs.	Machine Knitting.	
Socks refooted	310 prs.	Stockings	808 prs.
Cuffs	2 prs	Socks	742 prs.
Garters	1 pr.	Socks refooted	72 prs.
Total	808 prs.	Total	1,622 prs.

TABLE No. 22.

Statement of Produce received off Asylum Farm for year ending 30th September, 1903.

Hay	99 tons.	Oats	2,135 bus.
Straw	59 tons.	Cob corn	2,550 bus.
Ensilage corn	450 tons.	Potatoes	6,000 bus.
		Mangel wurzels	9,000 bus.

Report of Crop on Asylum Farm.

—	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.
Hay	39	83	
Oats	21		1,260
Straw		38	
Corn, ensilage	8	140	
Corn, cob	8		800
Mangels	10		9,000
Potatoes	35		6,000
Pasture	10		

Report of Crop on Trebilcock Farm.

—	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.
Hay	12	16	
Oats	19		875
Corn, cob	25		1,750
Corn, ensilage	22	310	
Pasture	150		
Straw		21	

Garden produce returns for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Statements from the various departments, Green Houses and Ornamental, East or Main Garden, West or Sewage Garden.

TABLE No. 23.

Produce returns—Ornamental Department:

Greenhouse Plants.

Aloysia	20
Astelbe	30
Abutilon	15
Agapanthus	3
Aloes and Agaves	120
Amarallis	75
Asparagus	60
Auracaria	28
Bigonia	430
Cactus	160
Callas	120
Chrysanthemum	517
Crassula	40
Carnations	977
Cocolobia	1
Cyperius	230
Crotons	12
Cycas	1
Dracaena	37
Euphorbia	5
Epiphyllium	3
Ficus	10
Ferns	235
Fuschias	19
Frittonia	20
Gravillea	173
Gloxenias	12
Geraniums	637
Hibiscus	10
Hoya	6
Hyacinthe	200
Justesia	6
Lantanas	83
Lycopodium	35
Lilurms	100
Mimulus	78
Morantias	6
Mimosa	12
Musa	12
Narcissus	100
Nymphæ	2
Oranges	6
Oxalis	90
Primula	310
Peperoma	60
Pileas	164
Pandanus	3
Pelargonians	213
Palms	43
Roses	485
Sanzeveria	20
Solanums	12
Scovalanthus	5
Salvias	70
Vincas	10
Violets	160
	6,221

Bedding Plants.

Ageratums	6,306
Alyssum	2,800
Alternanthera	4,160
Aceranthus	1,040
Coleus	7,780
Centaurea	2,150
Caladiums	375
Cannas	3,113
Dahlias	2,800
Gnyphillum	123
Gladiolus	3,500
Geraniums, zonel	8,746
Geraniums, oak leaf	130
Geraniums, silver	4,026
Geraniums, bronze	283
Heliotrope	410
Lavendula	130
Othœnia	485
Pyrsthrum	3,250
Ricinus	139
Saxafraga	120
Seedums	380
Stevias	2,280
Tradiscantias	908
	55,428

Annuals raised under glass and transplanted.

Asters	12,000
Antirrhinum	700
Amaranthus	1,000
Balsams	2,000
Browallia	300
Celosia	500
Cobæa	100
Convolvulus	250
Cereopsis	400
Delphinium	150
Dianthus	3,000
Guillardia	250
Helienthus	150
Marigold	1,200
Nasturtions	350
Nicotiana	800
Poppy	500
Phlox	300
Pansies	1,200
Portulaca	2,000
Petunias	1,000
Verbenas	1,200
Zinnias	1,700
	31,050

TABLE No. 23.—*Concluded.*

Produce returns from East or Main Garden:

Fruit.

Apples	675 bushels
Apples, crab	66 bushels
Currants, red	1,759 quarts
Currants, black	78 quarts
Cherries	196 quarts
Gooseberries	3,952 quarts
Grapes	115 pecks
Plums	795 pecks
Pears	50 pecks
Peaches	178 pecks
Raspberries	1,040 quarts
Strawberries	1,552 quarts

Herbs.

Mint	150 bunches
Parsley	150 bunches
Thyme	200 bunches
Sage	300 bunches
Savory	500 bunches
	1,300

Vegetables.

Asparagus	4,839 bunches
Artichokes	18 bunches
Beets	280 bunches
Beets	810 bushels
Brussel sprouts	1,792 stalks
Cabbage	14,802 heads
Cabbage, pickling	770 heads
Cauliflower	6,951 heads
Carrots	312 bunches
Carrots	635 bushels
Celery	13,300 sticks
Corn, sweet	3,247 dozens
Cucumbers	232 dozens
Horseradish	60 bunches
Kale, 'Scotch'	1,770 heads
Lettuce, garden	3,739 dozens
Onions, green	16,758 bunches
Onions, dried	743 bushels
Onions, pickling	896 quarts
Parsnips	735 bushels
Potatoes	786 bushels
Peppers, large	31 dozens
Peppers, cayenne	18 quarts
Rhubarb, garden	4,520 bunches
Radish, garden	5,015 bunches
Squash and Pumpkin	750
Tomatoes	136 bushels
Turnips, Swede	430 bushels
Turnips, garden	3,910 bunches

Produce of Sewage Farm for the year ending 30th September, 1903:

Asparagus	2,926 bunches
Beets	1,233 bunches
Beets	79 bushels
Beans	314 bushels
Cabbage	7,996
Cucumbers	336½ dozen
Carrots	1,410 bunches
Carrots	8½ bushels
Forced Lettuce	4,992 bunches
Musk Melons	605
Water Melons	160
Onions	291 bushels
Peas	261½ bushels
Parsnips	112 bushels
Rhubarb, forced	1,020 bunches
Radishes, forced	367 bunches
Strawberries	3,079 quarts
Sea Kale	1,021 bunches
Tomatoes	326 bushels
Salcify	60 bushels

TABLE No. 24.

London Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1903.

1902.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 9.	To cash paid Thomas Dyer, 1 milch cow	38 00
Oct. 10.	To cash paid Hoskins & Malloch, repairing vehicles	146 00
Oct. 10.	To cash paid W. J. Element, tile for pond	142 78
Oct. 21.	To cash paid Wesley Needham, 4 milch cows	184 98
Oct. 28.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	76 00
Oct. 28.	To cash paid R. Hueston, 130 loads manure at 50c	65 00
Oct. 28.	To cash paid J. L. Partridge, iron pipe	8 55
Oct. 28.	To cash paid Chas. Johns, repairing coulter	1 60
Nov. 6.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	12 20
Nov. 6.	To cash paid W. H. Dayman, 12 baskets	9 00
Nov. 6.	To cash paid Frost & Wood, plow shares	6 95
Nov. 6.	To cash paid James Reid & Co., garden tools	3 00
Nov. 18.	To cash paid Thomas L. Partridge, iron pipe	18 25
Nov. 18.	To cash paid Geo. Heaman, repairs, etc	15 55
Nov. 18.	To cash paid J. H. Bookc, coulters and shares	2 50
Nov. 20.	To cash paid James Anderson, gravel	14 00
Nov. 25.	To cash paid Mark Ashman, threshing	38 00
Dec. 3.	To cash paid Goold, Shapley and Muir, repairs	3 82
Dec. 3.	To cash paid W. F. King, 2 milch cows	75 00
Dec. 11.	To cash paid J. K. Kidd, 1 milch cow	48 00
Dec. 11.	To cash paid Wm. Stewart, 1 milch cow	46 00
Dec. 12.	To cash paid W. J. Westley, 1 milch cow	46 00
Dec. 12.	To cash paid Frederick Myers, 1 milch cow	36 60
Dec. 15.	To cash paid A. Wright, 1 bull	28 00
Dec. 17.	To cash paid Richard Tall, 1 milch cow	37 00
Dec. 29.	To cash paid Spettigue Bros., bal. on 2 milch cows	23 00
Dec. 30.	To cash paid Thos. Trebilcock & Son, manure	25 00
Dec. 31.	To balance	203 31
		1,354 39

1903.		
Jan. 27.	To cash paid Kernahan and Ferguson, lumber	69 77
Jan. 27.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	67 30
Jan. 27.	To cash paid James Reid & Co., hardware	24 00
Jan. 27.	To cash paid Geo. Heaman, repairs	20 75
Jan. 27.	To cash paid Nelson Sage, 1 milch cow	35 00
Feb. 4.	To cash paid J. W. Brock, 1 milch cow	43 00
Feb. 16.	To cash paid Robert Hall, bal. on cow	25 00
Feb. 19.	To cash paid Canadian Exp. Co., charges on coop	60
Feb. 21.	To cash paid D. S. Sells, 2 milch cows	87 00
Feb. 18.	To cash paid Wm. Watson, moving ice house	75 00

1902.	Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	466 76
Oct. 1.	By cash from J. Kippen, 2 brood sows	45 00
Oct. 25.	By cash from J. K. Kidd, 5 dry cows	175 00
Oct. 27.	By cash from J. K. Kidd, 42 hogs	429 55
Oct. 29.	By cash from Miller Edwards, 1 boar	18 00
Oct. 30.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	24 84
Nov. 4.	By cash from Thos. Armstrong, 1 dry cow	46 00
Nov. 20.	By cash from W. S. Spettigue, 1 dry cow	30 00
Nov. 29.	Maintenance, eggs	14 49
Nov. 29.	By cash from W. T. Hodgins, 2 young pigs	11 00
Dec. 11.	By cash from Wm. Jeffery, 1 dry cow	30 00
Dec. 31.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	9 35
Dec. 31.	By cash from Maintenance, pork	54 40
		1,354 39

1903.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	203 31
Jan. 3.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	76 00
Jan. 15.	By cash from R. G. Crichton, 11 loads ice at 50c	5 50
Jan. 17.	By cash from W. Bignell, 1 bull	55 00
Jan. 17.	By cash from W. Bignell, 1 dry cow	40 00
Jan. 31.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	10 56
Feb. 2.	By cash from Oley Ganderson, 7 loads ice at 50c	3 50
Feb. 2.	By cash from S. Clark, 5 loads ice at 50c	2 50
Feb. 6.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	70 00
Feb. 13.	By cash from Brockvillle Asylum, 12 baskets	12 00

Mar. 6.	To cash paid W. H. Rosser, 1 bay mare	150 00
Mar. 6.	To cash paid David Baeggert, 1 milch cow	42 00
Mar. 17.	To cash paid Canadian Exp. Co., charges on chickens	70
Mar. 18.	To cash paid A. McMahon, 1 bay gelding	165 00
Mar. 18.	To cash paid Ernest King, 1 grey gelding	155 00
Mar. 19.	To cash paid S. Butterfield, 3 chickens	2 00
Mar. 25.	To cash paid B. A. Fitzmaurice, flower pots	54 00
Mar. 25.	To cash paid G. A. Belton, lumber for icehouse	51 88
Mar. 25.	To cash paid Hobbs Hardware Co., water pipe	24 54
Mar. 25.	To cash paid W. H. Dayman, 1 doz. baskets	9 00
Mar. 25.	To cash paid Jas. Cowan & Co., iron rod for ice house	8 00
Mar. 25.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	23 55
Mar. 26.	To cash paid Grand Trunk Ry., freight on 2 horses	7 70
Mar. 31.	To balance	472 60
		1,613 39

April 1.	To cash paid Dr. McCallum, trav. exp. buying horses	5 05
April 3.	To cash paid J. B. Jennings, stabling horses	15 50
April 7.	To cash paid Thomas Ball, onion seed	8 00
April 7.	To cash paid Hoskin and Malloch, repairs, etc	144 00
April 7.	To cash paid Massey-Harris Co., 2 plows	26 00
April 7.	To cash paid Thomas Ball, garden seeds	71 28
April 24.	To cash paid A. G. Stroyan, manure	57 60
April 24.	To cash paid Wm. Gerry, oak grill	36 75
April 24.	To cash paid Frost & Wood, cultivator	35 00
April 24.	To cash paid Geo. Cairncross, rhubarb roots	30 00
April 24.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	10 68
April 24.	To cash paid D. H. Gillies, sawdust	8 00
April 24.	To cash paid Massey-Harris Co., pole for harrow	1 75
April 27.	To cash paid Chas. Martin, 3 bush. artichokes	2 25
May 1.	To cash paid W. B. McMurray, 1 bay mare	203 00
June 2.	To cash paid James Anderson, seed potatoes	32 00
June 12.	To cash paid J. D. Saunby, bran	38 00
June 12.	To cash paid Thos. Ball, 2½ tons bone meal	34 00
June 12.	To cash paid Brown Bros. Co., trees	30 20
June 12.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	24 30
June 12.	To cash paid W. H. Dayman, baskets	19 20
June 12.	To cash paid A. H. Kippen, 1 plow	18 00
June 12.	To cash paid Tree Preserving Co., shields	15 25
June 12.	To cash paid Massey-Harris Co., whiffletrees	6 00
June 12.	To cash paid T. G. Bowley, cultivator teeth	5 43
June 13.	To cash paid J. P. Kriestensen, use of horse	7 75
June 19.	To cash paid J. S. Moore Trusts Co., 1 corn harvester	34 30
June 30.	To balance	237 78
		1,157 07

July 6.	To cash paid Thomas Clark, 4,965 lbs oats at 93c per 100 lb	46 18
July 6.	To cash paid T. Trebilcock & Son, manure, 6 months	25 00
July 10.	To cash paid W. Heaman & Son, lime, land plaster, etc	62 60

Feb. 16.	By cash from R. R. Kernshaw, 5 dry cows	175 00
Feb. 24.	By cash from Jno. Murphy, 1 bay mare	120 00
Feb. 24.	C. B. Fitzgerald, 3 loads ice at 50c	1 50
Feb. 28.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	19 80
Mar. 3.	By cash from E. G. Dunn, 4 loads ice at 50c	2 00
Mar. 6.	By cash from C. H. Lee, 20 loads ice at $1.00	20 00
Mar. 10.	By cash from Belton Bros., 2 dorses	100 00
Mar. 13.	By cash from J. M. Scatchard, 5 loads ice at 50c	2 50
Mar. 16.	By cash from J. B. Thomson, 5 loads ice at 50c	2 50
Mar. 23.	By cash from D. McIntyre, 26 hogs, 5,310 lbs at 6¼c	331 87
Mar. 28.	By cash from Chas. Raulston, 3 loads ice at 50c	1 50
Mar. 28.	By cash from T. B. Miller, 10 loads ice at 50c	5 00
Mar. 28.	By cash from Isaac F. Saul, 3 loads ice at 50c	1 50
Mar. 31.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	24 39
Mar. 31.	By cash from Maintenance, pork	327 46
		1,613 39

April 1.	By balance	472 60
April 1.	By cash from Brockville Asylum, 12 baskets	12 00
April 4.	By cash from E. P. Chantler, 2 dry cows	76 00
April 15.	By cash from Chas. Martin, 1 young sow	20 00
April 18.	By cash from T. F. Kingsmill, 1 brood sow	20 00
April 18.	By cash from T. F. Kingsmill, 35 bush. oats at 40c	14 00
April 23.	By cash from D. McIntyre, 12 hogs, 2,660 lbs at 5¾c	152 95
April 30.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	30 90
May 1.	By cash from D. McIntyre, 11 hogs, 2,220 lbs at 6.10	134 20
May 8.	By cash from D. McIntyre, 11 hogs, 2,200 lbs at 6c	132 00
May 8.	By cash from T. P. Chantler, 1 sow	20 00
June 1.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	42 00
June 30.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	30 12
		1,157 07

July 1.	By balance	237 78
July 31.	By cash from maintenance eggs	34 72
Aug. 10.	By cash from M. Larsen, on acc. of cow	10 00
Aug. 19.	By cash from J. K. Kidd, 61 hogs, 11,120 lbs at 6 1-10	678 32

TABLE No. 24.—*Concluded.*

London Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1903.

1903.	Disbursements.	$ c.
July 10.	To cash paid Massey-Harris Co., implement repairs	3 60
July 11.	To cash paid John Meridan, 1 milch cow	48 00
Aug. 7.	To cash paid Massey-Harris Co., implement repairs	5 20
Aug. 22.	To cash paid J. D. Saunby, 3 tons bran, $19.00	57 00
Aug. 22.	To cash paid Hobbs Hardware Co., jack screws	56 60
Aug. 22.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	26 60
Aug. 22.	To cash paid Geo. Cairncross, 9,280 lbs hay at $4.50	20 88
Aug. 28.	To cash paid Chas. Johns, 6 wheelbarrows at $3.00	18 00
Sep. 23.	To cash paid Henry Dreaney, 26 loads manure at 50c	13 00
Sep. 23.	To cash paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	12 50
Sep. 23.	To cash paid J. D. Saunby, 1 ton shorts	22 00
Sep. 23.	To cash paid J. W. Jones, stove for stable	12 00
Sep. 23.	To cash paid G. A. Belton, lumber	9 20
Sep. 28.	To cash paid A. Brownlee, 1 milch cow	45 00
Sep. 30.	To balance	961 11
		1,444 47

1903.	Receipts.	$ c.
Aug. 27.	By cash from D. McIntyre, 20 hogs, 3,450 lbs at 6 1-10	210 45
Aug. 26.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	105 00
Aug. 31.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	23 80
Sep. 2.	By cash from Brockville Asylum, 12 baskets	12 00
Sep. 4.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	63 00
Sep. 22.	By cash from M. Larsen, bal. on cow	40 00
Sep. 30.	By cash from Maintenance, eggs	29 40
		1,444 47
Oct. 1.	By balance	961 11

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1903.

Kingston, October 1st, 1903.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums,
Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honor to submit the forty-eighth annual report of this hospital (the twenty-sixth since it became a Provincial Institution), for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence October 1st, 1902	.....	.....	.....	319	270	589
Admitted during the year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	12	8	20			
" Medical certificate	39	50	89			
				51	58	109
Total number under treatment during the year	.....	.....	.....	370	328	698
Discharges during the year:						
As recovered	21	26	47			
" improved	7	10	17			
" unimproved	1	.....	1			
Total number of discharges during year	29	36	65			
Died	26	13	39			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	.....	1	1			
				57	50	107
Remaining in residence, September 30th, 1903	.....	.....	.....	313	278	591
Number of applications on file	17	15	32			

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc.

Of the one hundred and nine admissions no less than twenty passed through the gaols. In very few cases, indeed, was this neccessary or advisable certainly the eight women admitted by Warrant might easily have been cared for at home until admission could have been granted by ordinary process. On the whole, the admissions were of a more favorable class than is usually the case, and this will account for the large percentage of recoveries, 43 per cent. Such a record is very gratifying and encouraging to those in charge of a hospital, and we wish that such a satisfactory showing could be made every year.

The total number of discharges amounted to almost 60 per cent. of the admissions.

Nearly one-third of the deaths reported were caused by tuberculosis. One suicide occurred, the details of which were fully submitted to you at the time. The circumstances in connection with it were such that the Coroner did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, as there was no evidence of negelect on the part of the nurses.

Pathology.

An impression seems to have gone abroad among some of the Toronto physicians, that no pathological work is being done in the institutions, and that post-mortems are rarely held. As far as Rockwood Hospital is concerned this is an error. During the year no less than eighteen post-mor-

tems of a most complete character were made by Dr. W. T. Connell, Pathologist, of Queen's University, and the results carefully recorded. Of course, if it is desired that a central pathological laboratory be established, it would be well to profit by the rather unhappy experience of New York State, or perhaps wait for a year or two longer, to learn if their newer methods of investigation are to be productive of the most satisfactory results. It is plainly the duty of each Province to contribute something to the advancement of pathological science, but just how the Government is to accomplish this, in the best way possible, is still an open question ; a question, too, requiring most careful consideration by those in charge of Hospitals for the Insane, as well as by students of neurology in private life.

It is gratifying to learn that the medical profession at large are at last waking up to the importance of some of the problems in psychiatry, but they must not take it for granted that those who are dealing practically with them, have been either blind or negligent in the matter.

Cottages and Tents for Tuberculous Patients.

Last year we adopted the plan of placing male patients suffering from tuberculosis in tents, and were gratified at the excellent results shown. This season two cottages for men and women were erected, in addition to the tents, and the results have been so encouraging that a further extension is recommended. The cottages are simple structures, so arranged that those occupying them receive all the benefits to be obtained from the "camping out" plan, indeed, the wooden structures are on the whole to be preferred to canvas tents. These cottages were placed in the beautiful grove to the west of Beechgrove Hospital—meals are eaten beneath awnings, and the patients are, during fine weather, constantly in the fresh air. They will be allowed to remain there just as long as possible, in fact do not express the slightest desire to return to the comforts of the main building.

The benefits resulting from the isolation of tuberculous patients manifest themselves in several ways. The patients almost invariably improve physically, and being no longer centres of infection in the general wards, it will be possible to do something to stay the ravages of phthisis among the inmates. A brief glance at the death record will show that such precautions are not unnecessary.

Next year if a small appropriation is granted, we shall build a somewhat larger cottage in one of the groves near the lakeside, for feeble and convalescent patients. Such an inexpensive building will prove a great boon to patients, and relieve the general wards.

Nurses' Home.

The Nurses' Home is as yet unfinished, but is rapidly approaching completion. In honor of Miss Florence Nightingale it has been called Leahurst, the name appearing singularly appropriate in view of the fact that this devoted woman was a pioneer in the development of the Trained Nurse, and the Rockwood Training School for Asylum nurses, was one of the first established in America. As years pass, we learn how much the Training School has done to place the institution on a higher level, and develop the best interests of patients committed to our care. I can scarcely conceive that any Superintendent who has had much experience can be satisfied to carry on his work with an untrained staff. The constant regret of my associates is that we are unable to develop the Training School to such a degree that it would include the male attendants. I trust that the day is not far distant when this may be done.

There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the instruction given in the Training School, hence an outline of the two years' course and its requirements is appended.

In the Training School, the course of instruction covers a period of two years,—applicants being received on two months probation after having passed a preliminary examination in English. They must be under 35 years of age, in good health, and present satisfactory references.

The course briefly outlined includes the following :

Nursing in Mental Diseases—

Twelve lectures by myself as follows:—1. Insanity a disease. 2. Insanity and idiocy. 3. Hallucinations, illusions and delusions, what they are and what relation they bear to mental diseases. 4. Classification of mental diseases. 5. Melancholia from a nurse's standpoint. 6. Mania from a nurse's standpoint. 7. Dementia from a nurse's standpoint. 8. General Paresis from a nurse's standpoint. 9. Paranoia from a nurse's standpoint. 10. Epilepsy from a nurse's standpoint. 11. Puerperal insanities from a nurse's standpoint. 12. Other forms of mental disease.

General nursing, including sixty lectures and demonstrations by the head nurse, covering the following subjects:—1. Practical nursing in all its branches. 2. Bandaging. 3. Charting. 4. Urinalysis. 5. Massage. 6. Preparation of extra diet. 7. Preparation of surgical dressings. 8. Materia Medica. 9. Hygiene.

General Medicine,—twenty lectures, covering:—1. Causation, symptoms, treatment, including dietetics and nursing, of principal diseases met with in practice. 2. Surgery, including inflammation, wounds, burns, sprains, dislocations, fractures and emergencies with symptoms and treatment. 3. Obstetrics, general management of labor and after nursing, including diseases of children. 4. Toxicology, symptoms and treatment in all cases of poisoning. 5. Hydrotherapy, its application, uses and abuses.

Anatomy and Physiology,—thirty lectures:—1. General Principles. 2. Organic and Inorganic substances. Protoplasm and structure of tissues. 3. Bones and muscles. 4. Circulation and Respiration. 5. Digestion with relation to the various classes of food. 6. Excretion and Elimination of waste products. 7. Brain and Nervous System, structure and function. 8. Special senses. 9. Ovulation and Reproduction.

At the end of 1st and 2nd years all are required to pass an examination respectively in Junior and Senior subjects, a percentage of 50 being required in each subject. The practical examinations are conducted by Physicians residing in the city.

Successful candidates are presented with a diploma and medal.

Farm operations were on the whole successful, and the crops satisfactory. Our Silos have become almost useless, and will have to be replaced by more substantial and modern structures, preferably of cement.

The Importation of Defectives.

Up to the present, Canada has developed slowly and healthily, and we have for many years escaped the dangers incident to accessions of multitudes of immigrants from the older countries. It is true that in the early days of settlement in Ontario, some of the importations were of the very worst classes in Europe, and subsequent history has proved that the cost to the Province has been an enormous burden, even if we take the insanity question alone into consideration. That is only a very small part of it though, as I endeavored to show in a paper read at the meeting of the

Executive Officers of the Provincial Board of Health, held in Peterborough during this month. Now that immigrants are pouring in on us from the most degenerate peoples in Central and Southern Europe, it will be well to recognize the force of the old adage "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

It is a well established custom in our Province to institute comparisons between our southern neighbors and ourselves, and it is the rule to congratulate ourselves that we have managed most things just a little better than they have. This is particularly the case in regard to criminals and defectives, and so great is the satisfaction expressed that several important facts have been lost sight of. It is fortunate for us that we have not had to face the problems thrust upon them by the enormous current of alien degenerates let loose upon them, but it is only too apparent that our time is coming, and at present we are practically without means to cope with the danger. It is a question for statesmen to argue as to whether it is advisable or not to open our country to all sorts of subsidized immigrants, but certain it is that when the tide of immigration turns this way, as it is now doing from Europe, we shall know more about the old world degenerate than we do at present. Even now it is extremely interesting to study the specimens collected in our institutions, and one marvels that such persons were permitted to enter the country. In the anxiety to add to the population the doors have been practically wide open, and when a degenerate has once obtained a foothold here, a very brief residence makes him secure, until he commits a crime or develops insanity, in either case the result being that he becomes a burden upon the State which owes him nothing. We should take warning by the experience, which has resulted in such a serious condition of affairs in the United States, a condition referred to by Dr. Allison of the Mattewan Asylum for Insane Criminals in New York State, in an address read at the Medico Psychological Association in Washington last June. I shall quote briefly from his paper, as the quotation contains suggestions that should at once be adopted by Canada, if she is to escape to even a slight extent.

Speaking of the care of insane criminals, he says: "Criminals are a great burden upon the community everywhere, many of them are of alien birth and many others are of foreign extraction. Congress has recently enacted measures amending the restriction of immigration of the defective classes, which interposes a bar to lunacy and crime coming to us from foreign lands. America has long been a refuge for persons of this class. Some of them come of their own volition; others are assisted by members of their own family, by prison associations, by benevolent and other societies, and at times by municipalities.. Some of these immigrants are habitual criminals; others, who are poorly equipped mentally, soon become criminals. Numbers of such cases have come directly under our own notice. Discrimination is required to sift from prisons all such inmates, particularly degenerate examples of European origin. An important feature of the new law is the extension to three years of the period of probation, during which insane or criminal aliens, who have landed in contravention of our laws, may be returned to their native countries. This feature of the Act affords opportunity for investigation into the mental condition, and the antecedents, not only of inmates of prisons, but of all institutions for the defective, dependent, and criminal classes. Provision is made by which the Government may from time to time obtain information from the officers of penal reformatory, or other institutions, concerning aliens in their custody. Agents in the Government service may be detailed to secure facts from such institutions through which the enforcement of this law may be facilitated . . ."

Just as Dr. Allison says, it is a notorious fact that defectives of all classes are shipped to America as an easy solution of a serious difficulty, and if I could show you many of the degenerates I have met who came here under the name of desirable immigrants, you would marvel that they could have passed the most perfunctory inspection, so obvious were the ear marks of degeneracy.

Those of the insane type do not constitute the greatest menace, as it is the instinctive criminals are most to be feared, not only for themselves but for what they are likely to hand down as a legacy in the way of degenerate descendants. If we consider the matter alone from the dollars and cents standpoint, the cost to the State even for a small colony of degenerates will in the end be appalling. . . . I am aware that the dollars and cents question is not the only important one, but it is the one that appeals to the average tax payer, and when we think how great already is the expenditure in connection with Provincial and Federal institutions, it is very evident that every available means should be adopted to lessen rather than add to the load we should carry. As an illustration of the folly of holding the door wide open to foreign defectives, I can point to one imported criminal, who was deliberately shipped to Canada. His advent brought misery and tragedy, and cost the country it is said more than fifty thousand dollars. Under a rigid system of inspection this criminal could not have reached here, as his record in other countries was well known. However, we are not lacking even in Canada in historical proof of my contention, that we cannot be too careful in framing laws to enable us to get rid of defective and criminal immigrants before they have had time to do much harm.

In the early days of settlement in Ontario what was called the scum of certain districts in the older countries obtained a foothold here, and it is notoriously true that the cost of these degenerates to Canada has been incalculable. From certain facts that came into my possession, I suspected that a reading backward of some of these family histories would prove very instructive, and the supposition was quite correct. My own observations have been confirmed by the researches of others.

Of course it will be urged that if we are to have immigration on a great scale, we must naturally expect to get a certain proportion of degenerates. This is correct as far as it goes, but does not represent the whole truth. It must always be the case that the failures in life will make a large showing in emigration returns, and while as a rule the sturdy agriculturalists of the British Isles furnish a most desirable element to add to our population, the same cannot be said of the mental and physical weaklings reaching us from the slums and poorer quarters of overcrowded cities. These are not the greatest menace though. We have most to fear from the importations from Central and Southern Europe. The types of degenerates I have seen from these quarters far outrank anything of the kind I have met elsewhere, and furnish a unique study in themselves. The social conditions developing these degenerates are well understood, and it is a debateable question as to whether we are not making a serious mistake in giving encouragement to immigration from this part of the world. The northern races are far better equipped mentally and physically, and environment has been much more fortunate for them. The practical point though is, how are we to minimize the danger and make the best of a situation that must prove serious if ways and means are not found to meet it more than half way. Already one Province has realized what it means to support the insane of an alien race. Two years and a half ago, when investigating the affairs of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane in British Columbia, I found one large ward in that institution devoted altogether to insane Chinese, and no doubt a fair proportion was to be found in the penitentiary. Apparently there was no relief from the burden, no law by which

these foreigners could be deported to their own country. At that time the per capita cost was $255 per annum, so the Provincial expenditure for these aliens was no trivial item.

Now I am by no means certain that we can find a perfect means of controlling the situation absolutely as with our enormous frontier it is practically impossible to keep the door shut even to degenerates and criminals. A far more rigid system of inspection than that in use at present should be adopted,—that would exclude the palpably insane and defective,—but in addition to this the indigent classes of immigrants who show marked evidence of mental disease or defect, or criminal tendency, should be returned to their own country at any time during a residence of two or three years. This is not an unreasonable proposition, and federal and provincial authorities should unite in vigorous action to control the situation as completely as possible.

The public has long ago awakened to the fact that it pays in the long run to stamp out outbreaks of small-pox, even at a great outlay. No one objects to such expenditure, and the common sense of the thing appeals to all, and yet the ravages of an unchecked outbreak of small-pox are as nothing compared with the misery and expense dependent on the presence in the community of a very small body of degenerates. The proportion of our own weaklings is large enough at present, without being augmented by the addition of old world specimens.

To illustrate my point, in a practical way:—Kingston is in the centre of a long settled district, unaffected to any great extent by immigration, and yet within the last ten years the government has had to contribute no less than $72,875.83 for the maintenance of defective immigrants, who would not have been permitted to obtain a foothold here if satisfactory alien laws had been in force. There were sixty-three of these defectives, seventeen of whom still remain with us. Their maintenance rate was only calculated at $130 per annum, and yet the total amount is rather surprising. If that is already the case in one small institution comparatively remote from the direct effects of immigration, what must be the total amount for the whole Dominion. . . . What is it likely to be in the near future unless we adopt stringent protective legislation.

A Small Building for Criminals.

During the last year our worries have been added to enormously by the fact that we have been forced to care for so many criminals in the ordinary wards. When the sentence of an insane criminal, serving a term in the Kingston Penitentiary, expires, he has, of late years, been invariably transferred to the wards of this institution. Such an arrangement is ordinarily unfair to all concerned. We have no special provision for the care of people of the criminal type. It is a mistake to have them associated with those of different class. The other patients object to it, and their vicious propensities make them a constant menace. Then again the dangerous criminal insane require specially equipped buildings where they can be cared for without the slightest danger of their regaining their liberty. The ward doors of the modern hospital are certainly not of the gaol type, nor do we wish to make them so. The remedy for the existing state of affairs is the erection of a small building here or elsewhere for the care of the truly criminal class. People outside of institutions do not care to associate with instinctive criminals—there is no reason why the non-vicious insane should be forced to accept a companionship that would be repulsive in every day life.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient Servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1902	.....	.....	.....	319	270	589
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	12	8	20			
By Medical Certificate	39	50	89			
				51	53	109
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	370	328	698
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	21	26	47			
As improved	7	10	17			
As unimproved	1	.....	1			
Total number of discharges during year	29	36	65			
Died	26	13	39			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	.....	1	1			
				57	50	107
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	313	278	591
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	2,003	1,716	3,719
" discharged	791	716	1,507			
" died	617	470	1,087			
" eloped	51	1	52			
" transferred	231	251	482			
				1,690	1,438	3,128
" remaining, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	313	278	591
Applications on fyle September 30, 1903	.....	.....	.....	17	15	32
No. of Applications issued for the year ending September 30, 1903	.....	.....	.....	77	85	162

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th Mar., 1903.	325	283	608
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st Oct., 1902).	319	270	589
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	116,947	101,344	218,291
Daily average population	320.4	277.66	598.06

	Admission of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	21	31	52	786	897	1,683	1,735
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	30	27	57	1,166	761	1,927	1,984
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	58	109	1,952	1,658	3,610	3,719
Religion.							
Presbyterians	5	12	17	289	268	557	574
Episcopalians	14	8	22	410	305	715	737
Methodists	23	23	46	385	389	774	820
Baptists	.....	2	2	35	35	70	72
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12	12
Roman Catholics	7	10	17	627	557	1,184	1,201
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations	1	2	3	148	81	229	232
Not reported	1	1	2	49	20	69	71
Total	51	58	109	1,952	1,658	3,610	3,719
Nationalities.							
English	2	4	6	168	105	273	279
Irish	2	1	3	307	280	587	590
Scotch	.....	1	1	81	83	164	165
Canadian	46	49	95	1,240	1,069	2,309	2,404
United States	1	1	2	21	20	41	43
Other Countries	.....	1	1	61	30	91	92
Unknown	.....	1	1	74	70	144	145
Total	51	58	109	1,952	1,658	3,610	3,719

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total,
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Brant	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	13
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	9
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	200	161	361	361
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Essex	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Frontenac	19	10	29	318	317	635	664
Grey	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	16
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	13
Halton	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Hastings	10	13	23	157	118	275	298
Huron	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Kent	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	14
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	123	122	245	245
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	138	121	259	259
Lennox and Addington	7	9	16	136	109	245	261
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	16
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	14
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	8	14	22	76	111	187	209
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	19	23	42	42
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18	18
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Perth	.....	.....	.....	10	9	19	19
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	9	13	22	22
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	48	32	80	80
Prince Edward	4	6	10	67	53	120	130
Renfrew	1	5	6	108	112	210	216
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	145	130	275	275
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	5	13	18	18
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15	15
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	11
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	10
Wentworth	1	.....	1	15	20	35	36
York	1	1	2	41	60	101	103
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	204	48	252	252
Total admissions	51	58	109	1,952	1,658	3,610	3,719

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total..	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	125	291	251
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	2	1	3	149	99	248	291
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	4	1	5	102	53	155	160
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington	1	2	3	83	41	124	127
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	4	3	7	47	51	98	105
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward	1		1	25	15	40	41
Renfrew		1	1	49	20	69	70
Simcoe				12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				5	12	17	17
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not classed				27	7	34	34
Total admissions	12	8	20	1,188	851	2,039	2,059

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	E.F.T.	M.	Jan. 13, 1892	October 28, 1902	Recovered.
2	M.E.T.	F	Feb. 18, 1902	November 15, "	"
3	F.L.	M.	June 4, 1901	December 1, "	Improved.
4	A.W.M.	F	April 14, 1902	" "	Recovered.
5	W.P.M.	M.	Dec. 4, 1902	" "	Improved.
6	P.G.	M.	Aug. 6, 1902	January 3, "	Recovered.
7	G.M.	F	Oct. 29, 1902	" 8, "	"
8	H.M.G.	F	Feb. 8, 1902	" 17, "	"
9	M.C.	F	May 1, 1902	" 17, "	"
10	N.P.	F	Aug. 5, 1903	" 22, "	Improved.
11	J.H.	M.	July 9, 1901	" 28, "	Recovered.
12	J.H.	M.	June 20, 1902	" 29, "	"
13	J.E.C.	M.	Nov. 5, 1902	February 17, "	"
14	D.Q.	M.	Oct. 8, 1902	" 11, "	"
15	M.W.T.	F	Sept. 2, 1902	March 11, "	"
16	J.G.	M.	Feb. 10, 1903	" 10, "	"
17	W.C.	M.	May 9, 1902	" 16, "	"
18	H.W.S.	M.	April 5, 1897	" 16 "	Improved.
19	P.M.	M.	Aug. 23, 1887	" 24, "	Recovered.
20	C.M.	F	Nov. 6, 1902	April 2, "	"
21	B.M.	F	April 10, 1902	" 2, "	"
22	M.A.	F	Oct. 21, 1902	" 2, "	Unimproved.
23	J.F.	M.	Mar. 25, 1902	" 2, "	Recovered.
24	M.M.	F	Dec. 2, 1899	" 8, "	"
25	J.F.	M.	Jan. 8, 1902	" 13, "	"
26	E.B.	F	Dec. 27, 1902	" 13, "	"
27	J.M.	M.	Nov. 1, 1902	" 13, "	Improved.
28	W.H.	F	May 20, 1896	" 16, "	Recovered.
29	A.M.	F	Sept. 13, 1902	May 2, "	"
30	S.B.	F	Dec. 3, 1902	" 2, "	"
31	A.M.H.	F	Mar. 2, 1903	" 11, "	"
32	J.M.B.	F	July 23, 1902	" 12, "	"
33	N.J.K.	F	July 23, 1902	" 12, "	"
34	A.H.	M.	May 24, 1900	" 21, "	Improved.
55	M.A.M.	F	Feb. 28, 1903	" 22, "	"
36	J.S.	F	June 4, 1901	June 1, "	"
37	Z.L.	F	Aug. 15, 1901	" 1, "	Recovered.
38	W.H.C.	M.	June 30, 1902	" 8, "	"
39	J.A.	M.	Aug. 8, 1902	" 8, "	"
40	L.O.	F	Nov. 24, 1902	" 9, "	"
41	E.W.	F	Dec. 23, 1902	" 13, "	"
42	C.A.F.	M.	Jan. 19, 1903	" 16, "	Improved.
43	R.R.	F	Mar. 20, 1903	" 22, "	"
44	A.Y.	F	Jan. 19, 1903	" 27, "	Recovered.
45	J.T.	M.	Nov. 27, 1902	" 27, "	"
46	A.B.	F	Dec. 29, 1902	" 30, "	"
47	C.G.	F	June 17, 1901	" 30, "	"
48	J.T.K.	M.	April 14, 1898	July 14, "	Improved.
49	M.A.S.	F	Oct. 13, 1898	" 28, "	"
50	M.P.	F	Aug. 15, 1902	August 10, "	Recovered.
51	H.G.F.	M.	May 26, 1903	" 15, "	"
52	M.O.T.	F	April 3, 1903	" 15, "	"
53	M.S.	F	May 15, 1902	" 15, "	Improved.
54	R.B.	M.	May 24, 1903	" 20, "	Recovered.
55	S.A.S.	F	Aug. 15, 1902	" 20, "	Improved.
56	W.N.	M.	Aug. 22, 1901	" 24, "	Recovered.
67	J.F.B.	M.	July 11, 1903	" 24, "	Improved.
58	E.D.	F	June 15, 1902	Sept'b'r, 14, "	Recovered.
59	T.R.	M.	June 3, 1903	" 14, "	"
60	S.B.	M.	May. 5. 1903	" 14, "	"
61	N.D.	F	Jan. 16, 1903	" 15, "	"
62	A.D.	F	May 21, 1900	" 18, "	Improved.
63	M.A.C.	F	Jan. 19, 1903	" 24, "	"
64	R.R.	F	Mar. 4, 1003	" 24, "	Recovered.
65	E.P.G.	M.	Dec. 6, 1902	" 24, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Year.	Months	Days.	
1	A.B.....	F...	44	Oct. 11, 1902.....	1	5	27	Arterio-sclerosis.
2	A.M	M ..	59	" 16, "	3	8	28	Psoas Abscess.
3	T.F.....	M...	55	" 21, "	3	3	18	Tuberculosis.
4	R.L.S.... ..	M...	48	Nov. 14, "	.....	2	51	Gen. paresis.
5	E.A.A	F...	25	" 17, "	1	6	18	Tuberculosis.
6	S.M.....	M...	80	" 21, "	.....	.....	2	Senility.
7	H.B	M ..	34	Dec. 12, "	4	1	22	Tuberculosis.
8	L.M	F ...	43	Jan. 9, 1903.....	1	6	8	Epilepsy.
9	M.H	F ...	27	" 10, "	5	7	15	Tuberculosis.
10	J.P	M...	36	" 13, "	6	7	13	Gen. Paresis.
11	E. M.....	F ...	66	" 23, "	30	6	5	Sarcoma of Liver.
12	H.J.P.....	F ...	41	" 27, "	5	2	15	Suicide (cut artery.)
13	L.L	M..	40	" 30, "	7	10	24	Epilepsy.
14	T.P	M...	76	Feb. 19, "	1	9	26	Cancer of Pancreas.
15	E.Z	M...	61	" 24, "	16	.....	13	Tuberculosis.
16	S.H	Fl...	42	Dec. 21, 1902.....	15	.....	.....	"
17	T.S	M...	65	Mar. 21, 1903.....	29	9	26	Cardiac disease.
18	J.S.....	M...	80	" 26, "	44	3	7	Senility.
19	G. M.....	M...	27	Apr. 9, "	4	4	19	Tuberculosis.
20	F.L	F ...	77	" 13, "	7	2	6	Pleuro-pneumonia.
21	W.L	M...	46	" 14, "	2	1	17	Diffuse Cellulitis.
22	L.A.C.....	F ...	51	" 17, "	.....	.....	22	Enteric fever.
23	H.A.W	M...	32	" 17, "	2	.....	5	Laryngeal Tuberculosis.
24	S.K	F ...	85	" 20, "	8	1	14	Plevritis.
25	E.H	F ...	47	" 24, "	10	2	30	Ch. diarrhœa.
26	B.S	M...	56	May 16, "	.....	3	9	Pulmonary abscess.
27	C.S	M...	73	" 26, "	1	10	16	Cerebral hemorrhage.
28	A.F.H	M...	48	" 31, "	.....	8	2	Gen. paresis.
29	C.B.P.....	M...	70	June 8, "	.....	3	13	Senility.
30	W.S.....	M...	49	" 22, " ..	1	3	8	Gen. paresis.
31	J.R	M...	65	July 8, "	13	9	10	Tuberculosis.
32	J.T	M...	82	" 9, "	.....	8	12	Senility.
33	T.S	M...	70	" 30, "	.....	1	15	Ex. of ac. mania.
34	B.S	F ...	48	Aug. 1, "	.....	9	14	Tuberculosis.
35	G.B	M...	62	" 18, "	.....	.....	22	Pneumonia.
36	M.T	F ...	42	" 27, "	4	6	23	Tuberculosis.
37	W.H	M...	28	" 30, "	2	11	6	"
38	R.E.....	M...	76	Sept. 18, "	38	3	13	Deg myocarditis.
39	J.M	M...	81	" 19, "	4	5	26	Senility.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	9		9	10
Architects				1		1	1
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers				10		10	10
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths	1		1	30		30	31
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers	1		1	4		4	5
Brick-makers	1		1				1
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters				70		80	80
Clerks	2		2	43		43	45
Clergymen				11		11	11
Carriage-makers				9		9	9
Cooks				2	5	7	7
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants	1		1	2		2	3
Carters				5		5	5
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	17	399	416	423
Dressmakers		1	1		45	45	46
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists				1		1	1
Engineers				14		14	14
Farmers	17		17	577	4	581	598
Fishermen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers				2		2	2
Gentlemen				3		3	3
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hatters				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				10		10	10
Housekeepers		42	42		692	692	734
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Jewelers				2		2	2
Janitors	1		1	2		2	3
Labourers	15		15	549		549	564
Laundresses		1	1				1
Ladies					17	17	17
Lumbermen				11		11	11
Milliners		1	1		4	4	5
Masons	2		2	6		6	8
Machinists	1		1	13		13	14
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants				25		25	25
Mechanics				3		3	3
Music-teachers					4	4	4
No occupation	3	2	5	47	122	169	174
Nurses		2	2		7	7	9
Not stated				126	180	306	306
Other occupations				42	29	71	71
Plasterers				3		3	3
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	1		1	18		18	19
Printers	2		2	9		9	11
Peddlers				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Physicians				14		14	14
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					39	39	39
Sailors				22		22	22
Students	2		2	14	4	18	20
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Shoemakers				49		49	49
Seamstress s					58	58	58
Salesmen				2		2	2
Surveyors				11		11	11
Sail and tent makers				1		1	1
Teachers		1	1	15	35	50	51
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				18		18	18
Tailors		1	1	5	2	7	8
Teamsters				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Weavers				4		4	4
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				14	8	22	22
Total	51	58	109	1,952	1,658	3,610	3,719

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity and number of instances in which each cause was assigned.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, inc. loss of relatives or friends				4	7	11
Religious excitment				1	2	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				4	3	7
Mental anxiety, "worry"				3	4	7
Fright and nervous shock					1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1	6	2	8
Self-abuse, sexual	2		2			
Over-work		1	1	3	4	7
Sunstroke				2		2
Accident or Injury	2	1	3	5		5
Puerperal		1	1		1	1
Lactation					6	1
Uterine disorders					3	3
Brain disease with epilepsy	2	1	3	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease		1	1	1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	4	7		1	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1		1			
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	16	27			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	1	2		1	1
Unknown	28	31	59	19	27	46
Total	51	58	109	51	58	109

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1	M	P. G.	October 4, 1902	2 months	Discharged, recovered.
2	M	H.W.S	" 6, "	2 "	" "
3	F	M.M.	" 8, "	6 "	" "
4	F	A.W.M.	" 10, "	3 "	" "
5	M	J.M	" 15, "	1 "	Returned.
6	M	H.G.	" 18, "	1 "	"
7	M	J.H.	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
8	M	J.T.C.	November 10, "	3 "	Returned.
9	M	P.M.	" 17, "	6 "	Discharged, improved.
10	F	Z.L.	" 29, "	6 "	" "
11	F	I.S.	" 30, "	6 "	" "
12	M	S.E.C.	December 2, "	2 "	" recovered.
13	M	D.Q.	" 3, "	2 "	" "
14	F	S.S.	" 3, "	3 "	Returned.
15	M	J.F.	" 4, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
16	M	A.H.	November 22, "	3 "	" "
17	F	M.A	December 24, "	3 "	" "
18	F	M.P	" 24, "	2 "	Returned.
19	F	M.W.T.	" 31, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
20	F	B.M.	January 14, 1903	3 "	" "
21	F	C.N.	February 2, "	2 "	" "
22	M	E.B.	" 5, "	2 "	" "
23	F	A.M.	" 23, "	2 "	" "
24	M	J.M.	" 6, "	2 "	" "
25	F	S.B.	March 2, "	2 "	" "
26	M	T.D.	" 4, "	3 "	Returned.
27	F	I.B	" 12, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
28	F	N.J.K.	" 12, "	2 "	" "
29	M	J.T	" 25, "	2 "	" "
30	M	B.S.	" 26, "	2 "	Returned.
31	M	W.H.O	April 7, "	2 "	"
32	M	J.A.	" 8, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
33	M	C.A.F.	" 9, "	2 "	" "
34	F	L.O.	" 9, "	3 "	" "
35	F	E.D.	" 10, "	5 "	" "
36	F	A.M.H.	" 11, "	2 "	" "
37	F	S.A.S.	" 11, "	4 "	" improved.
38	F	E.W.	" 14, "	2 "	" recovered.
39	F	K.R.	" 17, "	2 "	" improved.
40	M	J.T.C.	" 23, "	6 "	Still out.
41	F	A.B.	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
42	M	F.B.S.	May 5, "	1 "	Returned.
43	M	J.H.	" 6, "	2 "	"
44	F	A.Y.	" 25, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
45	F	M.A.S.	" 25, "	2 "	" improved.
46	F	C.G.	June 2, "	1 "	" recovered.
47	F	M.P.	" 9, "	2 "	" "
48	F	M.O.	" 13, "	2 "	" "
49	M	W.N.	" 22, "	2 "	" "
50	F	S.S.	" 29, "	3 "	Returned.
51	M	E.P.G.	July 2 "	2 "	Discharged, improved.
52	M	J.S.	" 4, "	4 "	Still out.
53	M	G.A.P.	" 9, "	1 "	Returned.
54	F	M.D.	" 13, "	2 "	"
55	F	M.P.	" 13, "	1 "	"
56	F	M.S.	" 14, "	1 "	Discharged, improved.
57	M	S.B.	" 14, "	2 "	" recovered.
58	M	T.R.	" 14, "	2 "	" "
59	M	H.C.F.	" 14, "	2 "	" "
60	F	N.D.	" 15, "	2 "	" "
61	M	R.B.	" 19, "	1 "	" "
62	M	T.A.D.	" 20, "	6 "	Still out.
63	F	M.G.T	" 20, "	1 "	Returned.
64	F	M.A.C.	" 21, "	2 "	Disoharged, improved.
65	F	R.R.	" 23, "	2 "	" recovered.
66	F	M.M	" 27, "	2 "	.....
67	M	P.G.	August 8, "	2 "	Still out.
68	M	T.H.	September 12, "	2 "	"
69	M	A.L.	July 14, "	1 "	Returned.
70	F	J.B.	September 15, "	2 "	Still out.
71	F	A.M.	" 26, "	2 "	" "
72	F	H.M.G	" 26, "	6 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				34	38	72
Discharged recovered	18	21	39			
" improved	2	7	9			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	9	6	15			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1903	5	4	9	34	38	72

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	4	4	8	4	1	4			
" 20 " 25 "	4	3	7	1	4	5			
" 25 " 30 "	4	8	12	4	6	10	2	2	4
" 30 " 35 "	8	6	14	3	2	5	2		2
" 35 " 40 "	5	7	12	1	3	4	2		2
" 40 " 45 "	5	6	11	5	5	10		5	5
" 45 " 50 "	7	7	14	4	6	10	4	2	6
" 50 " 55 "	3	6	9	2	5	9		1	1
" 55 " 60 "	3	4	7	3	2	5	3		3
" 60 " 65 "	3	4	7	2	1	3	2		2
" 65 " 79 "	2	2	4				2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2		1	1	3		3
" 75 " 80 "							2	1	3
" 80 " 85 "	2		2				4		4
" 85 " 90 "								1	1
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	51	58	109	29	36	65	26	13	39

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month	24	10	1	1	
From 1 to 2 months	10	4			
From 2 to 3 months	11	11	4	1	
From 3 to 4 months	7	7	3	1	
From 4 to 5 months	10	8	6		
From 5 to 6 months	3	5	4		
From 6 to 7 months	5	7	6		
From 7 to 8 months	1	4	3		
From 8 to 9 months	1	4	3	1	
From 9 to 10 months		4	3	1	
From 10 to 11 months		3	1		
From 11 to 12 months	1	6	4	1	
From 12 to 18 months	11	23	4	3	1
From 18 months to 2 years		22		2	
From 2 to 3 years	7	33	3		
From 3 to 4 years	1	19		2	
From 4 to 5 years	2	33		1	
From 5 to 6 years	2	28	1	1	
From 6 to 7 years	1	17		1	
From 7 to 8 years	1	14			
From 8 to 9 years	1	45			
From 9 to 10 years	1	19			
From 10 to 15 years	6	101	1		
From 15 to 20 years	1	80		1	
From 20 years and upwards	2	84			
Totals	109	591	47	17	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	16	3,005		3,005
Tailor's shop	5	978		978
Shoe shop	6	1,110		1,110
Engineer's shop	8	2,415		2,415
Blacksmith's shop	2	520		520
Mason work	10	1,400		1,400
Repairing roads	8	1,240		1,240
Wood yard and coal shed	6	1,060		1,060
Bakery	4	955		955
Laundry	25	1,153	5,836	6,989
Dairy	14	3,060		3,060
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	8	1,480		1,480
Piggery	4	1,020		1,020
Painting	10	1,888		1,888
Farm	20	3,585		3,585
Garden and grounds	14	1,526		1,526
Stable	10	2,200		2,200
Kitchen	11	2,400		2,400
Dining rooms	24	1,871	3,609	5,480
Officers' quarters	44	5,394	7,199	12,593
Sewing rooms	10		2,585	2,585
Knitting	42		13,747	13,747
Mending	28		7,914	7,914
Halls	15		3,921	3,921
Storeroom	154	33,912	11,666	45,578
General	2	580		580
	36	1,031	8,873	9,904
Total	537	73,783	63,350	139,133

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carleton	41	22	63	Prescott	3	3	6
Dnndas	6	7	13	Prince Edward	13	14	27
Essex	1	.....	1	Renfrew	22	23	45
Frontenac	54	75	127	Russell	.....	2	2
Glengarry	10	6	16	Simcoe	1	.....	1
Grenville	2	2	4	Stormont	7	6	13
Grey	1	.....	1	Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Hastings	47	24	71	Victoria	2	.....	2
Lanark	18	16	34	Waterloo	1	.....	1
Leeds	10	9	19	Welland	.....	1	1
Lennox and Addington	30	25	55	Wellington	1	.....	1
Middlesex	1	.....	1	Wentworth	2	2	4
Muskoka District	.....	1	1	York	5	7	12
Norfolk	1	.....	1	Not closed, unknown, etc.	4	2	6
Northumberland and Durham	27	31	58				
Ontario	.....	1	1	Total	313	278	591
Peterborough	2	1	3				

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of person transferred.	Age	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religious Denomination.
S. G. M.	30	Female	Frontenac	Canadian	Presbyterian

Social state.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to
Unmarried	Three years	Certificate.	Home duties.	Toronto.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing amount of Painting and Glazing performed during the year ending 30th Sept. 1903.

Locality.		Square Yards.
Offices	Medical Superintendent's, Bursar's, surgery, walls and ceilings	400
Assistant Superintendent	One bedroom, walls and door	90
Male wards	Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9 walls and ceilings	2,450
Female wards	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and north cottage, walls and ceilings	2,075
South Cottage	Woodwork throughout, 4 rooms, 8 baths, verandah roof and floor, 20 windows, 400 ft. pipe and 54 heaters	1,200
2 Summer Cottages	Outside and inside, and ceilings throughout	340
2 Beechgrove cottages	Retouched all the rooms throughout	400
2 New court cottages	3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, hall, 2 dormitories, bath and kitchen	270
Carpenter's house	One storey new addition, roof and sidewalk outside work, sitting rooms and walls of first floor	360
Engineer's house	Parlor and sitting room, ceilings, kitchen and dummy	280
Chief Attendant's house	Dining room, hall, kitchen, floors and board walks	040
Vehicles	3 light cutters, 2 heavy sleighs, 3 light waggons, 3 buggies, 1 wagonette, painted and varnished	
Furniture	60 dining room chairs, 30 wooden and cane seated chairs, 25 rockers, 10 verandah chairs, 8 sofas, 3 sideboards, 4 centre tables, 30 garden benches, 2 clothes presses, 6 fire screens, 80 iron bedsteads, and 15 garden seats painted, striped and varnished	
Ornamental	Border put up ft	150
Glass set	ft	2,500

TABLE No. 16.

Showing the number of Articles made and repaired in the tailor and shoe shop during the year ending 30th Sept., 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	20	8	Long boots ..pair	4	24
Coats, patients	168	1,060	Coburg boots ..pair	52	40
Pants, uniform .. pair	20	11	Slippers ....pair	136	80
Pants, patients .... pair	313	1,069	Women's boots ....pair	8	400
Vests	71	320	Horse collars	.....	14
Strong blankets	2	.....	Leather straps	38	.....
Overalls ..pair	11	.....	Harness, double	.....	4
Smocks	12	.....	Harness, single	.....	5

TABLE No. 17.

Showing work performed in the mason's department during the year ending 30th Sept., 1903.

Quarried and blasted stone for foundation of Nurses' Home.
Plastered breaks in walls throughout wards and cottages.
Laid 244 ft. vitrified brick sidewalk, 4 2-12 ft. wide.
" 199 " " " " 3½ " "
" 139 " " " " 2½ " "

TABLE No. 18.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the blacksmith's shop during the year ending 30th Sept., 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bedsteads, iron	.....	30	Neck yokes	4	.....
Boilers for wards	.....	25	Nuts and washers	260	.....
Bolts, 3 in. to 5 ft	210	.....	Pick axes pointed	4	20
Band saws brazed	5	.....	Plow points sharpened	24	.....
Braces, hooks and staples	110	.....	Points for masons	28	.....
Carts	.....	4	Spades and shovels	.....	30
Closet seats, legs and hing's	.....	5	Straps and stays	16	.....
Clamps and Clips	16	.....	Spuds and studs	12	.....
Chisels, masons'	40	80	Spikes	60	.....
Chisels, cold	6	.....	Set screws	2	.....
Drills	6	.....	Screw drivers	6	.....
Field mowers	.....	2	Sleighs	.....	2
Grate wrenches	1	.....	Wire mattresses	30	200
Grate hoes and bars	.....	10	Wheel barrows	.....	3
Harrows, acme and disk	.....	3	Waggons, lumber	.....	4
Horse rakes	.....	2	Waggons, messengers	.....	2
Hinges, strap	12	.....	Waggons, democrat	.....	2
Handles, spades and shovels	48	.....	Waggons, phæton	.....	4
Ice picks, hoes and bars	6	.....	Waggons, tongue	.....	2
Ice sleighs, ironed	1	.....	Whiffle tree.....sets	4	6
Locks and keys	20	70	Washing machine	.....	1
Monkey wrenches	.....	4	Wringer machine	.....	1

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Female Department during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	323	172	Drapes, grille	4	.....
Aprons uniform	191	.....	Kerchiefs, uniform	163	.....
Bedticks	47	30	Lambrequins	33	.....
Blankets	.....	360	Lace, knitted .....yds	150	.....
Blouse waists	3	.....	Lace, crocheted .....yds	300	.....
Curtains .....sets	110	46	Mattresses	100	450
Collars	292	.....	Mats, floor	35	.....
Caps, uniform	81	.....	Neckties	575	.....
Chemises	232	790	Pillow cases	678	290
Cushions	165	.....	Pillow ticks	97	62
Cushions, pin	23	.....	Pillow shams	74	47
Cushions, seats	40	.....	Socks, knitted .....pr	185	1,050
Covers, bureau	39	.....	Stockings, knitted .....pr	18	540
Covers, stand	18	.....	Sheets	984	496
Covers, tray	8	.....	Shrouds	76	.....
Cosies, tea	2	.....	Shirts	483	979
Counterpanes	.....	79	Sunbonnets	48	35
Dresses	176	946	Screens, fancy	8	.....
Dresses, night	173	263	Seats, chair	12	.....
Dresses, uniform	71	.....	Stand backs	20	.....
Drawers .....pr	232	.....	Table cloths, white	274	196
Drawers, cotton .....pr	.....	679	Table cloths, colored	18	47
Drawers, wool .....pr	.....	346	Table cloths, fancy	6	.....
Doylies	54	.....	Towels	.....	147

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Carpenter's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Awnings	2	.....	Coal chute	1	.....
Band saws, braized	14	.....	Cover, fountain basin	1	.....
Base boards .....ft	.....	45	Cover drain box	1	.....
Benches	.....	36	Cover steam pipe	1	3
Book cases	1	2	Cornices .....ft	.....	68
Boxes	11	.....	Cupboards	2	5
Brackets	3	.....	Curtain poles	20	.....
Bread cutters	.....	7	Curtain sticks	36	.....
Brushes	1,407	.....	Cutting boards	1	.....
Buggies	.....	2	Clothes rails	3	.....
Bureaus	1	4	Doors	5	17
Cottages for tuberculosis patients	2	.....	Door frames	4	.....
Carver for cement walk	1	.....	Door springs	6	.....
Cabinet	1	.....	Double bass	.....	4
Carts	.....	4	Drawers	7	3
Castors put on .....sets	4	.....	Dumb waiter	.....	4
Ceilings	.....	3	Electric light poles	5	.....
Centres, arch	6	.....	Engine bed	1	.....
Chairs	.....	242	Fanlights	.....	3
Chairs upholstered	1	.....	Floors	1	6
Chairs recaned	26	.....	Floors relaid	3	.....
Circles for steam pipes	16	.....	Flower boxes	42	.....
Circles for cement walk	8	.....	Gates	2	2
Clarionette box	1	.....	Grilles	1	.....
Closet seats	25	6	House, additional story to	1	.....
Closet tops	6	3	Handles, brush	4	2
Coal boxes	4	2	Handles, chisel	16	.....

TABLE No. 20.—*Continued.*

Shewing number of Articles made and repaired in the Carpenter's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Handles, hammer	6	.....	Settees	3	18
Handles, mop	26	8	Screens, fancy .....sets	5	3
Handles, scrubber	32	81	Screens, wire	19	.....
Hangers in drying loft sets	.....	3	Shelves	24	.....
Hods	2	.....	Sheds	1	.....
Ice saws sharpened	6	.....	Sidewalks .....ft	50	.....
Ice sleighs	.....	2	Side boards	.....	1
Ice scrapers	.....	6	Sink frames	.....	2
Ladders	.....	.....	Sofas	.....	8
Ladders, step	1	3	Sofas upholstered	27	.....
Lawn marker	.....	2	Stables	.....	4
Locks, put on	23	.....	Steps .....sets	4	.....
Lounges	2	.....	Straight edges	9	.....
Laundry trucks	.....	4	Stakes for garden	300	.....
Lumber dressed .....ft	14,000	.....	Tables	7	14
Map poles	2	.....	Tents	1	.....
Mangers	.....	6	Tent poles .....sets	2	.....
Mortar boards	.....	.....	Towel racks	1	2
Mortar box	4	.....	Trap doors	2	.....
Mortar pounder	1	.....	Trestles	4	2
Peels	1	4	Vegetable cutters	1	.....
Picture frames	2	.....	Ventilators, sash	2	1
Picture moulding put up ft	43	.....	Waggons	.....	2
Platforms	240	.....	Wardrobes	1	6
Refrigerators	2	2	Wash stands	.....	18
Roller blinds put up	.....	.....	Water closets	2	.....
Roofs	90	3	Wheelbarrows	.....	6
Roofs rolls .....ft	.....	.....	Window sills	1	.....
Roofs shingled	300	.....	Window frames	3	.....
Store rooms fitted up	3	.....	Window stops	90	.....
Sashes	4	.....	Whiffletrees	2	.....
Sashes hung	3	84	Wood columns	.....	2
Scaffolds	13	.....			
	3	.....			

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing returns from Farm and Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	$ c.
630	bunches asparagus at	$0 05	31 50
1,180	bunches lettuce at	3	35 40
510	bunches radishes at	3	15 30
400	bunches savory at	4	16 00
200	bunches parsley at	4	8 00
50	bunches sage at	5	2 50
1,800	bunches onions at	4	72 00
240	pecks beans at	20	48 00
195	pecks peas in pod at	20	39 00
1,650	heads cauliflower at	3	49 50
3,140	heads cabbage at	3	94 20
4,150	heads celery at	3	124 50
480	dozen cucumbers at	10	48 00
1,760	dozen corn, sweet, at	5	88 00
9	dozen squash at	50	4 50
12	dozen melons and citron at	50	6 00
60	bush. spinach at	25	15 00
250	bush. rhubarb at	35	87 50
120	bush. tomatoes at	50	60 00
1,152	bush. potatoes at	40	460 80
250	bush. onions at	80	200 00
100	bush. beets at	40	40 00
962	bush. carrots at	25	240 50
12	bush. salsify at	75	9 00
150	bush. turnips at	20	30 00
80	bush. parsnips at	40	32 00
650	bush. apples at	40	260 00
8	bush. pears at	50	4 00
155	quarts currants at	5	77 50
3,385	quarts strawberries at	5	169 25
1,600	quarts raspberries at	5	80 00
50	quarts gooseberries at	5	2 50
300	lbs grapes at	5	15 00
60	lbs red peppers at	10	6 00
830	bush. speltz at	50	415 00
700	bush. oats at	35	245 00
98	ton grass for feed	5 00	490 00
95	ton hay at	7 00	665 00
133	ton silo corn at	1 50	199 50
10½	ton mangolds at	7 50	80 62
40	ton straw at	5 00	200 00
21,457	gals. milk at	12	2,577 84
1,414	lbs. pork at	6	84 84
20	ea. lambs killed		100 00
120	ea. young pigs sold		293 50
Old iron sold			116 25
Bones sold			10 00
Rags sold			13 25
1,000	bedding plants		.....
800	greenhouse plants		.....
14,000	annuals plants		.....
	Total		$7,941 30

TABLE No. 22.

Showing work done in the Engineering Department during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Arch plates	2	1	Stoves	4	5
Air vents	8	24	Elevators	.....	5
Ash elevators	.....	1	Hydrants	2	10
Agricultural machines	.....	2	Tanks	1	8
Brush heads	12	14	Injectors	2	3
Boilers, steam	2	5	Kettles	3	10
Boilers, hot water	.....	1	Lawn mowers	1	23
Boilers, compound 200 gals	.....	.....	Lanterns	.....	8
Belts	10	90	Locks	6	20
Baths	4	8	Lubricators	.....	6
Ball cocks	.....	24	Mudports	20	.....
Baths, basins and sinks cleaned	.....	220	Mangle	.....	1
Buck stays	10	.....	Motor	.....	1
Closets	5	30	Nipples	90	.....
Closet and key chains	6	18	Oil cans	6	8
Comp. taps	29	180	Pumps, steam	.....	4
Coils, heating	.....	24	Pumps, electric	.....	1
Door springs	1	3	Pumps, hand	.....	6
Door bells	1	6	Pulleys	2	4
Dynamite	.....	2	Valves	28	135
Dynamo commutator	.....	2	Packers	8	10
Extractor	.....	1	Traps	.....	6
Engines, steam	.....	7	Refrigerators	.....	4
Electric switches	11	40	Radiators	2	6
Electric handles	14	19	Smoke pipes	5	1
Electric fuses	40	30	Steam gauges	.....	4
Electric sockets	18	20	Steam traps	1	4
Electric rosettes	20	8	Spray motors	.....	3
Electric flexible wire	300	.....	Scissors	.....	24
Electric lamps	200	.....	Stove linings	3	4
Electric shades	30	.....	Shirt ironer	.....	1
Electric attach plugs	12	4	Urns	.....	4
Fire extinguishers	.....	24	Washing machines	.....	3
Filtering beds	3	3	Water columns	2	3
Water heater	.....	1	Leaks	.....	30
Furnaces	.....	4	Water pumped 28,000,000 gals.		
Governors	.....	5	Water pipe and fittings, ½-in. to 3-in., 921 ft.	3,230	.....
Hose	4	31	Electric cables laid	100	.....
Grate bars	2	5	Electric lights		
Glass gauges	10	.....			

TABLE No. 23.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange account for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

1902.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 14.	To paid H. Wilton, harness repairs	33 50
Oct. 31.	To paid M. Walsh, 3 milch cows	145 00
Oct. 28.	To paid Jno. Carson, services of stallion	10 00
Nov. 8.	To paid H. C. Orser, 1 milch cow	45 00
Nov. 8.	To paid Thomas Hughes, farm implements	68 20
Dec. 24.	To paid J. Halkin, 2 milch cows	72 00
Dec. 31.	To balance	83 78
		457 48
1903.		
Jan. 7.	To paid W. J. Morgan, V.S., attendance and medicine	24 00
Jan. 21.	To paid M. Walsh, 5 milch cows	220 00
Feb. 11.	To paid Thos. Hilton, harness repairs	7 75
Feb. 12.	To paid Geo. Croft, rent of pasture, 1902	35 00
March 9.	To paid Alex. Tait, threshing 900 bushels grain at 2½c	22 50
March 12.	To paid "A" Battery, manure acct	57 50
March 31.	To balance	99 78
		466 03
April 21.	To paid H. Wilton, harness repairs	21 75
May 8.	To paid W. J. Morgan, V.S., attendance and medicine	39 00
May 16.	To paid Geo. Amey, man and team, 6 days at $2.50	15 00
May 16.	To paid J. W. Moore, 1 milch cow	40 00
June 19.	To paid H. Heyman, shearing sheep	1 50
June 30.	To paid Geo. Ford, use of binder, 1902	10 00
June 30.	To balance	391 03
		518 28
July 3.	To pald A. Glassford, 1 milch cow	40 00
July 3.	To paid A. Glassford, 1 sow	1 55
July 3.	To paid A. Glassford, 1 fanning mill	5 50

1902.	Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	102 73
Oct. 11.	By cash from R. Hunter, 6 dry cows	250 00
Nov. 24.	By cash from A. McLean, 21 young pigs	45 00
Dec. 30.	By cash from L. Lesses, 7,800 lbs. scrap iron	19 50
Dec. 30.	By cash from L. Lesses, 125 lbs. rags	1 25
Dec. 30.	By cash from A. McLean, 16 young pigs	39 00
		457 48
1903.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	83 78
Jan. 21.	By cash from R. Hunter, 6 dry cows	250 00
Feb. 10.	By cash from L. Lesses, 6 tons 580 lbs scrap iron, at $13,00	81 75
March 9.	By cash from Queen City Oil Co., 1 old iron tank	15 00
March 7.	By cash from A. McLean, 3 young pigs	7 50
March 16.	By cash from A. McLean, 8 young pigs	20 00
March 16.	By cash from E. McLaughlin, 1,600 lbs bones, at ½c. lb	8 00
		466 03
April 1.	By balance	99 78
April 22.	By cash from R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	200 00
May 27.	By cash from A. McLean, 1,250 lbs rags, at 80c	10 00
May 27.	By cash from A. McLean, 4 young pigs	10 00
June 9.	By cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	150 00
June 16.	By cash from I. Gillespie, piece of old sidewalk	4 00
June 30.	By cash from A. McLean, 17 young pigs	44 50
		518 28
July 1.	By balance	391 03
Aug. 3.	By cash from A. McLean, 19 young pigs	47 50
Aug. 8.	By cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	150 00

TABLE No. 23.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange account for the year ending 30th September, 1993.

1902.	Disbursements.	$ c.
July 3.	To paid A. Glassford, 1 round sieve	50
July 3.	To paid W. A. McGill, V.S. services	13 00
July 3.	To paid F. Sears, 2 milch cows	80 00
July 16.	To paid W. J. Morgan, V.S. services	18 00
July 28.	To paid E. McFadden, 1 milch cow	50 00
July 30.	To paid F. Greenwood, 1 milch cow	45 00
Aug. 8.	To paid F Sears, 2 milch cows	80 00
Aug. 15.	To paid J. Gage, 1 milch cow	45 00
Sep. 2.	To paid J. Payne, 1 milch cow	40 00
Sep. 2.	To paid Thos. McConvelle, 1 milch cow	50 00
Sep. 23.	To paid M. Walsh, 3 milch cows	120 00
Sep. 23.	To paid T. C. Wilson, use of binder	10 00
Sep. 30.	To balance	111 98
		710 53

1902.	Receipts.	$ c.
Aug. 17.	By cash from Dr. J. M. Platt, 10 sheep and lambs killed by dogs	45 00
Sep. 5.	By cash from A. McLean, 80 young pigs	75 00
Sep. 5.	By cash from A. McLean, 400 lbs. bones, at ½c. lb	2 00
		710 53
Oct. 1.	By balance	111 98

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

Medical Superintendent's Office, October 1st, 1903.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Asylum for Insane, at Hamilton, for the year ending September 30, 1903.

The annexed statistical tables give a detailed report of the movements of patients during the year, so it is only necessary to refer in a general way to this part of the report in the textual remarks which follow.

We began the official year with 1,017 names on the register and at the close the number is 1,018 showing a modest increase of one.

Admissions and Discharges.

The number of admissions this year is 135, compared with 146 last year(showing a decrease of 11.

The number of discharges last year, including one that eloped, was 72, this year the number is 74, and one transferred, but no elopements. The percentage of discharges on the number admitted during the year is as follows : Recovered 41.48, improved 8.80, unimproved 4.40, total discharges 54.81.

The number of deaths during the year is 59, against 44 last year, showing a death rate on the number under treatment of 5.12, against 3.74 last year.

The total number of discharges during the year, by recovery, transfer, etc., and death, is 134, against 135 admissions. This is a very gratifying record of the year's proceedings, showing we are keeping well ahead of the demand for accommodation and with a population at the close of the year of 25 less than our capacity. Every suitable case for asylum treatment was promptly admitted during the year.

There is a constant disposition to get people into the asylum who have no right to be there, and this is largely because municipalities do not make sufficient provision for them elsewhere. It is to be hoped the further erection of houses of Refuge and Homes for Incurables will provide the necessary accommodation.

Rate of Maintenance.

The total expenditure during the year ending September 30th, is $119.-402.64. The average number of patients under treatment during the year is 1,031, which makes the per capita cost of maintenance for the year $115.81, or a weekly rate of $2.23. The yearly per capita cost of maintenance last year was $127.62, thus showing a per capita reduction this year of $8.47. This does not include an account for coal amounting to $3,444.-02, which should be paid out of this year's expenditure. A dispute with the contractor as to the quality of the coal furnished has led to delay in the settlement. This account will be included in next year's expenditure and will swell the per capita cost beyond the normal rate.

Farm.

The operations on the farm during the year have been eminently successful and a large yield of products in every department has been the result.

The fall wheat yielded 38.34 bushels, and the spring wheat 20.12 bushels per acre. The wheat was threshed and marketed with all possible expedition so as to reduce the risk of loss by storage to a minimum, and the proceeds amounted to $522.68. The sale of live hogs amounted to $2,363.-83, which is all profit, as they were fed entirely with the swill and refuse from the different buildings, which would otherwise have been wasted. I appended below a statement of products and values :

Produce.		Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Fall Wheat, 14½ acres	556 bushels	0 72	400 32
Spring Wheat, 8 acres	161 bushels	0 76	122 36
Oats, 33 acres	2,018 bushels	0 34	683 12
Hay, 70 acres	160 tons	8 00	1,280 00
Straw	70 tons	6 00	420 00
Corn for Silo, 23 acres	350 tons	1 20	420 00
Potatoes, 20 acres	4,000 bushels	0 50	2,000 00
Mangolds, 6 acres	5,000 bushels	0 20	1,000 00
Turnips, 3 acres	1,000 bushels	0 20	200 00
Carrots	100 bushels	0 20	20 00
Milk	170,200 qts	0 03	5,106 00
Hogs, sold live weight	262	.....	2,363 83
Bones	41,210 lbs at 40c per 100 lb	.....	164 84
			$14,180 47

Garden.

The yield from the garden in many products was good, but is still deficient in supplying our demands. With the large amounts of land under cultivation there should be a sufficient supply of fruit and vegetables to supply our wants the year round. This is especially true of early vegetables which have to be purchased, whereas we should have all the facilities for producing them on the premises. There can be no doubt that pruning and persistent attention to spraying fruit trees and small fruit bushes will do much to increase the yield as well as the quality of the fruit. There must also be a constant process of planting and replanting to get the best results. The fruit bearing period is a limited one and unless constant care is observed in rooting out old trees and bushes that have become unproductive, the yield will be correspondingly small.

The ornamental grounds never looked better than this year. The copious rains kept the lawns green the whole summer through, and the floral display of bedded plants was magnificent. The grounds were kept in perfect order, and were much admired. A table of products is appended to this report.

Additions and Repairs.

By the building of a single wall on each wing at Main Building, an area was enclosed, which adds ten dormitories for patients. Each dormitory will hold four beds and thus increase the accommodation for forty-two more patients. This is a welcome addition and at a minimum cost.

We removed three old boilers from West boiler house and one from boiler house at Barn. These boilers were all old and, with the exception of one, were condemned—this one was put in place of the one removed at Barn. At East boiler house, four old boilers were removed and replaced by two low-pressure boilers of 100 horse power each.

The Gegenstrom spray bath was installed on Halls C and 3 at Main Building, which makes the bathing system at this building now very complete on every hall except the upper one.

A fire occurred at Superintendent's house last February which did considerable damage to the house and furnishings. The fire was caused by the felt covering on the hot water heating pipes coming in contact with the flue from the furnace. The covering ignited, and the pipes being close to joists of floor, the whole lower part of the house was soon on fire. The Asylum fire brigade was at once on the spot and did excellent service in subduing the fire. A new furnace has been put in and the whole heating system of the house reorganized.

A new water main is being put in, connecting the pump at Main Building with East House, Orchard House, Barn-stable and Slaughter House. This will involve an enormous amount of digging, which is to be done by asylum labor.

The contract is let for installing three additional electric arc lamps along the top of the mountain between the asylum gate and the top of the Incline Railway. This will be a welcome provision for the comfort and safety of every one connected with the asylum in going to and from the City in the evening. It provides us with fifteen arc lights in all and insures the proper lighting of the grounds and the roadway to the City.

Water Supply.

A local supply of water on the asylum grounds has been one of the long felt wants. The exacting charges made by the City for water, together with the cost of pumping up the mountain, brings our yearly account for water up to about $5,000.

A contract has been let on the premises and already 5-in. holes have been drilled on a rising plateau at the rear end of the farm which promises a large supply. A thorough test will be made, and we hope to be able to announce before long that the long desired problem has at last been solved.

Boulderwood.

The property known as "Boulderwood," adjoining the asylum grounds, was purchased by the Government during the year from Mrs. Charlton. This property comprises about 11 acres of land, is beautifully situated on the mountain brow and gives the asylum possession of the whole mountain from eastward to James Street. No more healthful or commanding site could be found anywhere for the erection of an institution. The panoramic outlook of city, bay and lake, with Burlington Heights as a background, presents a scenic picture scarcely to be equalled anywhere in the world.

It will be for the Government to say what use shall be made of this property, whether for the erection of another building as an extension of the asylum system, or be converted into part of the already ample pleasure grounds which surround the asylum buildings.

Incipient Insanity.

The restless spirit of the age, with its intense competition in every department of business, the mad struggle for wealth, place and power, with an ever increasing mental tension, are responsible for a large increase of nervous disorders which are sapping the energies of the present generation. That this weakening force will project itself into future generations with increasing effect is quite evident. Among women with a more delicate nervous organization the effect is even more apparent. The struggle to keep up appearance and win social recognition along with artificial and extravagant modes of living are responsible for many neurotic conditions bordering on insanity.

The constant and ever increasing hegira from rural to city life furnishes a perennial stream of victims to fill up the ranks.

The tendency everywhere is for the population to segregate in cities and forsake the quiet, pastoral and healthful bucolic life of the country which constitutes the bone and sinew of every nation. The outcome of this must necessarily be mental and physical degeneration, with a corresponding demand for sanatorial or asylum treatment.

In the United States there is a large provision made for the treatment of this class in sanatoria and private asylums conducted on a dividend paying basis, and the consequence is that many Canadians have to avail themselves of treatment in these foreign institutions because there is no provision made for their treatment at home. In the absence of private enterprise for the accommodation of this class it becomes a question whether or not the Government should make provision for this class by erecting a building at each of the large centres of population for the treatment of neurotic cases, which largely take on the type of incipient insanity. These institutions could certainly be made self-sustaining, because they would be patronized by a class who are both able and willing to pay according to the accommodation provided. As a rule poor people are not subject to nervous disorders, for the reason that they have neither the time nor the means of self-indulgence which is usually the inciting cause of these disorders. The ordinary physican prescribes travel, change of air and scene as a panacae for these conditions, but unless a proper selection of cases is made they will return more jaded and worn out than when they started. A prolonged rest in bed, under skilled medical treatment and careful nursing, will often effect a more speedy cure than in travelling to and fro over the earth amid the bustle and excitement of modern life.

When a person is committed to an asylum as insane that person at once loses his or her civil rights and becomes incompetent in law to do any kind of business. There are many incipient or mild cases of insanity that are not altogether "non compos mentis" who dread the idea of being examined by physicians and certified as lunatics and sent to the asylums to consort with the ordinary rank and file of its inmates. If they could go voluntarily to a separate building or cotttage and remain an indefinite time without the imposition of the usual discipline and restraint which accompanies certification, the ordeal would be robbed of half its terrors and they would gladly avail themselves of the skill of the asylum physician in treating their morbid symptoms.

Voluntary Admission.

To many, committment to the asylum carries with it a badge of social degradation which haunts the poor victim for life, and too often the public are ready to endorse his morbid self introspection, and loss of social caste.

It is gratifying to know that in Great Britain this queston is occupying a large amount of attention and an agitation is on foot among leading alienists looking to the relief of this class by granting licences to private houses, nursing homes and asylums for the treatment of these cases by voluntary admission.

In Scotland the boarding out system in private houses has been in operation for years with successful results under the supervision of the Commissioners in Lunacy. It is confined to the pauper classes who are cared for by cottagers who represent an intelligent, respectable and thrifty class of the community, and are paid the regular rates provided by the Government. The same system has been in operation in the State of Massachusetts for years with more doubtful results. The thrifty cottage class in Scotland has scarcely its analogue on this side of the Atlantic. The population here is a moving one and cannot trace an ancestral succession of cottage life for generations as is the case in the Old Land.

The voluntary admission system now being agitated is not based on economic grounds, but is rather an expression of the desire to escape the stigma which attaches to legalized committment to the asylum in mild or incipient cases. The public have not yet grasped the idea that mental ailments can be cured by treatment the same as other physical diseases. The lingering prejudice against asylums is the outcome of barbarous treatment in a bygone age, and is an example of how difficult it is to root out a popular prejudice when once established even after the practice has entirely changed. As a remedy it has been suggested that the word "asylum" be abolished and "hospital" substituted for it. This change has been largely observed in the United States, but it will require something more than juggling with a name to conquer a rooted prejudice. The hospital itself had long to contend against this same prejudice, and it was only by the splendid achievement of medical and surgical science, in conjunction with one of Heaven's greatest boons to humanity, the trained nurse, that that prejudice was overcome. The lesson to asylum workers is a pertinent one, to go and do likewise.

Training School for Nurses.

The training school for nurses goes on as in other years and it is compulsory for all to attend the lectures, but the examination is voluntary. The interest taken by the nurses, and even by the medical staff, is not what it should be. The former take a sordid view of the question, and say it is no advantage to them from a pecuniary standpoint, that all their study brings no advantage either in wages or preferment over those who take their ease. There is certainly a degree of force in this objection, and if training schools in asylums are to occupy the high place they are intended to fill in elevating and dignifying the nursing service then some incentive must be held out both in wages and preferment as a stimulus to excel in the work. In this very practical age there are few who engage in the work from philanthropic motives, it is the "hope of reward that sweetens toil" in this as in every department of labor.

I am of opinion that training schools in all our asylums should be made compulsory, and that the curriculum of study should be a three years' course, with a graduated scale of wages for each year, and that only graduates who have completed the course should be appointed to the position of supervisor. It is only in this way that nursing can be made a permanent profession and attract the proper class to engage in it.

The work of an asylum nurse is most exacting and requires, not only a strong, healthy physique, but also a large degree of intelligence, along with a natural endowment of patience and good sense.

A Nurses' Home.

In order to attract the better class of young women and add permanence to the nursing service, a Nurses' Home should be provided at each asylum, where the time off duty may be spent in rest and social enjoyment. The work of nursing is doubly trying when there is no respite from constant association with the patients both day and night. The building should be made as attractive as possible, with bright, airy bedrooms and parlors, and furnished with all the comforts and conveniences of a refined home. At all the large general hospitals, this provision for the nurses is being made, and if it is found to be an indispensable adjunct to the hospital nursing service, it is surely an even greater necessity at the asylum.

Pathological Institute.

One of the weak points in the asylum medical sevice is the lack of scientific spirit. In making appointments and promotions to the Service, this qualification is not sufficiently emphasized. The tendency is to get into routine methods of doing the bare necessities of the work without regard to the rich field for scientific research waiting to be explored. The chief cause of this is the defective teaching in our medical schools. There has been a great advance of late years in the teaching of general medicine and surgery, but in mental pathology and neurology there has been neither teaching nor examination. Hence the necessity for a special department supported by the State and equipped with laboratories for the purpose of pursuing the study of Psychology in all its varied manifestations, both in hearth and disease.

In other countries, there are many tireless workers seeking to unfold the hidden mysteries of Psycho-pathological manifestation and its causes. A new field of research is opening up in blood analysis and intestinal secretion, with a probable toxic cause of many forms of mental disorder. By this, we may be able to explain why in many cases of insanity no pathological changes, either gross or microscopic, can be found in the brain to account for the morbid symptoms.

It is gratifying to know that the profession outside of the asylum service is taking up this question and pressing it upon the attention of the Government. There is abundant morbid material in our asylums available for study and research, which is practically lost for lack of the necessary equipment and skill in its investigation.

A Pathological Institute centrally situated and presided over by a medical director who has made a specialty of this department of science, and made available for study by students engaged in the specialty of mental disease, would provide a field of study in our country which hitherto could only be found at great expense in foreign lands. I know of no department of science which would yield such fruitful results and such far-reaching benefit to suffering humanity as an institution for scientific research conducted on the lines which I have indicated.

I trust the Government will favorably consider the application for financial aid. It is a movement which is primarily in the interest of more effective Asylum work, and should at once commend itself not only to the favorable consideration of the Government but to the hearty support of the Asylum medical service as well.

General Remarks.

The business of the year has been marked by patient persevering effort in discharging the great public trust committed to us. Nothing of a serious nature has occurred to disturb the equanimity and harmony of our daily round of duties. We have kept steadily before our minds the great function we are here to perform, that of easing the burdens and ameliorating the sorrows of those committed to our care. The large number of admissions and discharges indicate that we have not been idle in this respect and that we continue to maintain our past record of providing prompt admission to every deserving case. Whilst we have been lavish in furnishing every available comfort for our patients, we have not been unmindful of the fact that in a great institution like this there are many avenues of waste and extravagance and that constant vigilance is necessary to prevent it. We also recognize the truth that economy in the best sense of the term is compatible with the greatest efficiency in administration.

Medical science and an enlarged humanitarianism have done much to improve the treatment of the insane, but there is still much to accomplish in reaching higher ideals and in discovering improved methods of solving many perplexing problems which still confront us. It is gratifying to know that the prejudice against asylums is rapidly dying out, and there is now danger of the pendulum swnging the other way and of their becoming too popular. The treatment of mental diseases is becoming more and more a positive science, and the whole equipment of the Asylum is rapidly taking its place side by side with General Hospital practice. People are beginning to understand that insanity can be cured like any other disease, and more intelligent ideas prevail as to the laws which govern the propagation of the race.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1902	.....	.....	.....	477	540	1,017
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	17	9	26			
By Medical Certificate	39	70	109			
				56	79	135
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	533	619	1,152
As recovered	23	83	56			
As improved	2	10	12			
As unimproved	3	3	6			
Total number of discharges during year	28	46	74			
Died	26	33	59			
Eloped	.....	.....	.....			
Transferred	1	.....	1			
				55	79	134
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	478	540	1,018
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	2,104	2,183	4,287			
" discharged	783	622	1,705			
" died	623	532	1,155			
" eloped	73	3	76			
" transferred	147	186	333			
" remaining, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	478	540	1,018
No. of applications on fyle	.....	.....	.....	11	13	24

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th of Jan.,1903)	483	564	1,047
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of Oct., 1902)	477	539	1,016
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	175,516	200,905	376,421
Daily average population	480.865	550,424	1,031.29

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	33	45	78	978	1,256	2,234
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	23	34	57	1,126	927	2,053
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	56	79	135	2,104	2,183	4,287
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	19	32	395	400	795
Episcopalians	10	10	20	415	380	795
Methodists	14	25	39	495	550	1,045
Baptists	6	3	9	105	135	240
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	13	13	26
Roman Catholics	5	15	20	374	422	796
Mennonites	1	1	2	21	13	34
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	5	4	9	171	199	370
Not reported	2	2	4	105	64	169
Total	56	79	135	2,104	2,183	4,287
Nationalities.						
English	3	7	10	324	237	561
Irish	5	3	8	239	358	597
Scotch	2	3	5	143	144	287
Canadian	43	64	107	1,221	1,274	2,495
United States	2	.....	2	58	51	109
Other countries	1	2	3	71	78	149
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	48	41	89
Total	56	79	135	2,104	2,183	4,287

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	5	14
Brant	3	7	10	107	136	243
Bruce				7	17	24
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	3	3	6	32	34	66
Elgin				5	7	12
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac				19	7	26
Grey	5	7	12	123	98	221
Haldimand	1	3	4	90	80	170
Halton	5	4	9	72	82	154
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	12	17
Kent				7	5	12
Lambton				8	4	12
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	3	3	6	117	120	237
Middlesex		1	1	16	12	28
Muskoka District				15	2	17
Nipissing District				2	3	5
Norfolk	1	3	4	86	95	181
Northumberland and Durham				35	30	65
Ontario				26	33	59
Oxford				16	12	28
Parry Sound District		1	1	3	4	7
Peel		1	1	16	26	42
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough				9	17	26
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe				206	160	366
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria				11	21	32
Waterloo	4	5	9	113	104	217
Welland	1	4	5	94	132	226
Wellington		6	11	188	201	389
Wentworth	23	28	51	412	469	881
York	2	3	5	178	196	374
Not Classed				3		3
Total admissions	56	79	135	04	2,183	4,287

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Brant	1	1	2	44	34	78
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Dufferin	2	.....	2	20	10	30
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	18	2	20
Grey	3	2	5	81	45	126
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	35	14	49
Halton	2	.....	2	32	22	54
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Huron	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Kent	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Lincoln	1	.....	1	72	43	115
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Nipissing District	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	42	37	79
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	22	14	36
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	20	20	40
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21
Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Peel	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Rainy River District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	9	18	27
Waterloo	1	.....	1	58	19	77
Welland	.....	3	3	44	31	75
Wellington	3	.....	3	75	40	115
Wentworth	4	2	6	80	62	142
York	.....	1	1	148	144	292
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions	17	9	26	1,094	727	1,821

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	H. E. S.	F	March 26, 1901	October 20, 1902	Recovered.
2	G. B. S.	M	March 9, 1902	October 21, 1902	Unimproved.
3	T. G.	M	June 12, 1902	November 3, 1902	Recovered.
4	E. H.	F	April 4, 1900	November 13, 1902	Improved.
5	E. W. E.	M	Jan. 13, 1900	November 22, 1902	Recovered.
6	W. Mc.	M	April 10, 1885	December 8, 1902	do
7	M. R.	F	April 13, 1901	December 22, 1902	do
8	E. L. B.	M	Dec. 22, 1886	January 8, 1903	Unimproved.
9	M. J. B.	F	May 17, 1892	January 8, 1903	Recovered.
10	M. D.	F	Oct. 10, 1902	January 17, 1903	do
11	E. F.	F	Dec. 20, 1901	January 24, 1903	Improved.
12	A. C.	F	May 20, 1902	January 26, 1903	Recovered.
13	S. H.	M	Nov. 13, 1902	February 23, 1903	do
14	N. H.	F	Dec. 4, 1899	February 24, 1903	Improved.
15	W. M.	M	July 23, 1901	March 2, 1903	Recovered.
16	Y. R. D.	F	Nov. 25, 1902	March 9, 1803	Unimproved.
17	J. B.	F	Jan. 8, 1903	March 14, 1903	Recovered.
18	A. C.	F	June 18, 1903	March 16, 1903	do
19	L. A. R.	F	Nov. 25, 1901	March 16, 1903	Unimproved.
20	V. D.	F	Sept. 9, 1902	March 18, 1903	Recovered.
21	A.C.	F	June 10, 1902	March 19, 1903	do
22	S. L.	F	Jan. 4, 1902	March 20, 1903	do
23	M. Mc.	F	Feb. 7, 1901	March 24, 1903	do
24	F. G.	M	March 6, 1903	March 28, 1903	Improved.
25	A. L. W.	M	May 26, 1902	April 3, 1903	Recovered.
26	G. M.	F	Sept. 10, 1892	April 9, 1903	Improved.
27	M. H.	F	Jan. 16, 1903	April 9, 1903	Recovered.
28	F. D.	M	April 15, 1899	April 27, 1903	do
29	J. M.	M	April 17, 1902	April 27, 1093	do
30	E. E. O.	F	March 7, 1902	May 11, 1903	Improved.
31	W. J.	M	Oct. 22, 1601	May 11, 1903	Recovered.
32	E. A.	F	Dec. 5, 1902	May 18, 1003	Improved.
33	A. R.	F	May 23, 1902	May 20, 1903	Recovered.
34	N. M.	F	July 1, 1902	May 24, 1903	do
35	F. G. H. P.	M	April 6, 1903	May 27, 1903	do
36	L. T.	F	Oct. 22, 1901	June 6, 1903	Improved.
37	J. R. S.	M	Jan. 14, 1902	June 8, 1903	Recovered.
38	P. Mc.	M	Jan. 13, 1903	June 12, 1903	do
39	M. S.	F	Nov. 30, 1900	June 16, 1903	Unimproved.
40	J. P.	M	Dec. 29, 1902	June 16, 1903	Recovered.
41	J. H. G.	M	Nov. 14, 1902	June 16, 1903	do
42	J. D.	M	July 1, 1902	June 16, 1903	do
43	N. W.	F	Dec. 13, 1902	June 24, 1903	do
44	P. S.	M	Aug. 13, 1902	June 24, 1903	do
45	W. R. H.	M	Jan. 23, 1902	June 26, 1903	do
46	E. C.	F	Aug. 6, 1901	June 26, 1903	Improved.
47	M. J. G.	F	Oct. 15, 1902	July 2, 1903	Recovered.
48	M. R.	F	Feb. 5 1903	July 4, 1903	do
49	M. N.	F	Oct. 4, 1902	July 6, 1903	do
50	E. A. B.	F	Oct. 9, 1902	July 6, 1903	do
51	M. N.	F	Dec. 3, 1902	July 6, 1903	do
52	C. H.	F	Dec. 15, 1902	July 6, 1903	do
53	S. L.	F	Dec. 2, 1902	July 7, 1903	do
54	A. J.	F	Jan. 31, 1903	July 20, 1903	do
55	C. B.	M	Jan. 29, 1903	July 20, 1903	do
56	M. P.	F	Mar. 12, 1902	July 22, 1903	do
57	E. M.	F	Dec. 17, 1897	July 22, 1003	do
58	G. G.	M	Sept. 4, 1902	July 22, 1903	do
59	E. S.	M	Feb. 21, 1888	July 29, 1903	do
60	C. C. Mc.	F	Feb. 2, 1900	August 7, 1903	Improved.
61	M. A. B.	F	April 24, 1903	August 14, 1903	Recovered.
62	J. F.	M	Sept. 4, 1903	August 21, 1903	Unimproved.
63	D. H. W.	M	Dec. 8, 1902	September 7, 1903	Recovered.
64	E. J.	F	Dec. 27, 1902	September 8, 1903	do
65	M. L.	F	Feb. 17. 1903	September 9, 1903	do
66	E. E. P.	F	Mar. 21. 1903	September 9, 1903	do
67	A. E.	F	May 23, 1903	September 9, 1903	do
68	A. J.	F	July 6, 1903	September 9, 1993	do
69	D. Mc.	F	Dec. 22, 1902	September 9, 1903	do
70	W. C.	M	Sept. 22, 1902	September 15, 1903	do
71	M. S.	E	Dec. 22, 1902	September 18, 1903	do
72	J. F.	M	Feb. 17, 1902	September 23, 1903	Improved.
73	J. T. B.	M	May 6, 1901	September 24, 1903	Recovered.
74	M. H. B.	F	July 26, 1902	September 28, 1903	

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			uring former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents		1	1	9		9	10
Architects				3		3	3
Actuaries					1	1	1
Book-keepers	1	1	2	9	2	11	13
Bakers	1		1	4		4	5
Bricklayers				5		5	5
Butchers				12		12	12
Blacksmiths				25		25	25
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				4	3	7	7
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1	1	2	2
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders	1		1				1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Basketmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	1		1	4		4	5
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	3		3	68		68	71
Clerks	1		1	46	9	55	56
Clergymen				13		13	13
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks		1	1		4	4	5
Carders				3	1	4	4
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				8		8	8
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	2		2	3
Carters				4		4	4
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		6	6	2	449	451	457
Dressmakers		2	2		39	39	41
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				7		7	7
Dentists				5		5	5
Engineers				9		9	9
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	16		16	632	3	635	651
Fishermen	1		1	6		6	7
Furriers				1		1	1
Firemen				1		1	1
Florists				1		1	1
Gardeners				11		11	11
Grocers				8	1	9	9
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				9		9	9
Hostlers				3		3	3
Harness-makers				6		6	6
Housekeepers		58	58		1,133	1,133	1,191
Inn-keepers				12	1	13	13
Jewellers				3		3	3
Janitors				3		3	3
Labourers	13		13	570		570	583
Laundresses					7	7	7
Ladies					3	3	3
Lawyers				3		3	3
Lumbermen	2		2	1		1	3
Lithographers				1		1	1
Milliners					5	5	5
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists	1		1	30		30	31

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. M. M	F	42	Oct. 1, 1902	1	9	13	Exhaustion of mania.
2	B. F	M	57	" 9, 1902	22		26	Heart disease.
3	M. E. S	F	59	Nov. 6, 1902		2	3	Dysentery.
4	J. D	M	74	" 9, 1902	26	7	16	Senile decay.
5	M. O	F	31	" 11, 1902	2	4	29	Epilepsy.
6	C. M	F	55	" 23, 1902	13	8	15	Heart disease.
7	B. Mc	F	70	Dec. 7, 1902	15	6	12	Apoplexy.
8	W. A	M	47	" 8, 1902		7	6	General paresis.
9	J. P	M	64	" 9, 1902	12	6	6	Pernicious anæmia.
10	M. P	F	74	" 10, 1902		2	18	Senile decay.
11	W. L	M	46	" 12, 1902	1	7	16	General paresis.
12	J. K	M	70	" 14, 1902	10	5	24	Chronic cystitis.
13	J. T. W	M	37	" 15, 1902	2	6	23	General paresis.
14	E. T	F	43	" 16, 1902		1	28	Exhaustion of mania.
15	M. H	M	41	" 20, 1902	14	3	28	Phthisis.
16	V. S	F	60	Jan. 12, 1903		2	26	Exhaustion of mania.
17	R. M. M	M	51	" 18, 1903	14	9	11	Pneumonia.
18	M. F	M	37	" 25, 1903	4	5	23	Erysipelas.
19	S. C	F	64	" 25, 1903		2	3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
20	T. Mc	M	73	" 27, 1903	2	3	24	Cerebral hemorrhage.
21	H. F	F	65	" 27, 1903	26	9	19	Pneumonia.
22	E. J. J	F	48	" 27, 1903	14		30	Phthisis.
23	C. M	F	56	Feb. 2, 1903	15	9	13	Paralysis.
24	T. C	M	60	" 2, 1903	4	4	18	Pneumonia.
25	E. S	F	69	" 5, 1903	8	9	26	"
26	J. L	F	72	" 7, 1903	14	3	6	"
27	G. B. D	M	26	" 9, 1903	4	8	21	Erysipelas.
28	M. O'L	F	54	" 14, 1903	26	8	11	Exhaustion of dementia.
29	B. A	F	28	" 15, 1903		3	21	Pyæmia.
30	H. C	F	49	" 16, 1903	23	7	24	Epilepsy.
31	M. D	F	30	" 17, 1903			20	Empyema.
32	R. F	M	65	" 22, 1903	20	3	30	Phthisis.
33	M. E. Mc	F	24	Mar. 4, 1903		5	21	Exhaustion of mania.
34	E. W. S	M	45	" 10, 1903		1	7	Epilepsy.
35	E. K	F	41	" 13, 1903		4	14	Exhaustion of mania.
36	E. Mc	F	56	" 15, 1903	10	10	15	Pneumonia.
37	D. Mc	M	71	" 20, 1903	1	8	12	Phthisis.
38	E. S	F	61	April 6, 1903	7	3	18	Exhaustion of dementia.
39	M. C	P	79	" 7, 1903	9		7	Heart disease.
40	C. H. W	M	32	" 11, 1903	9	4	10	Pneumonia.
41	J. I. M	M	76	" 14, 1903	8	1	19	Erysipelas.
42	J. B	M	44	" 16, 1903	3	1	10	General Paresis.
43	A. H. W	F	46	May 7, 1903	5	11	15	Phthisis.
44	C. D	F	61	" 8, 1903		11	8	Gastritis.
45	G. B	M	68	" 9, 1903	1	2	15	Exhaustion of mania.
46	M. B	F	67	" 19, 1903	12	3	20	Senile decay.
47	J. C	M	44	" 19, 1903	7	3	21	General Tuberculosis.
48	C. F	F	40	" 29, 1903	3	9	25	Heart disease.
49	M. I	F	53	June 5, 1903	12	8	12	Fracture of skull.
50	F. V. C	M	55	" 11, 1903	1	10	1	Phthisis.
51	M. B	F	65	" 12, 1903	20	5	21	Cirrhosis of liver.
52	W. P	M	75	" 14, 1903	18	8	12	Pneumonia.
53	J. H	M	56	" 14, 1903	6	4	5	Exhaustion of mania.
54	W. S	M	47	July 14, 1903		4	28	General Paresis.
55	A. J. H	F	65	" 29, 1903	1	10	13	Exhaustion of dementia.
56	S. D. B	M	74	Aug. 16, 1903	2	6	11	Phthisis.
57	T. H. C	M	39	" 19, 1903	6	7	27	"
58	E. O'T	F	60	Sept. 8, 1903			5	Exhaustion of mania.
59	C. A. Mc	F	40	" 20, 1903	6	3	3	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Millers				4		4	4
Moulders	2		2	11		11	13
Merchants				20	9	29	29
Mechanics				30	2	32	32
Music-teachers					3	3	3
Marble-cutters				3		3	3
Matrons					2	2	2
Midwives					1	1	1
Motormen				1		1	1
Musicians				1		1	1
Mariners				1		1	1
Manufacturers				1		1	1
No occupation		2	2	48	120	168	170
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses					9	9	9
Not stated		1	1	26	77	103	104
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	3	1	4	64	12	76	80
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes				1		1	1
Painters	1		1	32		32	33
Printers	1		1	9	1	10	11
Peddlars				8	1	9	9
Physicians	2		2	2		2	4
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Porters				2		2	2
Paupers					1	1	1
Potters				1		1	1
Railway Employees				4		4	4
Spinsters					15	15	15
Sailors				11		11	11
Students	1		1	13	4	17	18
Spinners				9	7	16	16
Stone-cutters	1		1	6		6	7
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				28		28	28
Seamstresses					27	27	27
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen				2		2	2
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				4		4	4
Sawyers				1		1	1
Stenographers				1		1	1
Telegraph operators				1		1	1
Teachers	1	4	5	14	23	37	42
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors				13	19	32	32
Tanners				2		2	2
Teamsters	2		2	6		6	8
Undertakers				1		1	1
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Veterinary Surgeons				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers		2	2	6	7	13	15
Waggon-makers				6		6	6
Wool workers				2	1	3	3
Waiters				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				31	103	134	134
Total	56	79	135	2,046	2,106	4,152	4,287

TABLE NO. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity and number of instances in which each cause was assigned.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, inc. loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
Religious excitment	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Brain disease with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, inc. old age	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
HEREDITARY.						
With other combened cause not ascertained	12	18	30	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	44	61	105	23	37	60
Total	56	79	135	56	79	135

TABLE NO. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the results thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3684	M	F. D	Oct. 15, 1902	3 months	Discharged recovered.
4088	M	J. M	" 16, "	3 "	" "
4100	F	A. C	" 16, "	3 "	" "
4068	F	E. E. O	Nov. 1, "	3 "	" improved.
3957	M	B. F. C	" 1, "	3 "	Returned.
4102	M	A. L. W	" 3, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4019	M	W. J	" 13, "	3 "	" "
4146	F	M. E. Mc	" 24, "	3 "	Died.
4101	F	A. R	" 24, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3915	F	E. J. W	Dec. 2, "	3 "	Returned.
4112	F	N. M	" 4, "	3 "	Discharge recovered.
4172	M	T. O	" 12, "	3 "	Returned.
4134	M	P. S	" 16, "	3 "	Discharge recovered.
4142	F	V. D	" 18, "	3 "	" "
4173	M	S. H	" 20, "	2 "	" "
3577	M	R. R	" 24, "	1 "	Returned.
4162	F	M. J. G	" 24, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3925	F	M. Mc	" 24, "	3 "	" "
3903	F	M. S	" 29, "	3 "	" unimproved.
3987	F	E. C	Jan. 2, 1903	3 "	" improved.
4181	F	R. D	" 10, "	1 "	Returned.
4042	F	E. F	" 16, "	3 "	Discharged improved.
4160	F	M. D	" 17, "	3 "	" recovered.
1654	M	E. S	" 20, "	3 "	" "
4174	M	G. H. G	" 19, "	3 "	" "

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4158	F	E. A. B.	Feb. 1, 1903	3 months	Discharged recovered.
4153	F	M. N.	" 2, "	3 "	" "
5185	F	M. N.	" 2, "	3 "	" "
4200	M	J. P.	" 9, "	3 "	" "
4050	M	J. R. S.	" 17, "	3 "	" "
4194	F	A. S.	" 19, "	3 "	Returned.
4028	F	L. A. R.	Mar. 1, "	3 "	Discharged unimproved.
3669	M	M. R. M.	" 2, "	3 "	Returned.
4209	M	W. R. H.	" 18, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4215	F	M. R.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
4113	M	J. D.	" 24, "	3 "	" "
3967	F	A. L. J.	" 27, "	3 "	Returned.
4186	F	S. R.	April 11, 1903	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4206	M	P. Mc.	" 16, "	3 "	" "
3857	F	A. L.	" 16, "	3 "	Returned.
4211	M	C. B.	" 16, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4190	F	N. W.	" 17, "	2 "	" "
3476	F	E. M.	" 20, "	3 "	" "
4139	M	G. G.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
4074	F	M. P.	" 22, "	3 "	" "
4182	M	K. Mc	May 10, "	3 "	Returned.
4018	F	L. T.	" 11, "	3 "	Discharged improved.
4191	F	C. H.	" 15, "	2 "	" recovered.
4212	F	A. J.	" 16, "	2 "	" "
4079	F	M. C.	" 19, "	3 "	Returned.
4193	F	E. J.	" 21, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4138	M	W. H. N.	" 22, "	3 "	Returned.
4196	F	D. Mc.	" 23, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4188	M	D. W.	June 6, "	3 "	" "
4149	M	W. C.	" 11, "	3 "	" "
3046	M	J. T. B.	" 18, "	3 "	" "
4257	M	R. B.	" 20, "	3 "	Returned.
4058	M	J. F.	" 20, "	3 "	Discharged improved.
4022	M	E. H.	" 24, "	2 "	Returned.
3259	F	T. M. W.	July 1, "	3 "	Still out..
2895	F	S. R.	" 1, "	3 "	" "
4226	F	E. P.	" 1, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4249	F	A. E.	" 18, "	2 "	" "
3490	M	J. H.	" 20, "	2 "	Still out.
2408	F	A. J.	Aug. 3, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
4195	F	M. S.	" 7, "	2 "	" "
4219	F	M. L.	" 12, "	1 "	" "
4129	F	M. H. B.	" 13, "	1 "	" "
4256	F	N. D.	Sept. 7, "	3 "	Still out.
4239	M	C. B.	" 7, "	2 "	" "
2295	F	R. B.	" 18, "	3 "	" "
4252	M	C. A. D.	" 23, "	2 "	" "
4187	M	S. P.	" 24, "	2 "	" "
4138	M	W. H. N.	" 29, "	3 "	" "
3475	F	C. C.	" 30, "	3 "	" "
4079	F	M. C.	" 30, "	1 "	" "
4248	F	A. C.	" 30, "	3 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted...	32	45	77	32	45	77
Discharged, recovered	18	25	43	18	25	43
" improved	1	4	5	1	4	5
" unimproved	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Died before expiration of leave	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Returned to Asylum	8	6	14	8	6	14
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1903	5	7	12	5	7	12

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 to 20 "	3	2	5		2	2	1	2	3
" 20 to 25 "	3	6	9	1	4	5		1	1
" 25 to 30 "	6	9	15	4	6	10	1	1	2
" 30 to 35 "	5	7	12	6	2	8	3		3
" 35 to 40 "	6	15	21	3	4	7	4	5	9
" 40 to 45 "	6	13	19	2	3	5	3	3	6
" 45 to 50 "	8	6	14	3	4	7	1	2	3
" 50 to 55 "	5	6	11	3	3	6	3	4	7
" 55 to 60 "	4	6	10		1	1	2	5	7
" 60 to 65 "	4	5	9	1	2	3	1	6	7
" 65 to 70 "	1	4	5		1	1	5	3	8
" 70 to 75 "	3		3				2	1	3
" 75 to 80 "	1		1		1	1			
" 80 to 85 "	1		1						
" 85 to 90 "									
" 90 to 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	56	79	135	23	33	56	26	33	59

TABLE NO. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.		
			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
Under 1 month	25	6		1	1
From 1 to 2 months	14	6			
" 2 to 3 "	10	13	3		1
" 3 to 4 "	4	8	4		1
" 4 to 5 "	5	14	1		
" 5 to 6 "	5	9	6	1	
" 6 to 7 "	8	4	5	1	
" 7 to 8 "	4	3	3		1
" 8 to 9 "	1	6	7		
" 9 to 10 "	1	8	3		
" 10 to 11 "	2	9	3		
" 11 to 12 "		9	2		
" 12 to 18 "	8	37	7	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years	6	39	3	3	
" 2 to 3 years	7	48	3	1	
" 3 to 4 "	8	39		2	
" 4 to 5 "	2	61	1		
" 5 to 6 "	5	47	1		
" 6 to 7 "	2	52			
" 7 to 8 "	1	43			
" 8 to 9 "	1	31			
" 9 to 10 "	1	45			
" 10 to 15 "	6	191	2		
" 15 to 20 "	3	174	2		1
" 20 years and upwards	3				
Not stated	3	116			
Totals	135	1,018	56	12	6

TABLE NO. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	866	.....	.....
Tailor's shop	2	650	.....	.....
Shoe shop	4	1,073	.....	.....
Engineer's shop	7	2,521	.....	.....
Mason work	5	1,526	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	3	93	.....	.....
Bakery	5	1,411	.....	.....
Laundry	32	3,194	5,792	8,986
Dairy	7	2,618	.....	.....
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	436	.....	.....
Painting	7	1,987	.....	.....
Farm	31	6,590	.....	.....
Garden	38	20,789	.....	.....
Stable	6	2,037	.....	.....
Kitchen	19	2,119	4,765	6,884
Dining rooms	63	8,727	13,606	22,333
Officers' quarters	6	.....	1,907	1,907
Sewing rooms	58	.....	18,215	18,215
Knitting	31	.....	10,563	10,563
Mending	10	.....	3,367	3 367
Halls	403	77,886	69,114	147,000
Storeroom	1	396	.....	396
General	41	4,463	9,288	13,751
Total	835	139,382	136,617	175,999

TABLE NO. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	3	.....	3	Norfolk	23	28	61
Brant	35	36	71	Ontario	3	2	5
Bruce	1	3	4	Oxford	4	3	7
Carleton	.....	2	2	Parry Sound District	1	3	4
Dufferin	10	11	21	Peel	3	6	9
Durham	.....	2	2	Perth	3	3	6
Elgin	.....	2	2	Peterborough	1	2	3
Essex	1	.....	1	Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Frontenac	6	.....	6	Simcoe	42	41	83
Grey	48	41	89	Stormont	1	.....	1
Haldimand	17	27	44	Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Halton	21	22	43	Victoria	1	2	3
Huron	2	1	3	Waterloo	26	40	66
Kent	2	1	3	Welland	27	36	63
Lambton	1	.....	1	Wellington	52	54	106
Leeds	1	.....	1	Wentworth	91	118	209
Lincoln	28	24	52	York	18	26	44
Middlesex	2	2	4				
Muskoka District	2	.....	2	Total	478	540	1,018
Nipissing District	.....	2	2				

TABLE No 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Presbyterian.	Married.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.								
H. B.	38	1		York	1	1	6	1 week	1	Civil servant	Kingston,

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	806	806	Pudding cloths	80	
Bed ticks	206	338	Pants		1,413
Blouses	15		Sheets	854	600
Blinds	110		Stockings (pairs)	564	1,869
Bibs	117		Stockings (footed)		9
Blankets		25	Socks	558	3,968
Chemises	448	783	Sideboard covers	2	
Curtains (pairs)	63	10	Shirts	324	1,658
Carpet-rag balls	49		Skirts	298	646
Coats		337	Shrouds	78	
Counterpanes		112	Toilet covers	55	
Cushions	36		Tidies	8	
Doilies	8		Towels	905	6
Dusters	9		Tea bags	10	
Drawers	588	1,269	Table napkins	120	
Dresses	396	871	Table cloths	205	130
Guernseys		42	Table covers	22	
Jackets	51	107	Table mats	14	
Handkerchiefs			Tray cloths	7	
Lace, yards (knitted)	8		Uniform dresses	62	
Lace, yards (crocheted)	168		Uniform waists	7	
Lounge c'v's (crocheted)	9		Uniform caps	115	
Mats (floor)	17		Uniform aprons	119	
Mitts (pair)	69	49	Vests		174
Mattress ticks	156		Clothes bags	1	
Night dresses	289	299	Billiard cloth	1	
Pillow ticks	98		Night shirts		48
Pillow slips	1,211	304			
Pillow shams	140		Total	9,526	15,913

TABLE No. 16.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	24,452	Pillow slips	41,866
Blankets	3,783	Pillow shams	1,315
Blinds	24	Pillow ticks	86
Blouses	899	Pudding cloths	144
Bed ticks	3,372	Pants	9,410
Bibs	3,393	Sheets	55,295
Chemises	21,456	Skirts	13,490
Collars	4,614	Stockings (prs)	29,815
Cuffs (pairs)	3,389	Socks (prs)	27,020
Corsets	78	Shirts	20,446
Corset covers	2,250	Sideboard covers	194
Carpets	448	Towels	46,412
Curtains (prs.)	1,794	Tablecloths	9,143
Counterpanes	5,357	Table napkins	4,835
Coats	462	Tidies	225
Dresses	10,732	Toilet covers	2,292
Drawers	28,732	Tray cloths	680
Dusters	36	Table covers	470
Handkerchiefs	13,008	Tea coseys	24
Jackets	454	Undervests	4,174
Mats	93	Vests	598
Neckties	220	Sundries	738
Nightdresses	15,216		
Nightshirts	224	Total	413,158

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	62	65	Overalls	25	.....
Vests	58	20	Summer Jackets cut out to be made by seamstresses on Halls	180	.....
Trousers	449	95			
Coats (attendants, uniforms)	21	43			
Trousers " "	25	95			
			Total	820	318

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of work done in shoe-shop during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Shoes, pairs	694	190	Razor strops	12	.....
Carpet slippers, pairs	8	14	Cushions re-covered	.....	2
Cloth slippers, pairs	2	5	Mail bags	.....	2
Muffs	.....	7	Some repairs to harness	.....	.....
Braces, pairs	20	4			
Leather mitts, pairs	96	18	Total	832	242

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Chairs, rocking	.....	35	Step-ladders	4	7
Chairs, arm	.....	65	Wagon-reaches	3	.....
Chairs, common	.....	174	Ornamental tables	12	21
Handles, stone-hammer	.....	186	Barrel covers	2	.....
Handles, sledge	.....	9	Wardrobes	2	7
Wagon boxes	2	4	Tables	4	21
Meat boards	6	.....	Towel rollers	5	.....
Base boards	.....	41	Folding screens	7	9
Locks	.....	59	Fly-screens for windows	15	7
Window blinds and rollers put up	.....	115	Fly-screens for doors	3	2
Window blind rollers	.....	79	Window stops	.....	215
Carts	.....	5	Window cords	.....	198
Doors	6	29	Parting strips	.....	179
Easels	7	11	Window sash	.....	12
Ottomans	4	9	Large brushes	.....	58
Water-closet seats	6	13	Picture frames	39	18
Lounges covered	.....	14	Plant boxes	36	.....
Hay racks	.....	2	Perforated seats	.....	49
Corn racks	.....	1	Wheelbarrows	.....	9
Refrigerators	.....	9	Frame for land roller	1	.....
Sinks	.....	11	Organ case	.....	1
Mat frames	4	.....	Looking-glasses	.....	10
Bread cutters	.....	5	Base-boards	5	21
			Dumb-waiters	.....	7

Repairs to floor and stalls, horse stable, on farm.

Repairs to floor and stalls in horse stable for drivers.

Repairs to stalls in cow stable.

Repaired house doors.

Reshingled roof on hay barn.

Repaired farmer's and gardener's house.

New joists and floor, door frames and doors, and other renewals after the fire.

Frequent repairs to old rotten steps on Queen street.

Frequent repairs to old rotten sidewalks.

Put in door and fitted up store-room with drawers and divided shelves for patients' clothes Halls C and 2, M.B.

Renewed wainscoting, joists and floor in Halls C and 3 M.B. and put in iron beams and temporary wooden arches for building brick cement and tile floor.

Put V matching on the ceilings of eight rooms.

Made box for bass violin.

Put plank cover on weigh scales.

Removed broken glass and repaired greenhouse.

New steps to east house entrance.

Fitted up store-room for Matron, Orchard House.

Removed floor from scullery and pantry, Hall "B," M.B., and refitted pantry with shelves.

New floor in Billiard Room, Hall "A," Main building.

New floor in three dormitories.

TABLE No. 20.

Work performed by Engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

47 bath tubs cleaned out an repaire.

27 repairs to Gegenstrom bath sprays.

75 repairs made to beds.

32 wash basins cleaned out and repaired.

2 Baker's portable ovens fire box replaced.

2 new closets put in.

129 repairs made to closets.

12 curtain rods, iron, made.

25 repairs to dumb waiters.

8 wire guards put on doors of dumb waiters.

75 pieces of graniteware repaired.

85 repairs to electric lighting, general.

45 repairs to electric switches.

325 electric lamps renewed.

8 new incandescent lights put up.

TABLE No. 20.—*Continued.*

13 repairs made to electric bells.
78 fuse wires replaced.
12 arc lights trimmed 45 times each.
50 fire extinguishers recharged and repaired.
2 new farm waggon-boxes ironed.
1 new frame for farm roller ironed.
2 gas heaters for water repaired.
2 gas stoves taken out for repairs and replaced.
25 guards on steam coils repaired.
2 radiator heaters repaired.
75 feet of gas main changed owing to building operations.
36 window guards put up and repairs made.
2 hot water boilers, new rubber joints made.
1 inspirator repaired.
15 repairs made to steam pumps.
48 pieces of silverware repaired.
435 taps repaired and replaced.
5 repairs made to tea urns.
15 repairs made to urinals.
369 valves on heating system repacked and replaced.
45 air vents on heating system repaired and replaced.
95 valves reseated.
37 valves replaced by new.
380 pieces of tinware repaired.
2 large draft screens—new rods put in.
2 bath room old pipes and fixtures taken out and Gegenstrom spray baths put in.
100 feet 2-in. steam pipe removed and replaced by new between east house and fire hall.
3 old steam boilers taken out of west boiler house.
1 old steam boiler removed from barn.
1 old replaced in barn and necessary connections between engine and boiler made, also feed water system.
1 hot water boiler removed from Superintendent's house.
1 new hot water boiler set up and new mains put in. Also 5 new radiators.
4 reservoirs cleaned out.
9 water tanks cleaned out.
6 hot water heaters cleaned out and repairs made, and other small repairs.
Fire department members attended 32 practices of hook and ladder and hose reel.
Attended one fire at Superintendent's house.

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing work done by the Painter during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Month.	Work done.
October and Nov.	Painted female basement, main building.
December	Painted hall A, main building, and furniture.
January	Painted basement, main building.
Feb. and March	Painted Superintendent's house.
April	Painted orchard house and main building kitchens.
May	Engineer's house and 2 rooms for Dr. Beemer.
June	Painted 4 rooms and hall for hall B, M.B.
July and August	Orchard house hall 1 and rooms.
September	Painted all the closets and back stairs and bath rooms, orchard house.
October	Painted hall C store-room, dining-room, and female basement dining-room, closets, and bath-rooms. Closets and bath-room in hall 1 and hall 2, main building.

TABLE No. 22.

Work done by Mason during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Whitewashed subways and basement in main building.
Plastered the walls of bath-rooms, hall C, main building.
Plastered walls of bathroom, hall 3, M.B., and laid cement floor.
Plastered walls around 14 doors in hall 1, orchard house.
Kitchen, main building, repaired with plaster in several places.
Laid cement floor in main building basement.
Plastered walls and ceiling in new store room in basement, orchard house.
Removed earth from underneath Superintendent's house and prepared cellar for steam pipes to be put in, built 2 walls 5 feet high and 65 feet long, put in two doors and one window, and laid cement floor.
Removed brick from east and west boiler houses, main building.
Repaired furnaces in east house.
Brick work done in boiler house, O.H.
Put in 10 beams in bathrooms, M.B.
Repaired 2 man-holes, brickwork, also steam-pipe, and 2 doors in bathroom, M.B.
Plastered 2 rooms in female basement, M.B.
Fixed fire-place in boiler pump-house, Queen St.

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing the products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value
		$ c	$ c.
Apples	637 bushels	60	382 20
Beans	337 "	40	134 80
Beets	244 "	60	146 40
Beets	2,825 bunches	02	56 50
Cauliflowers	545	05	27 25
Currants	922 quarts	05	46 10
Cucumbers	9,961	01	99 61
Corn	1,904 dozen	08	152 32
Cabbage	4,015 heads	04	160 60
Carrots	1,570 bunches	01	15 70
Carrots	4 bushels	20	80
Grapes	1,410 bunches	03	42 30
Gooseberries	384 quarts	05	19 20
Quinces	15 bushels	1 00	15 00
Onions	16,635 bunches	01	166 35
Onions	288 bushels	60	172 80
Pumpkins	35	05	1 75
Plums	78 bushels	60	46 80
Peaches	165 baskets	40	66 00
Plants, bedding	25,000	08	2,000 00
Plants, annuals	5,000	02	100 00
Plants, large, greenhouse	5,000	50	2,500 00
Pears	164½ bushels	1 25	205 62
Peas, green	186½ "	32	59 68
Lettuce	8,850 heads	01	88 50
Radishes	114 bushels	60	68 40
Radishes	1,350 bunches	01	13 50
Rhubarb	10,200 "	02	204 00
Raspberries	2,196 quarts	05	109 80
Strawberries	6,352 "	05	317 60
Spinach	195 bushels	60	117 00
Squash	507	05	25 35
Tomatoes	717½ bushels	30	215 25
Turnips	65 bushels	20	13 00
			7,790 18

TABLE No. 24.

Products of farm during year ending September 30th, 1903.

Produce.		Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Fall wheat 14½ acres	556 bushels	72	400 32
Spring wheat 8 acres	161 "	76	122 36
Oats 33 acres	2,018 "	34	683 12
Hay 70 acres	160 tons	8 00	1,280 00
Straw	70 "	6 00	420 00
Corn for silo 23 acres	350 "	1 20	420 00
Potatoes 20 acres	4,000 bushels	50	2,000 00
Mangolds 6 acres	5,000 "	20	1,000 00
Turnips 3 acres	1,000 "	20	200 00
Carrots	100 "	20	20 00
Milk	170, 200 quarts	03	5,106 00
Hogs, sold live weight	262		2,363 83
Bones	41, 210 pounds	40c. per 100 lbs.	164 84
			14,180 47

Besides the ordinary labor performed on the farm the following extra work was done:

25 loads of sand teamed from city.
25 " gravel teamed from beach.
60 " manure teamed from city.
70 rods of tile drain d.

TABLE No. 25.

Shewing quantity of milk and cost of feeding cows for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Months.	Quarts of milk.	Value of milk at 3 cents per quart.	Cost of feed.	Value of milk over cost of feed.
October	15,432	$462 96	$211 42	$251 54
November	14,992	449 76	237 42	212 34
December	13,476	404 28	232 42	171 86
January	13,568	407 04	220 03	187 01
February	12,860	385 80	223 58	162 22
March	14,172	425 16	234 13	191 03
April	13,688	410 64	229 44	181 20
May	13,732	411 96	212 09	199 87
June	14,092	422 76	205 08	217 68
July	14,956	448 68	200 61	248 07
August	14,968	449 04	197 95	251 09
September	14,264	427 92	193 22	234 70
	170,200	$5,106 00	$2,597 39	$2,508 61

TABLE No. 26.

Hamilton Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

1902.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	To paid Wm. McCoy, repairing farm wagons, etc	7 30
Oct. 11.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	190 75
Oct. 15.	To paid Jno. Rodger, horseshoeing	5 88
Oct. 15.	To paid Massey-Harris Co., implement repairs	15 54
Oct. 15.	To paid A. H. Maguire, chop feed	107 93
Oct. 15.	To paid Lake & Baillie, bran	66 00
Nov. 1.	To paid Wm. McCoy, repairing farm implements	4 46
Nov. 1.	To paid Thos. Hodgson, examining pair horses	4 00
Nov. 1.	To paid Grand Trunk Ry., freight on pair horses	7 70
Nov. 1.	To paid W. H. Smith, 1 team horses	275 00
Nov. 4.	To paid S. McKay, stabling horses one year	25 00
Nov. 4.	To paid Armstrong & Chapman, stabling horses one year	10 00
Nov. 5.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	144 25
Nov. 6.	To paid Jno. Rodger, horseshoeing	5 75
Nov. 6.	To paid A. W. Maguire, chop feed	155 26
Nov. 6.	To paid Lake & Baillie, bran	66 00
Nov. 6.	To paid Jno. Finlayson, harness repairs	10 70
Nov. 6.	To paid W. H. Esterbrook, tile for farm	45 00
Nov. 17.	To paid Estate of M. H. Ten Eyck, medicine for horses, etc	42 00
Dec. 6.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	202 00
Dec. 6.	To paid Lake & Baillie, bran	49 50
Dec. 6.	To paid A. W. Maguire, chop feed	80 74
Dec. 6.	To paid A. McFarlane, chop feed	13 50
Dec. 6.	To paid Jno. Rodger, horseshoeing	15 50
Dec. 6.	To paid Estate of M. H. Ten Eyck, medicine for horses	2 00
Dec. 6.	To paid Jno. Finlayson, harness and repairing	35 30
Dec. 10.	To paid J. Young & Son, threshing grain	68 70
Dec. 10.	To paid Fraser, Johnson & Co., horse covers	5 00
Dec. 10.	To paid Massey-Harris Co., implement repairs	3 60
Dec. 31.	To balance	57 26
		1,721 62
1903.		
Jan. 9.	To paid R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	101 75
Jan. 22.	To paid A. W. Maguire, chop peas	26 69
Jan. 22.	To paid Hamilton Toll Co., tolls	1 76
Feb. 6.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	194 75
Mar. 4.	To paid R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	100 25
Mar. 7.	To paid David Young, 5 barrels apples	4 00
Mar. 7.	To paid Dr. Craig, medicine for horses	5 00
Mar. 31.	To balance	318 93

1902.	Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	1,182 89
Nov. 6.	By cash from R. Hannah, 9 young pigs	31 00
Nov. 8.	By cash from Jno. Forsyth, 2 young pigs	6 00
Nov. 12.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	113 00
Nov. 24.	By cash from S. Williamson, 10 young pigs	27 00
Nov. 24.	By cash from S. Long, 3 pigs, 420 lbs. at 6c	25 20
Nov. 26.	By cash from James Dunlop, 270½ bu. wheat, at 60c	178 53
Dec. 12.	By cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	155 00
Dec. 23.	By cash from R. Hannah, 1 young pig	3 00
		1,721 62
1903.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	57 26
Jan. 1.	By cash from Wm. Coulson, 4 hogs, 610 lbs at 6c	36 60
Jan. 7.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	80 00
Jan. 8.	By cash from James Dunlop, 2 hogs, 220 lbs at 6c	13 20
Jan. 15.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 9 hogs, 1,760 lbs at 6c	105 60
Jan. 16.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	120 00
Jan. 22.	By cash from Jno. Saunders, 2 young pigs	5 00
Jan. 23.	By cash from James Dart, 1 hog, 130 lbs at 6c	7 80
Feb. 10.	By cash from Chas. Hudson, 2 young pigs	5 00

		753 13
April 1.	To paid S. J. Hilton, 1 horse	135 00
April 7.	To paid David Fraser, 449 2-3 bu. potatoes at 82c	368 73
April 8.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	152 50
April 9.	To paid Jno. Auten, 1 horse	150 00
May 6.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	166 50
May 12.	To paid Wm. McCoy, repairing implements	1 53
June 1.	To paid David Fraser, 153 1-3 bu. potatoes at 82c	125 75
June 5.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	142 75
June 16.	To paid Henry Dorr, manure	50 00
June 23.	To paid E. Smith, 1 tool grinder	6 50
June 27.	To paid W. Laidman, 1 pair horses	350 00
		1,649 26
July 1.	Tobalance	231 54
July 2.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	140 25
	Carried forward	

Feb. 11.	By cash from R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	40 00
Feb. 12.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 8 hogs, 1,310 lbs at 5¾c	75 32
Feb. 27.	By cash from James Allen, 1 boar pig	4 00
Feb. 27.	By cash from James Saunders, 2 young pigs	5 00
Mar. 3.	By cash from David Ricker, 2 young pigs	5 00
Mar. 4.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	75 00
Mar. 19.	By cash from T. Bell, 1 hog, 155 lbs at 7c	10 85
Mar. 20.	By cash from Jno. Stewart, 2 horses, $55 and $40	95 00
Mar. 27.	By cash from Ed. Rymal, 2 young pigs	7 50
Mar. 27.	By cash from Jos. Hall, 2 young pigs	5 00
		753 13
April 1.	By balance	318 93
April 6.	By cash from Jno. Rogers, 2 old wagons, $5 and $3	8 00
April 7.	By cash from J. P. Ward, 2 hogs, 290 lbs at 6c	20 30
April 7.	By cash from J. P. Ward, 1 young pig	2 50
April 9.	By cash from J. W. Irwin, 4 pigs, 620 lbs at 6¾c	41 85
April 10.	By cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	156 00
April 18.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 8 hogs, 1,350 lbs at 6.15	83 02
May 6.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	120 00
May 12.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 9 hogs, 1,520 lbs at 5.85	88 92
May 13.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 7 hogs, 1,180 lbs at 5.85	69 03
May 15.	By cash from R. Hannah, 4 young pigs	12 00
May 18.	By cash from F. Wheatley, 1 young pig	3 50
May 26.	By cash from Wm. Almost, 2 young pigs	6 00
May 28.	By cash from R. Mulligan, 2 young pigs	6 00
May 28.	By cash from A. Cook, 2 young pigs	6 00
May 29.	By cash from A. Poag, 1 young pig	3 00
May 29.	By cash from Wm. Almost, 1 young pig	3 00
June 3.	By cash from Jno. Forsyth, 3 young pigs	9 00
June 5.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	85 00
June 9.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 9 hogs, 1,620 lbs at 5.85	94 77
June 9.	By cash from A. Burkholder, 1 pig, 150 lbs at 6c	9 00
June 9.	By cash from R. Hannah, 1 young pig	3 00
June 15.	By cash from R. Hannah, 2 old carts	5 00
June 16.	By cash from D. Clark, 2 young pigs	5 00
June 16.	By cash from Chas. Huston, 2 young pigs	6 00
June 16.	By cash from W. E. Stock, 1 young pig	3 00
June 24.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 12 hogs, 2,180 lbs at 5½c	119 90
June 29.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	130 00
June 30.	By balance	231 54
		1,649 26
July 1.	By cash from R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	45 00
July 14.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 11 hogs, 1,960 lbs at 5.40	105 84
	Carried forward	

TABLE No. 26.—*Concluded.*

1903.	Disbursements.	$ c.
	Brought forward	
July 23.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	174 25
Aug. 1.	To paid Wm. McCoy, implement repairs	2 80
Aug. 11.	To paid A. W. Maguire, chop feed	79 36
Aug. 11.	To paid Thos. S. Morris & Co., potatoes	74 31
Aug. 11.	To paid Jos. Ross, wheelbarrows	13 00
Aug. 11.	To paid J. A. Zimmerman, Paris green, etc	8 50
Aug. 11.	To paid Massey-Harris Co., farm wagons	137 00
Aug. 11.	To paid R. Evans Seed Co., seeds	100 68
Aug. 11.	To paid W. A. Freeman Co., bone meal	56 00
Aug. 21.	To paid R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	99 25
Sep. 15.	To paid A. W. Maguire, chop corn	79 22
Sep. 5.	To paid Lake & Baillie, bran	49 50
Sep. 15.	To paid David Fraser, bran	47 52
Sep. 15.	To paid Wm. McCoy, implement repairs	2 56
Sep. 15.	To paid Jno. Rodger, horseshoeing	12 75
Sep. 15.	To paid Alex. McFarlane, chop wheat	39 85
Sep. 15.	To paid R. Kirkpatrick, harness repairs	6 95
Sep. 21.	To paid Massey-Harris Co., implement repairs	16 06
Sep. 26.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	205 00
Sep. 30.	To balance	788 45
		2,364 80

1903.	Receipts.	$ c.
	Brought forward	
July 27.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	120 00
July 29.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 12 hogs, 2,260 lbs at 5 7-8c	132 78
July 30.	By cash from Thos. Bell, 2 pigs, 340 lbs at 6¼c	21 25
Aug. 4.	By cash from W. E. Stock, 1 young pig	3 00
Aug. 5.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co, 12 hogs, 2,270 lbs at 6¼c	141 87
Aug. 12.	By cash from Armstrong Cartage Co., 481 bu. oats at 31c	149 10
Aug. 15.	By cash from Bennett Bros., 531 1-12 bu. fall wheat at 72c	382 38
Aug. 18.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 12 hogs, 2,110 lbs at 6.65	133 98
Aug. 21.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	115 00
Aug. 26.	By cash from C. Matthews, jr., 1 sow, 180 lbs at 6½c	11 70
Aug. 26.	By cash from Thos. Mulligan, 1 sow, 170 lbs at 6½c	11 05
Sep. 1.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 12 hogs, 2,280 lbs at 6c	136 80
Sep. 2.	By cash from H. F. Conkle, 1 young pig	4 00
Sep. 18.	By cash from E. Thompson, 1 young pig	3 00
Sep. 22.	By cash from A. Walker, 1 young pig	4 00
Sep. 24.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co, 32 hogs, 6,180 lbs at 5⅞c	355 35
Sep. 25.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	120 00
Sep. 29.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co, 23 hogs, 4,360 lbs at 6.65	246 34
Sep. 30.	By cash from Lake & Baillie, 161 bu. spring wheat at 76c	122 36
		2,364 80
Oct. 1.	By balance	788 45

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.:

Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honour to submit herewith the Ninth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1903:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence on Oct. 1st, 1902	297	299	596
Admitted during the year by warrant	16	9	25
Admitted during the year by certificates	44	44	88
Total admitted during the year	60	53	113
	357	352	709
Discharged during the year recovered	21	17	38
Discharged duing the year improved	5	8	13
Discharged during the year unimproved	1		1
Total number discharged during the year	27	25	52
Total number died during the year	19	18	37
Total number eloped during the year	1		1
Total number transferred during the year		2	2
Total number leaving institution during year	47	45	92
Remaining in Asylum September 30th, 1903	310	307	617

Admissions.

There were 113 patients admitted during the year, 60 being men and 53 women. Of this number 14 were over 60 years of age at the time of admission, and 33 had been insane over a year before coming to the Asylum, so that the number of admissions with favorable chances of recovery was comparatively small.

Discharges.

There were 52 patients discharged during the year, 27 being men and 25 women. Although all of those who were discharged were not admitted during the year, still an average of one each week is an encouraging proportion of discharges from so small a number of favorable cases.

Deaths.

There were 37 deaths during the year, being four more than during either of the two preceding years. Of this number 18 were over 60 and 9 were over 70 years of age, showing that a large proportion had reached an average age of longevity notwithstanding the existence of the mental illness; of the 37 who died 13 had resided in the Asylum over 5 years.

The work of moulding and shaping the grounds in conformity with the plans submitted to you nine years ago has been advanced steadily in every direction, and now the only parts which will require any considerable attention are the lake-front, the side-walks and the ravine between the front gate and the male cottages. A good deal has already been done this year in the way of grading the floor of the basin of the ravine and correcting the course of the creek-bed through it, and it is to be hoped

Garden and Grounds.

that this section of the grounds which is so prominently before the observation of the visiting friends of the patient, may be completed during the first few weeks of the coming season.

The crops of fruits and vegetables have been equal to those of the best years in the past, and the apple crop especially will exceed that of any previous year in the history of the orchard.

The arrangements of the flower beds and the beauty of the flowers themselves have been unusually attractive this year owing partly to the skilled and untiring attention of the Gardener, Mr. Matheson, and partly to unusual atmospheric humidity.

Farm.

No one could reasonably desire better crops than those which have been raised on the farm this year. The yield of hay and oats was unusually large, and the corn, potatoes and other roots have never been better. Altogether, the farm, under Mr. Boulton's intelligent management is becoming gradually more and more improved, and the outcome correspondingly more valuable.

Adjoining Land.

The event of incomparable consequence to this institution, inasmuch as it will contribute to the well-being of all its future inmates, and to its development and expansion in lines of general usefulness, and to its more modern and adequate equipment, was the consummation of the purchase of the adjoining 73 acres of land on the West, commonly known as the McNeill farm.

As soon as the purchase was completed the old and dilapidated buildings were taken down, and any lumber which could be of further service was carefully reserved for future use in other places about the Institution. As the fences had been destroyed it became necessary to protect the grass, as far as possible, from the incursions of horses and cattle, which had hitherto been allowed to roam at large on the roads in the community; our obligations are due in this matter to the timely assistance of the neighbors, whose courteous and unselfish interposition practically prevented any appreciable loss. The only valuable return from this land this year, besides some small fruits and some apples, was the hap crop, which harvested about 25 tons. The initial undertaking in connection with this newly acquired property will be the building of the necessary fences along the roads to protect the crops from despoilation by wandering stock, and this may be accomplished by moving some of the present fences from the old Asylum property.

The next step will be the diversion of the present water course, which runs diagonally from north-west to south-east through the eastern half of the property. This water course conducts the melted snows and the rain-fall of the early Spring southward to the lake, but it runs parallel with a similar drainage creek bed on the east into which it may be emptied; this may be done by means of a ditch along the front of the property, so that it will in no way interfere with the property rights or interests of any of the land owners in the community. While one object of this proposed ditch will be to relieve the land in which this water course is now situated, another important public advantage will incidentally attend its construction, namely the improved drainage of the public road along the side of which it will run.

Ever since the opening of the Cottages in 1890, the easy access of the idle and curious to the wards by means of the side road on the West, has been a constant source of annoyance and discomfort to many of the patients, and while

it is not the part of any manager to complain of the inevitable, this heretofore unfortunate situation has been very regrettable. Now, however, that the land on both sides of this road belongs to the Government, I would strongly recommend that the proper representations be made to the Council of the Township of Etobicoke, and that, if possible, permission be obtained from that body to have this road moved to the Western limit of the newly acquired property. By this removal no individual or public interest would suffer, and the welfare and comfort of our patients would be greatly promoted.

Although industriously tilled, the acreage of the present garden has for many years been too small for the needs of the Institution, and this may now be remedied by incorporating within its limits a section of the property; in this way there will be ample opportunity for the employment of all available labor, and at the same time a more generous supply of fruits and vegetables may be grown for the use of the patients.

The removal of the dividing road, the diversion of the water course, the building of the fences and the extension of the boundaries of the garden will constitute the preparatory steps to that larger and more important undertaking of constructing a sewage farm. The soil along the northern border of the property is porous and of a character suitable for sewerage disposal, and when the way has been prepared and other obstacles removed as outlined above, the engineering difficulties in the inauguration of a land disposal sewerage system will not be found insuperable.

By the removal of the garden to the new property a suitable and convenient site will be provided on the east side of the Assembly Hall for a small Infirmary Building, which is now acknowledged to be a necessary adjunct to a properly equipped institution.

By moving the stables and the cold storage building westward there will be available space along the fourth side of the Cottage quadrangle for a large building some future day when it is needed to accommodate 300 patients on somewhat the same plan as Orchard House at Hamilton Asylum.

The desirability of establishing pay-wards at this Asylum is becoming steadily a more pressing question for consideration. There has been an increasing demand by many applicants for private wards, and with a moderate increase in outlay there would be a corresponding improvement in the revenue. The newly acquired land would provide most desirable sites along the lake front for the erection of several more modern structures with more ample conveniences and equipment.

From north to south this new property would be most advantageously utilized in sections running westward across the lot, by a sewage farm, garden, orchard for small fruits, orchard for cherries, plums, peaches, pears, etc., outbuildings for stables, cold storage, roots, etc., and finally an apple orchard, still leaving an unoccupied section along the lake for future buildings.

Laundry.

The re-construction of the Laundry has been carried on to completion during the past year, and now the capacity and convenience for turning out good work in this department are adequate for present needs. At the same time the structural alterations were being made for the laundry, other alterations were also made in the Centre building, by which the Engineer has acquired a suitable workshop, and the Tailoress a convenient work-room. One of the small rooms connected with the old laundry and formerly used for iron-heating will be transformed into a sitting room for the employees.

Bridge.

When the old bridge across the creek bed was constructed it was made to suit the road which at that time was only 20 feet wide, and when several years ago the road leading from the front gate to the Administration building was widened to 30 feet, the bridge was too small and out of proportion. Until this year the Mason had no time to spare from other building operations for the renewal of this structure, and the bridge remained a mis-fit and blot upon the landscape. At the present writing the work is well advanced on the new bridge, which will be made entirely of stone and cement, and will answer the requirements for many years to come.

Extension of Pier.

The old pier is gradually decaying, and unless repairs are soon made the severe storms will work serious damage to the timbers. If at the time the repairs are made an extension could be constructed so that coal might be unloaded from the boats without the cost of reshipment at Toronto, a large annual saving would be effected. If the coal were delivered direct here there would be saved from 60 to 75 cents per ton, and this would annually amount to $1,200 or $1,500; the original cost of the extension would thus be saved in a few years, and for the future with the present population this improvement would effect a reduction of about $2.00 per capita in the maintenance.

School.

A satisfactory degree of interest was maintained in the school during the past winter, and a number of the men made excellent progress in their studies. It is proposed to extend somewhat the course of instruction so that women as well as men may be admitted to the classes.

Sunday Services.

When the Assembly Hall and Chapel was erected provision was made for a vestry for the Roman Catholic Clergymen, and the chancel was planned for the introduction of an Altar for use in Roman Catholic services. Not until the past year however has it been possible to obtain a Roman Catholic service with regularity but I am happy to say that now services for patients of that faith are held regularly every four weeks. Rev. Father Sullivan has conducted these services, while the local Clergymen, Rev. Canon Tremayne, Rev. Mr. Blair, and Rev. Mr. McKay have in turn conducted the Protestant serv-

Officers and Employees.

The only change among the Officers was occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Fish, the Chief Female Attendant, on June 30th, and the appointment of Miss Dixon as Assistant Matron on Sept. 1st. A good many of the employees have resigned during the year to accept other positions where the attraction has been a larger measure of remuneration. Altogther there has never been a year under the present management when there was a more united and loyal staff, or when a higher record of peaceful progress has been attained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. H. BEEMER.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Mimico, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1902	.....	.....	.....	297	299	596
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	16	9	25			
By medical certificate	44	44	88	60	53	113
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	357	352	709
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	21	17	38			
As improved	5	8	13			
As unimproved	1	.....	1			
Total number of discharges during year	27	25	52			
Died	19	18	37			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	2	2	47	45	92
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	310	307	617
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	860	836	1,696
Total number discharged	203	189	392			
Total number died	215	200	415			
Total number eloped	14	.....	14			
Total number transferred	118	140	258			
				550	529	1,079
Total number remaining 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	310	307	617

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

—	Male.	Female,	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of September, 1903)....	310	307	617
Minimum " " " (on the 14th of October, 1902).....	297	300	597
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	109,871	111,060	220,931
Daily average population.....	301.02	304.27	605.29

—	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	24	30	54	282	452	734	788
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	36	23	59	518	331	849	908
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	53	113	800	783	1,583	1,696
Religion.							
Presbyterians	16	14	30	158	142	301	331
Episcopalians	11	9	20	154	173	327	347
Methodists	17	14	31	180	193	373	404
Baptists	.....	3	3	27	34	61	64
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	2	4	6	7
Roman Catholics	11	11	22	195	173	368	390
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations	3	.....	3	52	30	82	85
Not reported	2	1	3	31	34	65	68
Total	60	53	113	800	783	1,583	1,696
Nationalities.							
English	5	3	8	97	78	175	183
Irish	1	7	8	113	138	251	259
Scotch	5	3	8	36	49	85	93
Canadian	45	39	84	505	476	981	1,065
United States	.....	.....	.....	13	16	29	29
Other countries	4	1	5	20	14	34	39
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	16	12	28	28
Total	60	53	113	800	783	1,583	1,696

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	4	2	6	10	11	21	27
Brant				7	4	11	11
Bruce				3	3	6	6
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin				4	1	5	5
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				5	2	7	7
Frontenac				9	14	23	23
Grey				17	9	26	26
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton				3	5	8	8
Hastings				22	31	53	53
Huron				5	4	9	9
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	3	8	8
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				5	9	14	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Manitoulin		1	1				1
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	2	4	6	19	11	30	36
Nipissing	3	1	4	22	6	28	32
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland & Durham	2		2	29	30	59	61
Ontario	8	5	13	55	63	118	131
Oxford				9	2	11	11
Parry Sound		1	1	17	8	25	26
Peel	4	2	6	35	38	73	79
Perth				7	2	9	9
Peterborough	4	10	14	48	55	103	117
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River				9	4	13	13
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	10	13	23	89	86	175	198
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay	2		2	9	3	12	14
Victoria	6	5	11	48	59	107	118
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington					3	3	3
Wentworth					5	5	5
York	15	9		225	247	472	496
Not classed			24	8	3	11	11
Total admissions	60	53	113	800	783	1,583	1,696

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total,
	Male.	Female,	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	2		2	6	3	9	11
Brant				3	1	4	4
Bruce				2	1	3	3
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Dufferin				1	1	2	2
Elgin				4		4	4
Essex					1	1	1
Frontenac				3	7	10	10
Grey				11	7	18	18
Haldimand							
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				17	22	39	39
Huron				1	1	2	2
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				4	3	7	7
Lanark				7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville				3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln							
Manitoulin		1	1				1
Middlesex				7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	1	3	4	10	3	13	17
Nipissing	3		3	16	1	16	19
Norfolk				2	1	3	3
Northumberland & Durham				16	14	30	30
Ontario	2		2	32	15	47	49
Oxford				7	2	9	9
Parry Sound				14	4	18	18
Peel		2	2	21	17	38	40
Perth				4		4	4
Peterborough	1	2	3	33	20	53	56
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Rainy River				6	4	10	10
Renfrew				4	3	7	7
Simcoe	2	1	3	38	21	59	62
Stormont Dundas and Glengarry				3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	2		2	8	2	10	12
Victoria	2		2	34	28	62	64
Waterloo				3	1	4	4
Welland				2	2	4	4
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					3	3	3
York	1		1	149	141	290	291
Not classed				1	3	4	4
Total admissions	16	9	25	496	365	861	886

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. J. C.	F	July 19, 1899	Oct. 7, 1902	Recovered.
2	P. G.	M	Dec. 21, 1894	Oct. 28, 1902	Recovered.
3	E. D. G.	M	Aug. 26, 1902	Nov. 4, 1902	Recovered.
4	H. M. G.	M	Nov. 19, 1901	Nov. 5, 1902	Recovered.
5	J. O. H.	F	July 12, 1901	Nov. 28, 1902	Improved.
6	G. McK	M	Mar. 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1902	Recovered.
7	J. A. B.	M	Feb. 22, 1902	Dec. 12, 1902	Improved.
8	J. C.	M	April 18, 1902	Dec. 17, 1902	Recovered.
9	M. McK	F	Sept. 30, 1902	Jan. 7, 1903	Recovered.
10	A. M. G.	F	May 31, 1897	Jan. 15, 1903	Recovered.
11	P. R. McL	F	Sept. 12, 1902	Jan. 22, 1903	Recovered.
12	A. H.	F	Feb. 14, 1899	Feb. 6, 1903	Improved.
13	R. M.	F	April 3, 1902	Feb. 6, 1903	Recovered.
14	G. M.	F	Feb. 22, 1901	Feb. 11, 1903	Recovered.
15	D. W.	M	Feb. 22, 1902	Feb. 28, 1903	Recovered.
16	I. B. G.	M	Jan. 25, 1902	Mar. 5, 1903	Recovered.
17	L. F.	F	May 23, 1902	Mar. 7 1903	Recovered.
18	I. McF	F	Aug. 11, 1899	Mar. 9, 1903	Recovered.
19	A. H.	M	Dec. 2, 1899	Mar. 12, 1903	Unimproved.
20	J. P.	M	May 20, 1899	Mar. 14, 1903	Recovered.
21	E. McD	F	Oct. 6, 1902	Mar. 20, 1903	Improved.
22	C. McC	M	Nov. 23, 1901	Mar. 20, 1903	Recovered.
23	H. S.	M	June 21, 1902	Mar. 25, 1903	Recovered.
24	F. R.	M	Nov. 10, 1902	April 6, 1903	Recovered.
25	J. F.	M	June 3, 1902	April 23, 1903	Improved.
26	A. C.	F	May 24, 1902	April 24, 1903	Recovered.
27	J. M.	M	April 23, 1900	April 30, 1903	Recovered.
28	K. W. I.	M	April 24, 1902	May 7, 1903	Recovered.
29	J. W.	M	April 25, 1900	May 15, 1903	Improved.
30	R. J. A.	M	Nov. 6, 1900	May 15, 1903	Improved.
31	S. L.	M	Nov. 26, 1902	May 15, 1903	Improved.
32	K. B.	F	Dec. 7, 1901	May 19, 1903	Recovered.
33	A. E. W.	F	Mar. 24, 1902	May 25, 1903	Improved.
34	A. Y.	F	Nov. 12, 1902	May 25, 1903	Improved.
35	E. D.	F	Mar. 8, 1899	June 6, 1903	Recovered.
36	L. W.	F	July 11, 1902	June 10, 1903	Recovered.
37	M. F. N.	F	Oct. 30, 1902	June 13, 1903	Recovered.
38	I. C.	F	Dec. 15, 1899	June 18, 1903	Recovered.
39	W. E. S.	M	Nov. 20, 1902	June 23, 1903	Recovered.
40	C. W.	M	Jan. 27, 1903	June 27, 1903	Recovered.
41	W. W. B.	M	Nov. 8, 1902	July 11, 1903	Improved.
42	J. M. A.	M	Dec. 25, 1901	July 13, 1903	Recovered.
43	L. S.	F	Jan. 31, 1902	July 17, 1903	Recovered.
44	S. H.	M	Feb. 17, 1903	July 31, 1903	Improved.
45	M. A. D.	F	Feb. 6, 1903	Aug. 5, 1903	Recovered.
46	E. C. F. F.	F	Aug. 4, 1900	Sept. 1, 1903	Recovered.
47	J. R. J.	M	April 24, 1903	Sept. 10, 1903	Recovered.
48	E. S.	F	Sept. 15, 1902	Sept. 10, 1903	Recovered.
49	M. R.	F	June 26, 1902	Sept. 12, 1903	Recovered.
50	J. H.	M	May 21, 1903	Sept. 15, 1903	Recovered.
51	G. A. B.	M	June 13, 1903	Sept. 15, 1903	Recoverd.
52	A. S.	F	May 16, 1901	Sept. 15, 1903	Recoveered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and approximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th Sept. 1903.

No.	Initials,	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	T, D	M	69	Oct. 13, 1902	12	8	21	Senility.
2	M. P	M	34	" 25, "		3	29	Phthisis.
3	W. K	M	70	Nov, 7, "	2	9		Senility.
4	D. H	M	57	" 15, "	10	1	26	Exhaustion of mania.
5	W. F	M	62	" 19, "	1	8	24	Senility.
6	A. A	M	72	Dec. 4, "	8	9	28	Senility.
7	W. E	M	54	" 18, "	12	2	11	Epitheliomia.
8	M. W	F	77	" 27, "			5	Senile decay.
9	M. T	M	46	" 28, "	3	7	8	General debility.
10	E. C	F	67	Jan. 1, 1903	12	1	19	Exh, of mania.
11	E. L	F	48	" 10, "	6	10	28	Cardiac disease.
12	M. L	F	65	" 19, "			24	Exh. mania.
13	D. E. B	M	16	" 25, "		1	25	Epilepsy.
14	C. H	F	36	" 31, "	4	7	2	Epilepsy.
15	P. L	M	61	Mar. 3, "	1	5	5	Pneumonia.
16	S. B	F	71	" 21, "	4	7	14	Mitral disease.
17	M. H	F	75	" 23, "	2			Senility.
18	S, T. B. E	M	45	April 5, "	1		8	Exh. of Epilepsy.
19	K. O	F	63	" 13, "	3	2	2	Senility.
20	M. McA	F	73	" 19, "	9	4	4	Fatty heart.
21	T. W	M	34	" 29, "	6	8	11	Phthisis.
22	M. R. H	M	51	May 22, "	13	4	2	Rheumatic fever.
23	E. E	F	41	June 2, "	6	6	29	Phthisis.
24	M. M. F	F	78	" 24, "		9	26	Senility.
25	J. W	M	51	" 28, "	11	2	9	Senile decay.
26	M. J	F	30	July 1, "		1		Convulsions.
27	L. T	F	19	" 6, "	2	5	18	Phthisis.
28	M. S	F	83	" 9, "	1		8	Senility.
29	E. McL	F	42	" 23, "	2	4	22	Phthisis,
30	R. McK	M	53	" 27, "		1	15	Inf, of lungs.
31	C. T, W	M	31	Aug. 8, "	1	3	15	Genl. Paresis.
32	T. N	M	65	" 10, "		1	19	Exh, of melancholia.
33	A. M. B	F	40	" 11, "	7	8	15	Phthisis.
34	J. B.	F	74	" 18, "	2	3	19	Senility.
35	W. G	M	62	" 26, "	2	5	14	Cancer of pylorus,
36	C. McC	F	69	Sept. 7, "	4	5	2	Ch. nephritis.
37	R. E	M	26	" 14, "	6	1	25	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, calling and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				3		3	3
Architects	1		1			1	2
Artists				1	1	2	2
Bookkeepers				8		8	8
Bakers				2		2	2
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				9		9	9
Brass-finishers	1		1	1		1	2
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Broom-makers	1		1	1			1
Barristers					2	2	2
Bookbinders						1	1
Brickmakers	1		1	1		8	9
Commercial travellers				8		4	4
Coopers	2		2	4		24	26
Carpenters	2		2	24	1	25	27
Clerks				4		4	4
Clergymen				2		2	2
Cooks				1		1	1
Carders				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants				1	143	144	148
Domestic servants, all kinds		4	4	1	17	17	18
Dressmakers		1	1			7	7
Druggists				7			1
Dentists	1		1			5	5
Doctors				5		6	6
Engineers				6		1	1
Editors				1		218	241
Farmers	23		23	218		2	2
Fishermen				2	1	1	1
Furriers						8	8
Gardeners				8		1	1
Gentlemen				1		1	1
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				1		6	7
Housekeepers	1		1	6		423	467
Inn-keepers		44	44		423	2	2
Jewellers				2		2	2
Labourers				2	1	232	251
Laundresses	19		19	231	1	1	1
Lawyers						2	2
Lumbermen				2		15	16
Milliners	1		1	15	4	4	4
Masons						5	5
Machinists				5		13	13
Moulders				13		5	5
Merchants				5		10	12
Mechanics	2		2	10			1
Music-teachers	1		1			3	3
Marble-cutters					3	1	1
No occupation				1		103	106
Nurses	1	2	3	27	76	7	7
Not stated					7	71	71
Other occupations				38	33		5
Photographers				3	2	5	2
Prostitutes	2		2				12
Painters					12	12	8
Peddlars				7	1	8	2
Stenographers				2		2	3
Spinsters				2	1	3	30
Sailors					30	30	7
				7		7	

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings or occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Students				10	6	16	16
Spinners					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Showmen				6		6	6
Shoemakers					11	11	11
Seamstresses					2	2	2
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				3		3	3
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Teachers		1	1	13	12	25	26
Tailors	1		1	13	2	16	16
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				2		2	2
Waggon-makers				2		2	2
Unknown or other employments		1	1	3	1	4	5
Total	60	53	113	788	795	1,583	1,696

TABLE No. 8.

Showing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	Number of instances in which each case was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					6	6
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				4		4
Mental anxiety, "worry"				4	2	6
Fright and nervous shocks				1	2	3
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	3		3	4		4
Venereal disease				1		1
Self abuse, sexual				4		4
Over-work				1		1
Accident or injury	1		1	8	1	9
Puerperal					3	3
Lactation					3	3
Uterine disorders		2	2		2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4		4	4		4
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age		2	2	1	5	6
Fevers				2	1	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	8	17			
With other combined cause not ascertained	8	8	16			
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	1	2			
Unknown	34	32	66	25	28	53
Total	60	53	113	60	53	113

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1269	M	J. M.	Oct. 4, 1902	6 months	Recovered.
1294	M	S. C.	8, "	2 "	Returned.
1511	F	R. M. I.	10, "	4 "	Recovered.
1337	F	I. M.	14, "	3 "	Returned.
1562	F	A. V.	14, "	1 "	"
1233	M	A. H.	17, "	4 "	Discharged Unimproved.
1535	F	A. C.	22, "	6 "	" Recovered.
1539	M	J. F.	22, "	6 "	" Improved.
1543	M	E. B.	27, "	6 "	Returned.
1330	M	B. A.	Nov. 1, "	6 "	Discharged Improved.
1567	M	E. D. C.	Dec. 5, "	4 "	Returned.
1551	F	L. W.	10, "	6 "	Discharged Improved.
1466	F	K. B.	13, "	5 "	" Recovered.
1270	M	J. W.	15, "	5 "	" Improved.
1544	M	H. S.	17, "	3 "	" Recovered.
1158	F	A. H.	18, "	2 "	" Improved.
1534	F	L. F.	20, "	3 "	" Recovered.
1574	F	P. R. McL.	24, "	1 "	" "
1490	F	L. S.	24, "	6 "	" Improved.
1211	F	I. McF.	26, "	3 "	" Recovered.
1169	F	E. D.	31, "	6 "	" "
1486	M	I. B. G.	31, "	3 "	" "
1468	M	J. M. A.	Jan. 7, 1903	6 "	" "
1032	M	T. W.	7, "	1 "	Returned.
1463	M	C. McC.	9, "	3 "	Discharged Recovered.
1494	M	D. W.	27, "	1 "	" "
1233	M	A. H.	30, "	2 "	" Unimproved.
1594	M	F. R.	Feb. 26, "	2 "	" Recovered.
1615	M	J. H. R.	Mar. 20, "	2 "	Returned.
1590	F	M. F. N.	21, "	2 "	Discharged Improved.
1291	F	G. P.	Apl. 14, "	6 "	Still Out.
1597	M	W. E. S.	23, "	2 "	Discharged Recovered.
1593	M	W. B.	May 14, "	2 "	" "
1234	F	J. C.	10, "	2 "	" "
1487	F	B. T.	30, "	6 "	Still Out.
1625	M	S. H.	30, "	2 "	Discharged Recovered.
1576	F	E. S.	June 3, "	3 "	" "
1460	F	C. H.	4, "	4 "	Still Out.
1618	M	C. W.	4, "	1 "	Discharged Recovered.
1118	M	J. G. B.	10, "	4 "	Still Out.
1548	F	M. R.	10, "	3 "	Discharged Recovered.
1413	F	A. S.	17, "	3 "	" "
1572	M	J. L. H.	27, "	6 "	Still Out.
1577	F	S. F.	30, "	3 "	Returned.
1416	M	R. M.	July 2, "	4 "	Still Out.
1362	M	D. B.	6, "	2 "	Returned.
1637	M	J. J.	5, "	2 "	Discharged Recovered.
1159	M	G. F. J.	8, "	3 "	Still Out.
1604	M	F.	15, "	3 "	" "
1237	F	G. J. K.	23, "	2 "	Returned.
1603	M	J. O. L.	23, "	3 "	Still Out.
1614	M	J. C.	24, "	3 "	" "
1631	F	M. J. S.	28, "	3 "	" "
1653	M	G. N. B.	29, "	2 "	Discharged Recovered.
331	F	M. L.	30, "	6 "	Still Out.
1307	F	E. C. F. F.	Aug. 8, "	1 "	Discharged Improved.
782	M	F. M.	Sept. 1, "	2 "	Still Out.
1219	F	C. S.	1, "	2 "	" "
1665	M	E. McC.	9, "	2 "	" "
1620	F	D. J.	9, "	2 "	" "
1496	F	R. B.	10, "	2 "	" "
1375	M	C. B.	10, "	2 "	" "
1589	F	H. McD.	10, "	2 "	" "
1467	F	M. E. P.	18, "	2 "	" "
1502	F	C. B. S.	22, "	2 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number to whom probational leave was granted				34	31	65
Discharged recovered	13	12	25			
" improved	3	4	7			
" unimproved	2		2			
Returned to Asylum	6	4	10			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1903	10	11	21			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered, and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	1	5				1	1	2
" 20 " 25 "	6	4	10	3		3			
" 25 " 30 "	8	6	14	4	2	6	1		1
" 30 " 35 "	8	12	20	2	2	4	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 "	10	4	14	3	2	5		1	1
" 40 " 45 "	6	2	8	4	2	6		3	3
" 45 " 50 "	4	8	12	1		1	2	1	3
" 50 " 55 "	5	3	8	3	4	7	4		4
" 55 " 60 "	3	5	8	1	3	4	1		1
" 60 " 65 "	2		2				3	1	4
" 65 " 70 "	3	3	6		1	1	2	3	5
" 70 " 75 "		4	4		1	1	2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2					3	3
" 80 " 85 "								1	1
Totals	60	53	113	21	17	38	19	18	27

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept. 1903.	Period of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	27	13			
From 1 to 2 months	7	4			
From 2 to 3 months	12	11	1		
From 3 to 4 months	9	10	3		
From 4 to 5 months	7	6	3		
From 5 to 6 months	3	1	3	2	
From 6 to 7 months	7	4		1	
From 7 to 8 months	1	6	3		
From 8 to 9 months	2	6	2		
From 9 to 10 months	1	5	2	1	
From 10 to 11 months		7	1	2	
From 11 to 12 months	4	4	3		
From 12 to 18 months	12	32	6	2	
From 18 months to 2 years	2	63	2	1	
From 2 to 3 years	3	56	1	3	
From 3 to 4 years	3	35	5	1	1
From 4 to 5 years	3	32	1		
From 5 to 6 years	1	25	1		
From 6 to 7 years		22			
From 7 to 8 years	1	22	1		
From 8 to 9 years	1	52			
From 9 to 10 years	1	21			
From 10 to 15 years	4	180			
From 15 to 20 years	2				
Totals	113	617	38	13	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,331	.....	1,331
Tailor's shop	4	511	964	1,475
Shoe shop	3	936	.....	936
Engineer's shop	8	2,864	.....	2,864
Mason work	2	732	.....	732
Bakery	4	1,201	.....	1,201
Laundry	22	989	5,667	6,656
Painting	4	1,459	.....	1,459
Farm	11	3,396	.....	3,396
Garden	10	3,220	.....	3,220
Grounds	31	10,750	.....	10,750
Stable	4	1,249	.....	1,249
Kitchen	10	2,136	1,222	3,358
Dining rooms	32	4,925	6,250	11,175
Officers' quarters	10	1,347	1,853	3,200
Sewing	30	.....	7,747	7,747
Knitting	33	101	8,806	8,907
Mending	30	.....	3,244	3,244
Storeroom	2	466	.....	466
General	226	40,562	41,955	82,517
Subway	8	2,700	.....	2,700
Special	30	5,911	4,393	10,304
Sewing room	70	.....	24,109	24,109
Total	581	86,786	106,210	192,996

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	10	9	19	Northumberland	6	2	8
Brant	2	2	4	Ontario	27	32	59
Bruce	1	2	3	Oxford	4	1	5
Dufferin	1	1	2	Parry Sound District	7	6	13
Durham	4	1	5	Peel	11	16	27
Elgin	2	.....	2	Perth	4	1	5
Essex	.....	2	2	Peterborough	22	32	54
Frontenac	1	1	2	Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Grey	9	4	13	Rainy River District	8	4	12
Haldimand	1	1	2	Simcoe	36	38	74
Halton	.....	1	1	Thunder Bay District	6	1	7
Hastings	4	4	8	Victoria	26	26	52
Huron	2	1	3	Waterloo	2	2	4
Kent	2	.....	2	Welland	.....	1	1
Lambton	2	1	3	Wellington	.....	1	1
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	Wentworth	.....	2	2
Manitoulin	1	.....	1	York	86	98	184
Middlesex	2	3	5	Not classed, unknown, etc	1	.....	1
Muskoka District	8	5	13				
Nipissing District	11	3	14	Total	310	307	617
Norfolk	.....	2	2				

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other asylums for year ending 30th September, 1903.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Social State.		Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.					Married or widowed.	Unmarried			
M. D	40	....	F	Victoria	C	R.C.	.....	.....	S	C	Dressmaker ..	Cobourg.
M. A. O	63	...	F	Durham	C	.....	P	M	.....	C	Wife	Cobourg.

TABLE No. 15.

Articles washed in laundry from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	13,464	Overalls	836
Blankets	3,648	Pillowshams	938
Bed ticks	100	Petticoats	5,101
Blouses	689	Pillow cases	31,978
Collars	4,216	Quilts	333
Cuffs	2,723	Rugs	1,761
Counterpanes	2,636	Sheets	43,969
Curtains	633	Shirts	15,025
Coats	911	Socks	13,824
Cushion covers	327	Stockings	181
Corsets	367	Trousers	938
Clothes bags	211	Table napkins	5,425
Combination suits	97	Tidies	381
Chemises	13,730	Toilet covers	2,269
Dusters	1,384	Table cloths	7,289
Dresses	5,250	Towels, hand	6,931
Drawers	7,971	Towels, roller	6,392
Guernseys	4,106	Towels, bath	8,344
Handkerchiefs	5,420	Towels, dish	3,499
Neck ties	290	Vests	414
Nightshirts	601		
Nightdresses	7,067	Total	231,669

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in sewing room from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Cut.	Made	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	368	230	5	Neck ties	48	25	.....
Blouses	24	11	.....	Pillow cases	614	614	7
Box covers	8	5	.....	Pillow ticks	4	4	.....
Blinds	.....	46	.....	Pillow shams	31	31	.....
Blankets	.....	.....	11	Petticoats	106	106	.....
Cuffs, pairs	102	.....	.....	Quilts	85	85	.....
Caps	166	.....	.....	Rugs	138	.....	.....
Collars	12	12	.....	Shirts	256	234	755
Cushion covers	71	32	3	Sheets	245	245	22
Cushions	19	19	1	Shrouds	42	42	.....
Curtains, pairs	61	45	.....	Saddle bags	14	.....	.....
Candy bags	600	600	.....	Sash curtains	57	42	.....
Counterpanes	.....	.....	3	Stand "	2	2	.....
Chemises	8	6	.....	Screen covers	6	6	.....
Carpets	.....	.....	2	Table cloths	71	61	.....
Chair covers	2	2	.....	" napkins	18	18	.....
Combination suits	8	8	.....	" curtains	2	2	.....
Cosey corner covers	2	2	.....	" covers	16	13	.....
Dresses	352	12	5	Toilet covers	41	13	.....
Drawers	195	187	231	Tea cosies	8	3	.....
Dusters	36	36	.....	Towels, roller	125	125	.....
Drawn work, pieces	.....	5	.....	" dish	55	55	.....
Hemstitched, pieces	.....	9	.....	Uniforms	44	2	2
Lambrequins	3	3	.....	Window seats	8	5	.....
Laundry bags	12	12	.....	Cushions and covers	4	4	.....
Mattress covers	86	86	2	Under waists	8	5	.....
Mantle drapes	29	12	.....				
Nightdresses	230	230	.....	Totals	4,439	3,254	1,049
Nightshirts	2	2	.....				

TABLE No. 17.

Work done in tailor shop from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired.	Total.	Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired	Total.
Aprons	.....	657	657	Overall jackets	30	1,419	1,449
Blinds, stitched	99	.....	99	Pants, serge, uniform	38	.....	38
Coats, serge, uniform	30	.....	30	" tweed	116	1,614	1,730
" shirting, "	10	.....	10	Robes	.....	4	4
" tweed	107	1,132	1,239	Shirts, flannel	124	.....	124
Drawers, flannel	235	.....	235	Stretcher covers	2	.....	2
Meat sheets	2	.....	2	Vests	98	874	972
Overcoats	4	108	112				
Overall pants	118	1,870	1,988	Totals	1,013	7,678	8,691

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in shoe shop from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired	Total.	Articles.	Made and cut.	Repaired	Total.
Braces	78	.....	78	Skate straps	100	.....	100
Cricket pads	.....	1	1	Slippers	146	179	325
Harness, pcs	.....	54	54	Shoes and boots	16	413	429
Lace boots	20	.....	20				
Potato nets	16	.....	16	Totals	376	647	1,023

TABLE No. 19.

Washing done in cottages from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Male cottages.	Female Cottages.	Total.	Articles,	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages,	Total.
Aprons	276	7,482	7,758	Pillowcases	373	362	735
Blankets	384	18	402	Pants	333	.....	333
Bed ticks	128	.....	128	Petticoats	.....	4,192	4,192
Bath towels	495	9,204	9,699	Rugs	252	.....	252
Cushion covers	.....	238	238	Roller towels	679	312	991
Chemises	.....	9,735	9,735	Shirt waists	.....	190	190
Counterpanes	.....	100	100	Sheets	1,128	671	1,799
Curtains, prs	.....	79	70	Stockings	.....	15,530	15,530
Curtains, sash	.....	9	9	Socks	3,768	.....	3,768
Coats	328	.....	328	Shirts, cotton	1,665	.....	1,665
Combination suits	.....	43	43	Shirts, flannel	1,504	.....	1,504
Drawers	2,443	10,260	12,703	Tidies	.....	2,646	2,646
Drape towels	338	1,948	2,286	Ties	.....	226	226
Dresses	.....	2,935	2,935	Toilet covers	.....	205	205
Dish towels	10,620	10,358	20,978	Table covers	.....	81	81
Handkerchiefs	1,423	7,420	8,843	Tablecloths	.....	496	496
Mattress covers	.....	103	103	Uniform dresses	.....	105	105
Napkins, table	.....	3,315	3,315	Underwaists	.....	1,464	1,464
Night gowns	.....	5,284	5,284	Vests	.....	1,966	1,966
Night shirts	267	.....	267				
Overall pants	361	.....	361	Totals	27,038	96,968	124,006
Overall jackets	273	.....	273				

TABLE No. 20.

Sewing done in cottages from Oct. 1st, 1902, to Sept. 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male Cottages,	Female Cottages.	Total.	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages.	Total.
Aprons	.....	.....	.....	399	3,337	3,736
Aprons, uniform	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Blankets	.....	.....	.....	285	655	940
Bed ticks	.....	.....	.....	321	115	436
Braces	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	196
Blouses	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Blinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	109
Counterpanes	.....	.....	.....	141	119	260
Combination suits	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	282
Chemises	.....	6	6	.....	5,735	5,735
Cuffs, uniform	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Curtains, pairs	.....	17	17	.....	45	45
Cushion covers	.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....
Coats	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	695
Curtains, sash	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Dresses	.....	245	245	.....	4,172	4,172
Dish Towels	.....	96	96	.....	250	250
Drawers	.....	.....	.....	1,389	4,170	5,559
Draper towels	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89
Lace, yards	.....	62.2	62.2	.....	.....	.....
Mattress covers	.....	.....	.....	203	599	802
Mitts	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	67
Matts	.....	22	22	.....	139	139
Mantle drapes	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Night gowns	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,658	2,658
Night shirts	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	154
Overall pants	.....	.....	.....	658	.....	658
Overall jackets	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	262
Pants	.....	.....	.....	1,271	.....	1,271
Pillow cases	.....	.....	.....	195	1,482	1,677
Pillow ticks	.....	4	4	284	236	520
Petticoats	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581	2,581

TABLE No. 20.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages.	Total.	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages.	Total.
Pillow shams					45	45
Quilts		69	69		496	496
Roller towels				261	313	574
Rugs		121	121	220	1,233	1,453
Stockings		226	226		6,004	6,004
Socks	25	56	81	2,280		2,280
Shirts, flannel				871		871
Shirts, cotton				2,014		2,014
Sheets				244	2,486	2,730
Table cloths					370	370
Tidies		122	122		1,370	1,370
Toilet covers		21	21			
Undervests					567	567
Uniform dresses					43	43
Uniform waists		2	2			
Uniform caps		12	12			
Vests				466		466
Totals	25	1,167	1,192	12,876	39,700	52,576

TABLE No. 21.

Produce of Garden for year ending September 30th, 1903.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Apples, crab	12 bushels	50	6 00
Apples	476 barrels	1 50	714 00
Asparagus	326 bunches	2	6 52
Beans	137 bushels	50	68 50
Beets	1,960 bunches	2	39 20
Beets	478 bushels	60	286 80
Carrots	746 bushels	25	186 50
Carrots	2,640 bunches	1	26 40
Cauliflower	3,120 heads	4	124 80
Cabbage, early	2,564 heads	4	102 56
Cabbage	18,946 heads	3	568 38
Celery	9,460 heads	2	189 20
Corn	620 dozen	10	62 00
Cucumber	1,265 dozen	5	63 25
Cress	1,100 bunches	1	11 00
Cherries	6 baskets	50	3 00
Currants	964 baskets	6	57 84
Lettuce	8,742 bunches	1	87 42
Melons	321	6	19 26
Marrows	173	5	8 65
Mint	600 bunches	1	6 00
Onions	2,340 bunches	1	23 40
Onions	100 bushels	1 00	100 00
Potatoes, early	186 bushels	1 00	186 00
Parsnips	464 bushels	60	278 40
Peas, green	76 bushels	50	38 00
Pumpkins	140	6	8 40
Pears	98 baskets	30	29 40
Parsley	1,000 bunches	1	10 00
Rhubarb	4,676 bunches	1	46 76
Radish	9,760 bunches	1	97 60
Raspberries	964 baskets	6	57 84
Strawberries	1,147 baskets	6	68 82
Plums	60 baskets	10	6 00
Sage and Savory	2,000 bunches	1	20 00
Salsify	30 bushels	50	15 00
Turnips	468 bushels	25	117 00
Tomatoes	164 bushels	65	106 60
Hay	30 tons	8 00	240 00
Bedding Plants	55,720		
Plants in greenhouses	4,964		
Annuals	10,670		
			$4,086 50

TABLE No. 22.

Produce of farm for year ending September 30th, 1903.

—	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Wheat	40 bushels	0 82	32 80
Oats	2,612 bushels	35	914 20
Peas	158 bushels	79	124 82
Hay	80 tons	12 00	960 00
Straw	80 tons	6 50	520 00
Ensilage	350 tons	1 50	525 00
Potatoes	3,000 bushels	50	1,500 00
Mangolds	325 tons	5 00	1,625 00
Milk	18,397 gallons	16	2,943 52
Eggs	241½ dozen	22	53 13
Turkeys	10	1 25	12 50
Hogs		.....	1,059 19
Calves	14	1 00	14 00
One calf (killed for veal)	99 lbs	8	7 92
Beans (green)	12 bushels	60	7 20
Beets	75 bushels	40	30 00
Corn	350 dozen	10	35 00
Cabbage	500 head	3	15 00
Carrots (field)	300 bushels	20	60 00
Carrots (garden)	75 bushels	30	22 50
Lettuce	800 bunches	2	16 00
Onions (green)	500 bunches	2	10 00
Onions (dry)	2 bushels	75	2 25
Peas (green)	12 bushels	1 00	12 00
Parsnips	60 bushels	40	24 00
Radishes	325 bunches	2	6 50
Rhubarb	900 bunches	2	18 00
Tomatoes	5 bushels	1 00	5 00
Apples	100 bushels	50	50 00
Apples, crab	12 bushels	30	3 60
			10,669 13

TABLE No. 23.

Work done in painter's department from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Varnishing flower stands	10	Painted stairs	1
Varnishing chairs	25	Painted and grained platform	1
Varnishing washstands	4	Painted sash	12
Varnishing tables	7	Painted store shutters	53
Varnishing doors	6	Painted fire pails	26
Varnishing picture moulding	1,000 ft.	Painted window sills (grained)	6
Varnishing forms	2	Lettering shutters	53
Varnishing desks	1	Stencil patterns cut	25
Varnishing book cases	3	Painted and stained picture moulding	1,000 ft
Varnishing curtain poles	10	Painted room in Cottage No. 1	1
Varnishing window sills	6	Painted room in Cottage No. 3	1
Enamelled and bronzed bedsteads	7	Painted whole of Cottage No. 4.	....
Enamelled mirrors	2	Painted whole of Cottage No. 5.	
Enamelled bath tubs	1	Painted whole of Cottage E.	
Glazed sash	12	Painted bathroom Superintendent's h'se	1
Lettering cans and fire pails	55	Painted bedroom "	1
Lettering garbage cans	6	Painted hall "	1
Lettering signs	2	Painted verandah floor "	1
Painted and grained clothes presses	18	Painted radiators "	3
Painted coffins	8	Painted rooms administration b'lding	3
Painted verandah roofs	10	Glass cut, general	210
Painted chairs	15	Glass cut, pictures	95
Painted carts	2	Glass cut, cottages	4,000
Painted hay racks	1	Glass cut, hotbed sash	210

TABLE No. 24.

Work done in Mason's Department for year ending September 30th, 1903.

Name.	New work.	Repairs.	Name.	New work.	Repairs.
Cement walks	400 yds.		Amusement Hall		1
Piers built in boiler room	3		Range built in kitchen	2	
Doors bricked in and plastered	4		Boilers repaired		2
Arches cut and plastered in laundry	5		Mantle repaired, Administration building		1
Windows bricked in and plastered, laundry	4		Plastering walls, laundry	200 yds.	
Hearth in laundry	1		Plastering walls, building arches, laying cement floors in bathrooms of cottages A and B	2	
Wringer set in washroom	1		Two-foot thimble for hot air pipe from laundry	1	
Cement drain in washroom	40 ft.				
Cottage walls		5			
Superintendent's House		1			

TABLE No. 25.

Work done in Carpenter's Department for year ending September 30th, 1903.

Work.	New work.	Repairs.	Work.	New work.	Repairs.
Sidewalk relaid	650 ft.		Book Cases	1	
Storm sash	12	19	Coal vaults		1
Shutters	6	17	Horse stalls		6
Stairs		6	Tables		7
Picture moulding	500 ft.		Blinds	170	39
Mat frames	5	7	Carts		3
Floors	1	19	Wheelbarrows	2	7
Corner Seats	4	3	Wash stands		9
Coffins	6		Hen house	1	
Bridges		2	Blinds	37 pr.	2
Curtain poles	5		Boxes, cedar	4	
Closet seats	37	86	Packing cases	10	
Cupboards		7	Old barn removed	1	
Knife boxes		9	Old stable removed	1	
Locks	46	112	Old house removed	1	
Doors	4	63	Piano case	1	
Door frames	1	19	Cambers	3	
Window sashes	7 pr.	27	Waggons	2	
Floors rubbers		20	Shelving	116 ft.	
Brooms		13	Fence pickets		200 ft.
Fly screens	6	9	Chairs		387
Lounges		10	Skylight	1	
Gates	1	2	Partition walls removed, laundry		2
Base	80 ft.		Trucks	1	3
Parlour screens	2	5			

TABLE No. 26.

Work done in Engineer's Department for year ending September 30th, 1903.

Description	New work.	Repairs.	Description.	New work.	Repairs.
Gasoline tank	1		Water pipes		29
Washing machine	4		Drains flushed		8
Extractor	1		Bedsteads		22
Steam mangles	2		Basin pipes		6
Starch cooker	1		Steam pipes		35
Starcher	1		Bolts made		152
Shirt ironing machines	3		Sink pipes cleaned out		28
Shafting	176 ft.		Tinware, pieces		70
Hangers	28		Lawn mowers sharpened		180
Counter shafts	2		Removed sinks		5
Steam coils for dry kiln, laundry	2		Removed closets		8
Condensing coils for dry kiln, laundry	2		Removed Baths		6
Iron pipe put up	3,960 ft.		Removed Basins		13
Reducing valve	¼ in.		Flange union joints made		15
Governor pump	1		Fire hydrant		1
Cut key ways, Iron pulleys	5		Governor pump		1
Cut key ways, shafting	8		Feed pipe to steam boilers	2	
Bored out shaft couplings	3		Tubes in hot water boilers		1
Friction clutches made	2		Tubes in heating boilers		11
Positive clutches made	1		Indirect radiators removed		32
Bored out pulleys	4		Engines		1
Turned off pulleys	6		Removed 4 in. soil pipe, carpenter shop		20 ft.
Water filter	1		Steam kettle		1
Car wheels	8		Tube cleaners		6
Heating coils	2		Urinals removed		4
Soil pipe put in	30 ft.		Urinal pipes cleaned out		7
Closets	2		Steam trap		1
Baths	4		Waiters		7
Basins	3		Safety valves		3
Revolving ash sifter	1		Stop cocks		4
Ventilating fans, 24x30	2		Electric fixtures rewired and put up		13
Pressure blower	1		Electric wall brackets		6
Steel ranges, kitchen	2		Electric arc lamps		1
Radiators put up	8		Electric safety plugs		36
Arc lamp poles	7		Coal oil stoves		7
Supporting poles	2		Ash elevator		1
Basins blown out and repaired		95	Sprocker wheels filled		6
Closets raked out and repaired		243	Babbit boxes		4
Compression bibb taps repaired		156	Iron travellers		48
Globe valves		56	Steam coils removed from old dry kiln, laundry		2
Soil pipes cleaned out		18			
Bath pipes cleaned out		13			

TABLE No. 27.

Mimico Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

1902.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 6.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	193 25
Oct. 28.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	153 50
Dec. 3.	To paid Chas. E. Musgrove, music	16 00
Dec. 31.	To balance	935 95
		1,298 70
1903.		
Jan. 5.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	166 00
Jan. 21.	To paid Chas. E. Musgrove, music	28 00
Jan. 28.	To paid R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	185 75
Feb. 6.	To paid Market fees	27
Feb. 10.	To paid Market fees	24
Feb. 19.	To paid Chas. Stevens, fertilizer	21 25
Feb. 19.	To paid P. Hamilton, carrier to ensilage cutter	8 00
Feb. 27.	To paid Market fees	24
Feb. 26.	To paid I. L. Lamb, exp. concert	4 50
Mar. 11.	To paid Chas. E. Musgrove, music	28 00
Mar. 17.	To paid R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	93 00
Mar. 31.	To balance	1,245 56
		1,780 81
April 3.	To paid Chandler & Massey, instrument cabinet	75 00
April 23.	To paid W. H. Smith, horse	165 00
April 23.	To paid Geo. Fisher, exp. re concert	3 00
April 23.	To paid Chas. E. Musgrove, music	20 00
April 29.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	147 00
June 2.	To paid Market fees	09
June 3.	To paid Market fees	27
June 4.	To paid Market fees	27
June 9.	To paid W. H. Smith, harness	22 00
June 10.	To paid W. H. Smith, saddle and bridle	31 00
June 25.	To paid Market fees	30
June 30.	To balance	1,460 96
		1,924 89

1902.	Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	1,049 65
Oct. 2.	By cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	165 00
Oct. 9.	By cash from F. Faulkner, 1 calf	1 00
Oct. 23.	By cash from F. Faulkner, 1 calf	1 00
Nov. 4.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	80 00
Nov. 10.	By cash from W. Hitchie, 1 calf	1 00
Nov. 14.	By cash from G. Stubbs, 3 barrels at 35c	1 05
		1,298 70
1903.		
Jan. 1.	By balance	935 95
Jan. 2.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	125 00
Feb. 6.	By cash from R. Hunter, 4 dry cows	160 00
Feb. 6.	By cash from W. Harris, 9 hogs, 2,000 lbs at 6c	120 00
Feb. 6.	By cash from R. Hurd, 2 calves	2 00
Feb. 6.	By cash from E. Sandford, 1 calf	1 00
Feb. 6.	By cash from I. Ritchie, 1 calf	1 00
Feb. 6.	By cash from E. Sandford, 2 calves	2 00
Feb. 10.	By cash from W. Harris, 8 hogs, 1,600 lbs at 6c	96 00
Feb. 10.	By cash from Maintenance 14 hogs, 1,855 lbs for	155 26
Feb. 27.	By cash from W. Harris, 8 hogs, 1,710 lbs at 6c	102 60
Mar. 20.	By cash from R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	80 00
		1,780 81
April 1.	By balance	1,245 56
April 6.	By cash from maintenance hogs and calf	131 88
May 12.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	125 00
May 28.	By cash from R. Hunter, 1,500 lbs rags at 85c per 100	12 75
May 29.	By cash from B. Goldthorpe, 1 calf	1 00
May 29.	By cash from F. Faulkner, 1 calf	1 00
June 2.	By cash from W. Harris, 3 hogs, 850 lbs at 6c	49 80
June 3.	By cash from W. Harris, 9 hogs, 2,120 lbs at 6c	127 20
June 4.	By cash from W. Harris, 9 hogs, 1,890 lbs at 6c	113 40
June 25.	By cash from W. Harris, 10 hogs, 2,040 lbs at 5¾c	117 30
		1,924 89

TABLE No. 27.—*Concluded.*

1903.	Disbursements.	$ c.
July 14.	To paid G. Stubbs, 1 horse	85 00
July 29.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	133 00
Aug. 5.	To paid R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	136 75
Aug. 7.	To paid R. Hunter, 1 milch cow	49 50
Sept. 30.	To balance	1,369 19
		1,773 44

1903.	Receipts.	$ c.
July 1.	By balance	1,460 96
July 31.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	118 00
Aug. 5.	By cash from W. Harris, 5 hogs, 890 lbs. at $6.40, 530 lbs. at $4.25	79 48
Aug. 7.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	112 00
Aug. 24.	By cash from Geo. Stubbs, 1 calf	1 00
Aug. 24.	By cash from Geo. Stubbs, 1 calf	1 00
Aug. 24.	By cash from I. O. Donnell, 1 calf	1 00
		1,773 44
Oct. 1.	By balance	1,369 19

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

Brockville, Ont., October 1, 1903.

To Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ont.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith, the Ninth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

There were in residence at the beginning of the year 639 patients and at the close 666, being an increase of 27. Our accommodation is now taxed to its utmost capacity, and we are practically without a vacant bed. The total number under treatment during the year was 758, of whom 381 were males and 377 females.

The average daily population was 666.

The admissions numbered 119, of whom 65 were males and 54 females. A transfer of 25 males of the Chronic Class from London Asylum is included in this number, so that the direct admission from the Brockville district aggregated 94, 40 being males and 54 females.

Fifty per cent. of the admissions were over 45 years of age, 20 of them being over 60, 8 over 70 and 2 over 80. These statistics would be suitable enough in connection with an Old Folk's Home, but, representing the admissions to an hospital, they have a decidedly serio-comic aspect. The prime mission of the hospital for insane to-day is treatment, with the focal object of restoration to mental health, and it is paying altogether too great a tribute to our methods when the relatives of senile dements place their unfortunate under our care. These only crowd out acute and hopeful cases, and, until homes or refuges for aged people become very generally established, the applications to admit victims of senility should be severely discouraged. Senile dements are rarely dangerous but the condition being a semi-childish or helpless one, necessitates a certain amount of attention on the part of the friends, and this, I am forced to admit, seems to be the cause of committal in some instances.

Thirteen males and ten females of the district admissions were by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant through the gaols, and thirty-seven males and thirty-four females by Medical Certificates from their homes. The practice of sending the insane to gaol is still much more common than is necessary, and particularly in the case of acute and curable cases, in which prompt treatment means much, is greatly to be deprecated. If at the first manifestation of the disease the attendant physician would make application to the Superintendent of the district Asylum, the necessity for gaol incarceration would usually be obviated; and even if the symptoms of insanity subsided, rendering hospital treatment unnecessary, no harm would have been done, as there is no publicity whatever attending the committal by medical certificate.

The insanity of 34 of those admitted was attributed to moral causes and of these 18 resulted from mental anxiety or worry, 5 from adverse circumstances and business troubles, 5 from love affairs, 2 from religious excitement and 4 from domestic troubles.

The causes of insanity in 53 cases were physical, 6 being due to intemperance, 2 to over work, 1 to sunstroke, 2 to self abuse, 3 to puerperal causes, 6 to change of life, 2 to brain disease with general paralysis, 3 to epilepsy, 3 to fevers and 25 to other bodily ailments including old age.

In 46 cases there was a history of inherited predisposition and the information relating to the remaining 32 was very meagre as to the family history.

Discharges and Deaths.

The discharges during the year amounted to 48, of which number 24 were males and 24 females. Of this number 22 males and 20 females, totalling 42, had recovered, 1 male and 2 females had improved and 1 male and 1 female remained unimproved.

The percentage of recoveries upon the direct admissions was 44 and on the total admissions which include the transfer of 25, the percentage amounts to 35. This rate of recovery being above the average is very satisfactory.

The deaths number 42, being 5.54 per cent. of the total population. Of the deceased, one had reached the age of 90, one was 81, eight were between 70 and 80 and twelve were between 60 and 70, more than fifty per cent. having been over 60 years of age.

It is a pleasure to report that all the deaths were the result of natural causes, there having been no serious accident, suicide or homicide during the year.

The general health of the patients and resident employees was excellent and there was absolute freedom from contagious or infectious disease of any kind. We are now entering upon the tenth year of Asylum work here and while Brockville, though an admittedly sanitary and healthy town, has had its quota of typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases, we have so far, been thoroughly immune and it is to be devoutly hoped that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue. This immunity does not, unfortunately, include Consumption, the deaths from which numbered 6 during the past year.

Maintenance.

The expenditure on account of maintenance which includes salaries, food, clothing, medicine, groceries, water, light, fuel, etc., amounted to $87,391.03, which represents an annual per capita cost of $131.60. This rate is in excess of last year's in consequence of the payment of $5000 for coal which, though ordered by contract last year, was not delivered until the beginning of the current year on account of the strike at the mines. If this $5,000 be deducted the expenditure would amount to $82,391, representing a per capita cost of $122.

Occupation and Diversion.

Remembering that idleness is the bane of mankind, whether sane or insane, we use every available effort to keep those of our population employed who are physically capable of employment and a glance at the work tables appended hereto will show that the industry of the patients achieves very material results, apart from the mental benefit which waits upon a judicious amount of physical work. Those who do not care to work or who are at first too much disturbed mentally to enter upon any employment are given pedestrian exercise by means of the walking parties which are held from 10 o'clock every morning until noon, and in this way, except in severe weather, the wards and cottages are cleared of almost every occupant.

During the Summer months we have no difficulty in finding occupation for a large number on the farm or on the extensive ornamental grounds but during the Winter season a great disadvantage is experienced in the absence of industrial shops. There are amongst our patients a number of mechanics to whom even a partial continuance of their avocation would be a boon and others would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to learn; consequently I feel justified in asking that serious consideration be given this subject.

Man reasons from a peculiar standpoint on the matter of occupation and exercise and is prone to regard activity with material results as work and that which has no definite object is viewed as fun. Even reasoning upon these lines the proper balance has been considerably lost sight of, which should exist between labor and exercise, one half the world virtually being ground between the mill stones of unremitting toil and the other half, ignoring all serious aspects of life, yielding itself too unreservedly to amusements. But there is a happy medium in which congenial work and diversion each holds a proper place and it is the mission of insane hospitals to maintain this balance. Consequently, though Asylum labor and the results of it always figure in the Annual Reports, yet as I have stated in a former report the work exists for the patients and not vice versa and a tabulated statement of work accomplished conveys a far deeper meaning than the construction, for instance, of so many tables or the manufacture of so many aprons—it signifies the amount of useful exercise afforded for the purpose of inducing healthy physical fatigue, a better appetite, distraction from grief or other improved conditions.

This much for the labor aspect of hospital treatment. Just as necessary in fact more necessary in some cases are the varied distractions with which endeavors are made to brighten the lives of the patients and so, while with even the most limited resources it is always in our power to furnish them a certain amount of amusement, yet our possibilities in this respect are far more meagre than I could wish.

In the Summer out door games viz., croquet, lawn tennis and bowling are indulged in and afforded pleasant hours to many of the patients.

A base ball club organized this year excited much interest, having entered a local league and succeeded in bearing off some of the honors.

The Annual Field Day is always anticipated with interest and it is a pleasant topic for some time afterwards. Fully five hundred patients were out on the lawn to witness the sports which were entered into with great zeal and which were concluded with the distribution of refreshments.

During the Winter a weekly dance is held—the music being supplied by the Asylum orchestra and another evening each week is devoted to an "At Home" at which such games as draughts, dominoes and cards are indulged in and tea and cake partaken of.

The choirs and other musical organizations of the City also give a number of entertainments which are very generally appreciated.

Wants.

There is no denying the fact that Winter in Canada means some months of severe weather and with the exception of snow shovelling for the men (an exercise with an object and therefore regarded unlovingly) and pedestrian exercise for the women, there is no way of making the Winter season enjoyable out doors. It is the intention to construct a small toboggan slide this Autumn but this of course will not be patronized by all of the seven hundred inmates and I know of nothing more calculated to afford enjoyment than the erection of a covered rink, an appropriation for which I requested in my report of last year. A great many patients skate, many others would enjoy sliding which is quite as beneficial for them as skating, and the carnivals which could be held in it would afford endless amusement to the participants as well as to the spectators all through the Winter.

An isolated hospital or infirmary is a pressing want. The pathetic condition of a person sick unto death, subject to the inevitable noise and bustle of many other healthy active inmates is sufficiently appealing without anything I could urge. Though it is true that visitors when in the most dis-

turbed wards frequently ask, in all innocence, where we keep the worst patients, yet I repeat that the noise and shuffling inevitably accompanying the movement upon bare floors of a large population is not conducive either to comfort or recovery on the part of a sick inmate.

The room called by extreme courtesy the ball room is still doing duty as a chapel and general assembly room. It holds only a portion of those able and anxious to take part in the different exercises and from a sanitary standpoint the privilege of attending functions held in it is a questionable one. The Clergymen of Brockville have from the opening of the Asylum been assiduous in their spiritual ministrations which have been bestowed cheerfully and gratuitously but the present crowded condition under which they meet their flocks is so unsatisfactory that some have signified their intention of discontinuing until better accommodation is furnished.

An additional steam washer and an extractor are required in the laundry in consequence of the increased population.

An appropriation will be required in order to complete the fence on the West side of the grounds.

Farm and Garden.

In the beginning of the season the outlook for the farm and garden was very gloomy as the weather remained dry for weeks at a time, but the rains came in time to save the crops and as the weather since continued favorable I am pleased to say that the yield is above the average.

The Staff.

The official staff remains unchanged. Some of our old and valued male attendants left us, being attracted by the demand for labor and by the high wages outside, and while we were sorry to see them go we could not but recognize the reasonableness of their desire to better themselves financially, particularly when the exchange meant more physical activity perhaps but less of the great responsibility that attaches to the position of an asylum attendant.

Altogether the past year has been an eminently satisfactory one and to all those of the officers and employees whose faithful efforts have succeeded in making it such, my thanks are tendered.

And, Sir, for your uniform courtesy and willingness to advise upon matters requiring consultation, you have my gratitude.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Brockville, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1902	.....	.....	.....	316	323	639
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	23	14	37			
By medical certificate	42	40	82	65	54	119
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	381	377	758
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	22	20	42			
As improved	1	3	4			
As unimproved	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year	24	24	48			
Died	24	18	42			
Eloped	2	.....	2			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	50	42	92
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	331	335	666
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	681	636	1,317
Total number discharged	153	180	333			
Total number died	181	120	301			
Total number eloped	14	1	15			
Total number transferred	2	.....	2	350	301	651
Total number remaining, 30th September, 1903	.....	.....	.....	331	335	666

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of August, 1903)	338	336	674
Minimum " " " (on the 5th of October, 1902)	315	322	637
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	121,164	122,108	243,272
Daily average population	331.9	334.5	666

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
Social State.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Married	25	29	54	215	292	507	561
Single	40	25	65	401	290	691	756
Total	65	54	119	616	582	1,198	1,317
Religion.							
Presbyterians	11	5	16	111	97	208	224
Episcopalians	9	14	23	109	104	213	236
Methodists	16	10	26	92	125	217	243
Baptists	4	2	6	13	13	26	32
Congregationalists	2	.....	2	2	3	5	7
Roman Catholics	22	20	42	222	215	437	479
Other denominations	.....	3	3	34	18	52	55
Not reported	1	.....	1	33	7	40	41
Total	65	54	119	616	582	1,198	1,317
Nationalities.							
English	4	3	7	46	34	80	87
Irish	5	1	6	48	78	126	132
Scotch	2	2	4	19	17	36	40
Canadian	52	46	98	443	426	869	967
United States	2	2	4	23	13	36	40
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	18	7	25	25
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Total	65	54	119	616	582	1,198	1,317

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1		1
Brant						
Bruce		1	1	4	2	6
Carleton	12	14	26	142	144	286
Dufferin						
Elgin		1	1	4	4	8
Essex	3	1	4	7	4	11
Frontenac	1		1	12	13	25
Grey				3	1	4
Haldimand				3		3
Halton				2		2
Hastings				10	26	36
Huron	4	1	5	5	3	8
Kent	1		1	7	1	8
Lambton	2		2	8	1	9
Lanark	8	4	12	63	57	120
Leeds and Grenville	8	9	17	106	118	224
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8
Lincoln				2	3	5
Middlesex	2	3	5	15	16	31
Muskoka District				1		1
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				2		2
Northumberland and Durham				12	9	21
Ontario		1	1	4	7	11
Oxford	2	1	3	5	3	8
Peel				4	2	6
Perth	1	1	2	6	1	7
Peterborough				4	2	6
Prescott and Russell	7	3	10	48	47	95
Prince Edward				2	3	5
Renfrew		1	1	9	9	18
Simcoe				7	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	14	13	27	116	94	210
Victoria				2	8	10
Waterloo				2		2
Welland				3		3
Wellington				1	2	3
Wentworth				3	5	8
York				47	42	89
Not classed				6	1	7
Total admissions	65	54	119	681	636	1,317

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1		1
Brant						
Bruce				2		2
Carleton	5	7	12	97	82	179
Dufferin						
Elgin				3	1	4
Essex	2	1	3	4	4	8
Frontenac				6	7	13
Grey				1	1	2
Haldimand				3		3
Halton				1		1
Hastings				6	17	23
Huron	3		3	3		3
Kent	1		1	4		4
Lambton				5	1	6
Lanark	1	1	2	23	14	37
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	25	15	40
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex	2	2	4	10	6	16
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1		1
Northumberland and Durham				7	3	10
Ontario		1	1	5	7	12
Oxford	1		1	5	1	6
Peel				1		1
Perth	1		1	6		6
Peterborough				4	2	6
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3	28	24	52
Prince Edward				2	2	4
Renfrew				8	4	12
Simcoe				5	2	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4		4	27	9	36
Victoria				2	7	9
Waterloo						
Welland				4		4
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				3	2	5
York				42	35	77
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions	23	14	37	350	254	604

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. H. K.	M	Nov. 18, 1901	Oct. 9, 1902	Recovered.
2	J. H. D.	M	Aug. 11, 1897	Oct. 13, 1902	Recovered.
3	T. A. M.	M	Mar. 13, 1902	Oct. 27, 1902	Recovered.
4	J. G. D.	M	April 13, 1901	Nov. 1, 1902	Recovered.
5	M. T. R.	F	Nov. 29, 1901	Nov. 6, 1902	Recovered.
6	J. C.	M	Sept. 30, 1902	Dec. 24, 1902	Recovered.
7	G. A.	M	Oct. 25, 1902	Jan. 3, 1903	Recovered.
8	J. K.	M	Dec. 24, 1897	Jan. 6, 1903	Recovered.
9	M. F. W.	F	May 7, 1902	Jan. 8, 1903	Recovered.
10	S. S.	F	Sept. 25, 1902	Jan. 14, 1903	Improved.
11	M. H.	F	April 16, 1902	Jan. 24, 1903	Recovered.
12	M. A. L.	F	Sept. 10, 1902	Jan. 29, 1903	Recovered.
13	N. R.	F	May 6, 1902	Feb. 7, 1903	Recovered.
14	E. B.	M	Dec. 27, 1902	Feb. 14, 1903	Recovered.
15	G. H. N.	M	July 15, 1902	Feb. 25, 1903	Unimproved.
16	V. S.	F	May 3, 1902	Feb. 28, 1903	Recovered.
17	J. McC	F	June 16, 1900	Mar. 18, 1903	Recovered.
18	F. L.	M	Feb. 9, 1903	Mar. 26, 1903	Improved.
19	W. McC	M	Nov. 18, 1902	April 27, 1903	Recovered.
20	E. M.	F	May 27, 1902	May 1, 1903	Recovered.
21	J. B. D.	M	Sept. 3, 1902	May 9, 1903	Recovered.
22	A. M.	F	Oct. 24, 1902	May 28, 1903	Recovered.
23	W. D.	M	Dec. 16, 1902	May 29, 1903	Recovered.
24	J. M.	F	Sept. 25, 1902	June 12, 1903	Recovered.
25	A. C.	F	Jan. 27, 1903	June 16, 1903	Recovered.
26	M. C.	F	Nov. 18, 1901	July 3, 1903	Recovered.
27	L. J.	F	Oct. 17, 1902	July 4, 1903	Improved.
28	A. A. M.	F	July 30, 1902	July 6, 1903	Recovered.
29	W. O'K	M	Mar. 18, 1897	July 21, 1903	Recovered.
30	C. P.	M	Jan. 6, 1903	July 29, 1903	Recovered.
31	J. T. B.	M	May 16, 1903	Aug. 7, 1903	Recovered.
32	C. A.	F	Sept. 17, 1902	Aug. 11, 1903	Recovered.
33	M. H. O'C	F	Nov. 12, 1902	Aug. 20, 1903	Recovered.
34	L. F.	F	Oct. 1, 1902	Aug. 20, 1903	Recovered.
35	P. S.	M	Nov. 4, 1901	Aug. 26, 1903	Recovered.
36	E. O'B	F	June 21, 1901	Sept. 1, 1903	Unimproved.
37	A. McD	M	Oct. 4, 1902	Sept. 5, 1903	Recovered.
38	H. W.	M	Nov. 17, 1902	Sept. 10, 1903	Recovered.
39	E. N.	M	Feb. 7, 1899	Sept. 15, 1903	Recovered.
40	E. A. F.	F	July 5, 1902	Sept. 15, 1903	Recovered.
41	A. B.	M	Aug. 19, 1902	Sept. 15, 1903	Recovered.
42	M. K.	M	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 15, 1903	Recovered.
43	N. L.	M	July 27, 1903	Sept. 16, 1903	Recovered.
44	E. P. R.	F	Aug. 10, 1899	Sept. 17, 1903	Unimproved.
45	E. K.	F	Nov. 19, 1897	Sept. 23, 1903	Recovered.
46	K. C.	F	Feb. 13, 1897	Sept. 29, 1903	Recovered.
47	W. J. McA.	M	May 18, 1903	Sept. 30, 1903	Recovered.
48	C. McD	F	Dec. 16, 1902	Sept. 30, 1903	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of Residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. T	M.	32	Oct. 2, 1902	3	9	23	Exhaustion of dementia.
2	C. McI	F.	76	" 4, 1902	7	9	7	Senile decay.
3	M. A. D	F.	67	" 6, 1902	1	11	4	Phthisis.
4	M. A. F	F.	67	" 9, 1902	11	11	7	Valvular disease of heart.
5	A. B	M.	77	" 15, 1902	5	3	3	Diarrhœa.
6	D. B	M.	55	" 18, 1902	6	10	13	Diarrhœa.
7	A. F	F.	54	" 19, 1902		6	4	Exhaustion of dementia.
8	B. McD	M.	28	Nov. 13, 1902	4	1	21	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
9	W. D	M.	67	" 13, 1902	6	11	8	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
10	S. F	F.	68	" 14, 1902		5	24	Exhaustion of melancholia.
11	L. B	M.	74	" 19, 1902	1	4	11	Apoplexy.
12	H. C	F.	51	Dec. 6, 1902	2	1	4	Pneumonia.
13	S. S	M.	65	" 16, 1902	5	6		Exhaustion of dementia.
14	J. McI	M.	45	" 17, 1902		8	2	Exhaustion of mania.
15	S. B	F.	95	" 17, 1902	5	9	8	Apoplexy.
16	C. K	M.	43	" 28, 1902	7	1	26	Epilepsy.
17	J. C	F.	76	Jan. 2, 1903	4	4	25	Senile decay.
18	E. M	M.	81	" 14, 1903		5	6	Exhaustion of Senility.
19	H. McL	F.	61	" 14, 1903	2		19	Uraemia.
20	C. D	F.	65	" 24, 1903		5	24	Heart disease.
21	P. C	M.	55	" 26, 1903		3	17	Intestinal cancer.
22	M. M. P	F.	74	Feb. 1, 1903	8	1	5	Pneumonia.
23	R. McQ	M.	57	" 4, 1903	6	8	24	Apoplexy.
24	A. B	F.	59	" 25, 1903	2	4	3	Apoplexy.
25	B. M	F.	69	" 26, 1903	8	1	30	Senile decay.
26	J. R	M.	74	Mar. 9, 1903		6	7	Valvular disease of heart
27	H. A	M.	78	" 16, 1903	1	11	21	Fatty deg'nt'n of heart.
28	C. H	F.	51	" 21, 1903	8	22		Heart disease with dropsy.
29	J. McL	M.	60	Apr. 11, 1903	8	3	5	Cancer of stomach.
30	A. G	M.	48	" 12, 1903		11	28	Phthisis.
31	M. A. D	F.	53	" 19, 1903	2	4	30	Phthisis.
32	M. P	F.	66	May 5, 1903	5	5	17	Mitral valvular disease.
33	C. D	F.	56	June 1, 1903	6	6	29	Phthisis.
34	T. B	M.	37	" 1, 1903		2	8	General paresis.
35	R. C	M.	63	" 3, 1903	7	11	20	Exhaustion of dementia.
36	E. F. T	M.	62	" 4, 1903		5	24	Septicaemia.
37	A. P	M.	63	July 7, 1903	3	2	20	Exhaustion of dementia.
38	M. E	F.	76	" 11, 1903	6	3	4	Senile gangrene.
39	H. I	M.	57	" 21, 1903	8	6	24	Heart disease.
40	A. A. McD	M.	38	" 26, 1903	1	3	3	General paralysis.
41	G. W	M.	41	Aug. 15, 1903	6	9	12	Tuberculosis.
42	E. D	M.	45	" 22, 1903		1	24	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				3		3	3
Artists					1	1	1
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				1		1	1
Butchers	1		1	1		1	2
Blacksmiths	1		1	4		4	5
Barbers	1		1	1		1	2
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers				2		2	2
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers				2		2	2
Confectioners				1		1	1
Carpenters	3		3	14		14	17
Clerks				14	4	18	18
Clergymen				2		2	2
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks				1	1	2	2
Coachmen				3		3	3
Civil Servants				3		3	3
Carters				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	1	125	126	133
Dressmakers		1	1		8	8	9
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	5		5	6
Engravers				1		1	1
Farmers	21		21	179		179	200
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				2		2	2
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Harness-makers	2		2	3		3	5
Housekeepers		42	42		305	305	347
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Labourers	19		19	190		190	209
Laundresses				1	1	2	2
Lumbermen	1		1	2	3	5	6
Milliners							
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists	1		1	4		4	5
Millers	1		1	1		1	2
Moulders				4		4	4
Merchants	2		2	7		7	9
Mechanics				5		5	5
Music-teachers					1	1	1
No occupation				33	67	100	100
Night-watchman				2		2	2
Nurses		1	1		4	4	5
Not stated				13	32	45	45
Other occupations	2		2	8		8	10
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters	3		3	7		7	10
Printers				4		4	4
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors	2		2	3		3	5
Students				9	1	10	10
Spinners				1		1	1
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	1		1				1
Stone-cutters	1		1	2		2	3
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers				5		5	5
Seamstresses					4	4	4
Soap-makers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Sail and tent-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Teachers	.....	1	1	6	3	9	10
Tinsmiths	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Tailors	.....	2	2	6	2	8	10
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Waggon-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Unknown or other employments	1	.....	1	26	15	41	42
Total	65	54	119	616	582	1,198	1,317

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Mental anxiety, "worry"	2	2	4	6	12	18
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Over-work	2	.....	2	1	1	2
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lactation	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Uterine disorders	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease	5	2	7	2	.....	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	12	10	22	14	11	26
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	25	9	34	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	9	21	30	20	10	30
Total	65	54	119	65	54	119

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1117	M.....	T. A. M.....	October 11, 1902.....	1 Month.....	Discharged, improved.
1148	F.....	M. A. H.....	October 24, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1155	F.....	V. S.....	Nov. 3, "	3 "	" "
1036	M.....	A. M.....	Nov. 3, "	3 "	Returned.
592	M.....	J. A. R.....	Nov. 5, "	2 "	"
1236	M.....	G. A.....	Dec. 4, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
911	F.....	J. Mc.....	Dec. 17, "	3 "	" "
1193	F.....	M. A. L.....	Dec. 29, "	3 "	" "
503	M.....	W. O'K.....	Jan. 14, 1903.....	3 "	" "
1189	M.....	J. B. D.....	Jan. 7, "	3 "	" "
1243	M.....	W. McC.....	Jan. 29, "	3 "	" "
1195	F.....	C. A.....	Feb. 10, "	3 "	" "
1178	F.....	A. H. M.....	Feb. 14, "	3 "	" "
1168	F.....	A. F.....	Feb. 16, "	3 "	Returned.
1163	F.....	E. S. M.....	Feb. 28, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1198	F.....	J. M.....	March 4, "	3 "	" "
1248	M.....	W. D.....	March 27, "	3 "	" "
1259	F.....	A. C.....	April 4, "	2 "	" "
1242	M.....	H. W.....	April 10, "	3 "	" "
475	F.....	K. C.....	April 13, "	3 "	.....
1254	M.....	C. P.....	April 29, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1186	M.....	A. B.....	May 7, "	3 "	" "
1199	F.....	L. F.....	May 9, "	3 "	" "
1177	M.....	D. McM.....	May 13, "	3 "	Returned.
1241	F.....	M. H. O'C.....	May 16, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1041	F.....	E. O'B.....	May 16, "	3 "	Discharged, unimproved.
1084	M.....	P. S.....	May 25, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
133	F.....	M. S.....	June 4, "	2 "	Returned.
1172	F.....	F. A. F.....	June 12, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1219	M.....	A. McD.....	June 16, "	3 "	" "
754	F.....	M. E.....	June 19, "	3 "	Returned.
1257	M.....	M. K.....	June 22, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1279	M.....	J. T. B.....	June 22, "	1 "	" "
1247	F.....	C. McD.....	June 30, "	3 "	" "
904	F.....	M. C.....	July 6, "	2 "	Returned.
1264	M.....	W. W.....	July 7, "	3 "	Still out.
761	M.....	E. N.....	July 7, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1149	M.....	A. A. McD.....	July 9, "	2 "	Died at home.
598	M.....	A. S.....	July 17, "	3 "	Still out.
1280	M.....	W. McN.....	July 30, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
1194	F.....	S. N. K.....	August 3, "	3 "	Still out.
1299	M.....	B. J.....	August 27, "	1 "	Returned.
1057	M.....	J. J. M.....	Sept. 10, "	3 "	Still out.
1238	M.....	J. R. J.....	Sept. 15, "	1 "	"
1292	F.....	E. McD.....	Sept. 19, "	2 "	"
1270	M.....	G. E. H.....	Sept. 30, "	3 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	25	21	46
Discharged, recovered	14	14	28	.....	.....	.....
" improved	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1903	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Age.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years..									
" 15 " 20 " ..	1		1	2		2			
" 20 " 25 " ..	8	8	16	1	3	4			
" 25 " 30 " ..	9	8	17	3	4	7		1	1
" 30 " 35 " ..	4	3	7	4	2	6	1		1
" 35 " 40 " ..	7	5	12	3	1	4	3		3
" 40 " 45 " ..	2	4	6	3	3	6	1		1
" 45 " 50 " ..	10	7	17	3	1	4	3		3
" 50 " 55 " ..	7	8	15	1	2	3	1	3	4
" 55 " 60 " ..	2	6	8		1	1	4	2	6
" 60 " 65 " ..	6	3	9		2	2	4	1	5
" 65 " 70 " ..	3		3	1	1	2	2	6	8
" 70 " 75 " ..	2	1	3				2	1	3
" 75 " 80 " ..	1	1	2				2	3	5
" 80 " 85 " ..	2		2	1		1	1		1
" 85 " 90 " ..									
" 90 " 95 " ..								1	1
Unknown.	1		1						
Totals	65	54	119	22	20	42	24	18	42

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on the 30th of Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.		
			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved
Under one month.	15	8			
From 1 to 2 months.	22	6	3	1	
" 2 to 3 "	14	8	1		
" 3 to 4 "	4	9	1		
" 4 to 5 "	3	6	2		
" 5 to 6 "	1	5	2		
" 6 to 7 "	6	4			
" 7 to 8 "		5	3		1
" 8 to 9 "	2	5	3	1	
" 9 to 10 "		5	7		
" 10 to 11 "		2	6		
" 11 to 12 "		34	1		
" 12 to 18 "	9	53	1		
From 18 months to 2 years.	1	27	3		
" 2 to 3 years.	4	63	3	1	1
" 3 to 4 "	2	69			
" 4 to 5 "		26	1	1	
" 5 to 6 "	3	58	3		
" 6 to 7 "	2	97	2		
" 7 to 8 "	2	70			
" 8 to 9 "	3	106			
" 9 to 10 "					
" 10 to 15 "	4				
" 15 to 20 "	7				
From 20 years and upwards.	15				
Totals	119	666	42	4	2

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female	Total.
Carpenter's shop	4	1,160	.....	1,160
Tailor's shop	2	551	.....	551
Engineer's shop	3	912	.....	912
Mason work	5	852	.....	852
Repairing roads	15	2,456	.....	2,456
Wood yard and coal shed	4	1,407	.....	1,407
Bakery	3	997	.....	997
Laundry	24	1,302	5,670	6,972
Dairy	6	2,160	.....	2,160
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	626	.....	626
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	3	780	.....	780
Farm	36	8,866	.....	8,866
Garden and grounds	67	14,620	84	14,704
Stable	8	2,406	.....	2,406
Kitchen	14	1,440	3,206	4,646
Dining rooms	67	10,911	12,103	23,014
Officers' quarters	2	.....	651	651
Sewing rooms	27	.....	5,306	5,306
Knitting	18	.....	4,280	4,280
Mending	19	.....	3,761	3,761
Halls	96	12,331	11,982	24,313
Storeroom	1	310	.....	310
General	114	17,671	17,743	35,414
Total	542	82,488	64,786	147,274

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2	.....	2	Norfolk	2	.....	2
Bruce	3	2	5	Northumberland	2	5	7
Carleton	66	72	138	Ontario	3	4	7
Dundas	8	7	15	Oxford	6	2	8
Durham	2	4	6	Parry Sound District	.....	1	1
Elgin	1	3	4	Peel	2	1	3
Essex	4	3	7	Perth	5	2	7
Frontenac	3	9	12	Peterborough	3	1	4
Glengarry	9	11	20	Prescott	19	26	45
Grenville	5	16	21	Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Grey	2	1	3	Renfrew	5	4	9
Haldimand	1	.....	1	Russell	2	6	8
Halton	1	.....	1	Simcoe	6	2	8
Hastings	5	19	24	Stormont	34	24	58
Huron	5	2	7	Victoria	2	4	6
Kent	5	1	6	Waterloo	2	.....	2
Lambton	6	1	7	Wellington	3	1	4
Lanark	22	19	41	Wentworth	.....	3	3
Leeds	33	25	58	York	31	31	62
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7	Not classed, unknown, etc	10	2	12
Lincoln	1	2	3				
Middlesex	8	12	20	Total	331	335	666
Nipissing District	.....	1	1				

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the work done in the Sewing Room for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Male.	Repaired.
Aprons	574	599	Sheets	669	510
Bedticks	34	22	Shirts	535	493
Cuffs (nurses)	36	.....	Skirts	279	720
Caps (nurses)	90	.....	Shrouds	38	.....
Cushions	11	.....	Stockings	121	207
Chemises	489	795	Socks	426	531
Curtains	36	19	Strait jackets	20	17
Dresses	311	908	Towels	607	123
Drawers (pairs)	641	742	Toilet covers	76	11
Fichues	124	.....	Table cloths	188	139
Lace (yards)	176	.....	Undershirts	342	462
Matts (crocheted)	11	.....	Uniforms	46	137
Mitts (pairs)	48	192	Waists	60	280
Nightgowns	166	131	Miscellaneous articl	13	125
Pillowslips	668	122			
Pillowshams	58	14	Total	6,893	7,299

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	18,754	Neckties	849
Blouses	1,459	Nightgowns	3,231
Blinds	73	Nightshirts	1,282
Blankets	3,661	Pillowslips	22,350
Bed ticks	570	Pillowshams	1,421
Collars	2,350	Pillow ticks	162
Cuffs	2,198	Pinafores	.....
Caps	51	Pudding cloths	109
Chemises	20,203	Stockings	3,106
Counterpanes	2,044	Socks	5,061
Coats	909	Sheets	34,680
Canvas quilts and rugs	151	Shirts	23,487
Corset covers	661	Skirts	11,711
Curtains	1,618	Table cloths	9,564
Corsets	7	Table napkins	2,518
Combinations	183	Toilet covers	974
Carpets	1	Towels	21,022
Drawers	10,028	Trousers	2,338
Dusters	195	Uniforms	548
Doylies	133	Vests	728
Dresses	7,028	Miscellaneous linen	1,253
Fichues	399		
Guernseys	3,481	Total	227,621
Handkerchiefs	4,070		

TABLE No. 16.

Sewing work done in Tailor Shop for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats (uniform)	22	120	Overall pants	8	.....
Pants (uniform)	23	148	Combination suits	6	4
Coats	311	.....	Horse blankets	.....	4
Pants	330	.....	Robes	.....	5
Vests	4	9	Total	712	290
Overall jackets	8	.....			

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing work done by carpenter for year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bookcases	2	.....	Water closet seats	14	23
Benches	9	6	Refrigerator locks	.....	7
Chairs (common)	.....	460	Locks, new	.....	60
" (rocking)	.....	180	Stoneboats	2	.....
Couches (corner)	3	6	Meat boards	12	.....
Lounges (upholstered)	30	20	Cupboards	6	16
Sofas "	12	8	Patterns for engineer	13	6
Doors	12	380	Blinds (Venetian), new tape and cord	18	.....
Locks	.....	540	Waiters, repaired, times	.....	8
Keys	20	.....	" new rope	3	.....
Sash and frames	6	60	Clothes rack for laundry	.....	8
Storm sash	12	30	Shelves in store room	2	.....
Large brushes	12	25	Sidewalks repaired, feet	.....	5,000
Sinks	5	12	Track repaired, feet	.....	750
Step ladders	4	8	New floor in pantry	4	.....
Tables	.....	6	" bath rooms	2	.....
Washstands	.....	16			

Added 20 ft. to greenhouse.
Added 14 feet to potting house.
Moulds for fence copping made, 4.
2,000 ft. plank put on coal vault.
2 arches in cottage D.
200 ft. moulding in cottage D.
200 ft. moulding in cottage 6.
300 ft. moulding in hall A.

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing work done by engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Beds put up	2	Iron ceiling repaired	14
Beds repaired	121	Heaters, Tobey, repaired	8
Bells, electric, repaired	5	Hose, fire, small, repaired	18
Boilers, tea and coffee, repaired	8	Reservoir cleaned out	2
Boilers, steam, repaired	2	Taps refaced	60
Boilers (cottages) repaired	6	Taps repaired	160
Battery, electric, repaired	30	Taps replaced	10
Buttons, electric, changed	1	Telephones repaired	11
Covering boiler repaired	7	Traps, sink, iron put in	3
Closets, water, repairs	145	Tubs, bath, repaired	12
Closets, water, cleaned out	106	Urinal cleaned out	50
Engines repaired	2	Urinal repaired	5
Extinguishers, fire, charged	11	Valves, steam and water, repaired	125
Extractor (laundry) repaired	4	Valves, radiator, put on	4
Fixtures, gas, repaired	20	Valves refaced	10
Grates repaired (cottages)	4	Valves, radiator, air, put on	7
Grates (range) replaced	4	Valves, flushing in tank closets	2
Grates, steam boilers, repaired	2	Washing machine repaired	3
Gas range connected	1	Wire telephone repaired	15
Gas heater connected	1		

1,000 feet 1-in. pipe laid to grove for gas and water.
300 feet of 1-in. pipe pasture for water supply.
380 feet of 2-in. pipe for extension of heating in green house.
Help supplied by department for alteration of clothes drier.
Pumped water for all purposes during the year, 20,712,272 gallons.

TABLE No. 19.

Shewng work done by Painter for year ending September 30th 1903.

Painted heaters in bathroom, closet, store-room and bedrooms in Hall B.
Painted 2 rooms, kitchen and verandah floor of Superintendent's residence.
Painted bathroom of cottage 5.
Painted 2 rooms in Engineer's residence.
Painted ceiling of one room, wood-work of one room and hall; papered 2 rooms and hall at Farmer's residence.
Shellaced and varnished 30 settees.
Painted bathroom in 1st Physician's quarters.
Painted Chief Attendant's office.
Painted dining room, 3 dormitories, 4 bedrooms in Hall 3.
Painted 3 dormitories and 4 bedrooms in Hall C.
Painted bathroom and closet in Hall 3.
Painted bathroom and spray bath in Hall 2.
Painted bathroom and spray bath in Hall B.
Painted wood-work in kitchen, Main building.
Painted large dormitory in Cottage F.
Painted 2 buggies, 1 wagonette, 2 express waggons and sleigh box.
Put on 50 yards of burlap in Cottage D.
Painted floors in bathroom of Hall A and Hall 1.
Painted dado and base in Hall B.

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing products of the Farm for year ending September 30th, 1903.

Hay, 8 tons at 9.00	$72 00	Potatoes, 1,500 bushels at 60c	900 00
Ensilage corn, 200 tons at 43.00	600 00	Carpets, 100 bushels at 15c	15 90
Mangolds, 1,000 bushels at 15c	150 00		
Turnips, 1,000 bushels at 15c	150 00	Total	$1,887 00

Cleared 3 acres of land of large stone and had crop of potatoes on land.

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing products of garden for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Article.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	522 bunches	8	36 64
Beans (string)	103 bushels	90	92 70
Beets	502 bunches	4	20 08
Beets	120 bushels	40	48 00
Corn (green)	627 dozen	8	50 16
Corn (fodder)	10 tons	2 00	20 00
Cabbage	2,940 heads	4	117 60
Cauliflower	375 heads	6	22 50
Celery	4,200 heads	4	168 00
Carrots	377 bunches	3	11 31
Carrots	130 bushels	40	52 00
Cucumbers	130 dozen	12	15 60
Currants (red)	128 boxes	6	7 68
Currants (black)	231 boxes	8	18 48
Lettuce	3,589 bunches	2½	89 72
Mint	20 bunches	5	1 00
Onions	952 bunches	3	28 56
Onions	125 bushels	90	112 50
Onions (pickling)	24 quarts	8	1 92
Pease	73½ bushels	1 20	88 20
Parsnips	100 bushels	50	50 00
Pumpkins	40	8	3 20
Peppers	4 dozen	10	40
Rhubarb	3,744 bunches	3	112 32
Radishes	341 bunches	3	10 23
Raspberries	75 boxes	8	6 00
Strawberries	226 boxes	6	13 56

TABLE No. 21.—*Continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Spinach	130 bushels	40	26 40
Squash	170	8	13 60
Sage	40 bunches	5	2 00
Summer Savory	30 bunches	5	1 50
Tomatoes	130 Bushels	1 00	130 00
Plants.			
Vegetable Plants:—			
Tomato plants	825	2	16 50
Cabbage plants	3,500	25	8 75
Cauliflower plants	500	50	2 50
Flower Plants—			
Geraniums (zonales)	550	10	55 00
Geraniums (salerio)	250	6	15 00
Coleus, Acharanthus, etc	350	6	21 00
Miscellaneous flower plants	125	25	31 25
Miscellaneous flower plants	175	15	26 25
Miscellaneous flower plants	350	6	21 00
Miscellaneous flower plants	650	3	19 50
	Totals		$1,590 61

TABLE No. 22.

Brockville Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

1902.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 22.	To cash paid James Cummings, feed	54 50
Oct. 22.	To cash paid A. E. Cameron, feed	26 00
Oct. 22.	To cash paid F. H. Clifford, rent of barn	12 50
Oct. 22.	To cash paid P. Ferguson, blacksmithing	23 61
Oct. 22.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness repairs	13 60
Oct. 28.	To cash paid R. Gray, straw, 1,620 lbs at 5.00 ton	4 05
Nov. 12.	To cash paid W. M. Brown, straw, 12,150 lbs at 5.00 ton	30 38
Nov. 12.	To cash paid A. W. Mallory, 3 milch cows	135 00
Nov. 24.	To cash paid A. W. Mallory, 2 milch cows	90 00
Dec. 9.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness repairs	18 95
Dec. 10.	To cash paid R. B. Easton, blacksmithing	26 05
Dec. 10.	To cash paid Fred Warren, 4 loads muck	6 00
Dec. 10.	To cash paid W. H. Neilson, 1 milch cow	50 00
Dec. 10.	To cash paid Mrs. Bradfield, straw, 7,140 lbs at 5.00 ton	17 85
Dec. 26.	To cash paid W. H. McNish, 1 milch cow	40 00
Dec. 30.	To cash paid Jas. Cummings, feed	61 25
Dec. 30.	To cash paid Jas. Cummings, feed	22 50
Dec. 30.	To cash paid H. Brown & Son, feed	49 50
Dec. 30.	To cash paid A. S. Wright, repairing vehicles	33 05
Dec. 31.	To balance	169 91
		884 70

1902.	Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	193 46
Oct. 21.	By cash from H. Bissell, 3 sows, 1,500 lbs at 4½c	63 75
Nov. 21.	By cash from Maintenance, 1,146 lbs beef at 6½c	74 49
Nov. 21.	By cash from Maintenance, 3 hogs, 742 lbs at 7½c	55 65
Dec. 3.	By cash from W. H. Neilson, 8 hides, 527 lbs at 6c	31 62
Dec. 3.	By cash from W. H. Neilson, 374 lbs tallow at 3c	11 22
Dec. 19.	By cash from M. J. Higgins, 1 horse	65 00
Dec. 26.	By cash from Jno. Bedlow, 1 mare	35 00
Dec. 29.	By cash from Maintenance, 2,831 lbs beef at 6½c	184 01
Dec. 29.	By cash from sundry persons, 65 young pigs	170 50
		884 70

1903.		$ c.
Jan. 8.	To cash paid R. W. McFarlane, 2,530 lbs straw at 5.00 ton	6 32
Jan. 8.	To cash paid A. W. Mallory, 2 milch cows	96 00
Feb. 2.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness repairs	19 50
Feb. 2.	To cash paid R. B. Easton, blacksmithing	9 90
Feb. 2.	To cash paid Joel Judson, wagon repairs	8 75
Feb. 2.	To cash paid P. Ferguson, blacksmithing	12 61
Feb. 6.	To cash paid Benj. Warren, 1 bay mare	137 50
Feb. 11.	To cash paid Jno. Haffie, 2,240 lbs straw at 5.00 ton	5 60
Feb. 11.	To cash paid Geo. Shorer, 1 milch cow	37 50
Feb. 11.	To cash paid E. Smith, 4½ tons hay for	35 00
Mar. 9.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness repairs	15 98
Mar. 9.	To cash paid Wm. Ferguson, 1 milch cow	45 00
Mar. 13.	To cash paid P. Davidson, 1 sorel horse	150 00
Mar. 30.	To balance	78 62
		658 20

1903.		$ c.
Jan. 1.	By balance	169 91
Jan. 27.	By cash from Maintenance, 4 pigs, 460 lbs at 7c	32 20
Feb. 2.	By cash from M. O'Donnell, 1 sow	12 50
Feb. 26.	By cash from Maintenance, 1,271 lbs beef at 6½c	82 59
Mar. 5.	By cash from H. A. Lang, 1 old mare	55 00
Mar. 5.	By cash from sundry persons, 111 young pigs	306 00
		658 20

		$ c.
May 5.	To cash paid Wm. Byers, 3.1690 tons hay at 9.00	34 60
May 9.	To cash paid C. Randolph, 2.1380 tons straw at 5.00	13 45
May 19.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness and repairs	32 00
May 19.	To cash paid R. B. Easton, blacksmithing	16 48
May 19.	To cash paid A. S. Wright, repair account	14 15
May 19.	To cash paid H. F. Clifford, rent of barn, 6 months	12 50
May 28.	To cash paid J. Ferguson, 1 bay horse	140 00
June 6.	To cash paid Thos. Kilborn, 1 milch cow	30 00
June 12.	To cash paid D. McAlpin, V.S., attendance and medicine	25 00
June 12.	To cash paid Joel Judson, farm implements	32 35
June 12.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness repairs	4 50
June 12.	To cash paid James Stewart, delivering cow	1 00
June 19.	To cash paid F. R. Curry, seeds	5 46
June 19.	To cash paid M. J. Higgins, clipping horses	2 00
June 26.	To cash paid R. B. Easton, blacksmithing	17 70
June 30.	To balance	77 57
		458 76

		$ c.
April 1.	By balance	78 62
April 6.	By cash from V. W. Brown, 1 young sow	10 00
April 18.	By cash from John Sutton, 2,860 lbs rags at 40c	11 44
April 25.	By cash from Bissell & Ross, 8 hogs, 1,520 lbs at 6c	91 20
June 1.	By cash from J. McAvoy, young boar	7 50
June 1.	By cash from sundry persons, 104 young pigs at 2.50	260 00
		458 76

		$ c.
July 1.	To cash paid John Blain, 2 milch cows	60 00
July 1.	To cash paid J. J. Henderson, 5,1410 tons straw at 5.00	31 37
July 8.	To cash paid A. Cunningham, 1,550-2,000 tons straw at 5.00	4 26
July 8.	To cash paid H. Brown & Son, feed	14 74
July 10.	To cash paid C. R. Rudd Co., repairs	4 25
July 10.	To cash paid F. R. Curry, sponges, etc	2 65
Aug. 1.	To cash paid R. H. Smart, horse clipper	15 00
Aug. 1.	To cash paid P. Ferguson, blacksmithing account	26 68
Aug. 1.	To cash paid G. A. Rudd, harness repairs	60
Aug. 1.	To cash paid C. R. Rudd Co., harness repairs	1 40
Aug. 7.	To cash paid G. B. Burney, 8 loads manure at 60c	4 80
Sept. 8.	To cash paid R. B. Easton, blacksmithing	22 65
Sept. 8.	To cash paid C. R. Rudd Co., harness repairs	15 95
Sept. 8.	To cash paid A. S. Wright, vehicle repairs	22 60
Sept. 25.	To cash paid J. Millar, 1,210 lbs straw at 5.00 ton	3 02
Sept. 26.	To cash paid W. B. Collier, 2,025 lbs straw at 5.00 ton	5 07
Sept. 28.	To cash paid V. B. Marshall, 11,210 lbs hay at 9.00 ton	50 44
Sept. 28.	To cash paid Thos. Patterson, 12,160 lbs hay at 9.00 ton	54 72
Sept. 28.	To cash paid Geo. Sherwood, 2,070 lbs straw at 5.00 ton	5 17
Sept. 28.	To cash paid T. H. Clifford, rent of barn, 6 months	12 50
Sept. 30.	To balance	83 71
		441 58

		$ c.
July 1.	By balance	77 57
July 1.	By cash from Julius Kthut, 1 young pig	2 50
July 4.	By cash from Vales & Bannister, 460 lbs tea lead at 2c	9 20
July 9.	By cash from W. H. Neilson, 357 lbs hides at 5½c	19 63
July 9.	By cash from W. H. Neilson, 551 lbs tallow at 3c	16 53
July 24.	By cash from Maintenance, 1,487 lbs beef at 6½c	96 65
Sept. 1.	By cash from Bissell & Ross, 3 sows, 1,550 lbs at 4c	62 00
Sept. 14.	By cash from Jno. Bednow, 1 boar	10 00
Sept. 14.	By cash from sundry persons, 59 young pigs at 2.50	147 50
		441 58
Oct. 1.	By balance	83 71

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, COBOURG, ONTARIO, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1903.

To R. Christie, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Ontario:

October 1st, 1903.

Sir,—Pursuant to Statute, I have the honor to transmit to you the Second Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

There were 141 patients in residence on Oct. 1st, 1902. The number discharged during the year was 1, number recovered 1, number admitted during the year 10, and number of deaths 3. The total number under treatment during the year was 151. The causes of death were tuberculosis 1, cancer 1, and epilepsy 1. Our death rate for the year was 1.92 per cent., which is a very low rate. The average annual death rate since the opening was 2.42 per cent., which is very much lower than the average mortality in public institutions.

Ages of patients in residence September 30th, 1903.

Ages.	Patients.	Ages.	Patients.
From 25 to 30 years	5	From 56 to 60 years	23
From 30 to 35 years	9	From 60 to 65 years	20
From 35 to 40 years	13	From 65 to 70 years	11
From 40 to 45 years	18	From 70 to 75 years	7
From 45 to 50 years	21	From 75 to 80 years	3
From 50 to 55 years	14		

It will be seen by the foregoing table that 78 out of the 144, or more than 50 per cent. are over 50 years of age. Considering their ages, our patients enjoy a remarkable immunity from disease other than insanity. There has been no epidemic of any kind and no serious accidents. The excellent quality of our water supply and good ventilation are no doubt important factors in maintaining the good physical health of those residing in the institution.

The total number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution was 155, the total number of deaths 6, total number discharged 2, and total number transferred 3, leaving in residence on Sept. 30, 1903, 144 patients. Of the 144 patients in residence, 77 are warrant cases and 67 certificate cases. The 3 patients transferred were sent to Rockwood Asylum, Kingston.

Maintenance.

Owing to the comparatively small population of our institution, and not having the advantages of the labor of male patients, our per capita expenditure must necessarily be somewhat higher than other and larger institutions, especially for the first few years. The fixed charges or expenditure over which we have no control bear a larger ratio to our population. The smaller the population, the larger pro rata and vice versa. I may say, however, that in our controllable expenditure, we exercise the most rigid economy in every detail consistent with a dietary of plain but substantial food, clean and comfortable clothing, with a due regard to the necessities of medicine and medical comforts.

Improvements.

The cupulo which got only one coat of paint when constructed was badly in need of painting to protect it from the weather. We had it painted. The metal ceilings of the boiler room and wash room were not painted when put

on, and were showing the injurious effects of the heat and moisture. We had those painted. This work should have been done by the Public Works Department at the time the building was completed. The back stair ways from the kitchen and Bursar's office on the outside were painted. Considerable improvements were made to the steam pipes, also repairs to the water closets, which will be enumerated in the Engineer's report. A good deal of work was done in improving the grounds, completing the roadways, beautifying the lawns, planting shrubs, flowers, etc.

The extension of the new fence around the grounds, which I recommended last year, I regret to say, has not been built. This is a work of the utmost necessity, as the old fence is quite rotten and cannot be kept in repair. The neighbors, cattle and hogs can walk through it at will, and we are constantly in danger of having our vegetable garden destroyed. Another prime necessity, requiring attention in the near future, is a "root house," as you are aware the basement is not a fit place for roots or vegetables. The heat is such that it is impossible to keep them in large quantities. This not only makes it very inconvenient in the winter, but prevents us from taking advantage of the markets when those commodities are cheaper.

Garden.

We have added more land to our garden this year, the products of which have yielded a fair return for the labor spent upon it. We had it planted with corn, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, beets, parsnips, carrots, onions, etc., all of excellent quality. The quantity will be enumerated in the Gardener's report.

Occupation.

Occupation of some sort is an important factor in arousing dormant mental faculties, and diverting the mind from abnormal ideas, illusions and hallucinations. It has been our endeavor to furnish as much occupation and recreation as possible for our patients, fully believing that they are important aids in re-establishing a normal mental balance. We utilize all our available resources towards this end, by having as many as possible occupied for some time during the day either on the halls, in the kitchen, dining rooms, laundry or sewing room. We also have them out as much as possible for recreation and exercise. About 30 per cent. of the patients are engaged more or less in some useful occupation; this mainly comprises household duties, or some species of needle work on the halls. In its selection and enforcement, the welfare of the patient is the first consideration, and the work is so adapted as to be an adjunct to treatment rather than financial results.

Amusements.

Diversion and amusement are an important feature in the moral treatment of the insane. We have not the resources or facilities of other and larger institutions for furnishing these; however, we have taken advantage of every opportunity, and did the best we could under the circumstances.

The Boys' Brigade Band, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Beatty, gave us several concerts during the year. St. Peter's Church Choir gave us a very enjoyable concert, which was very much appreciated by all. We also had on several occasions gramophone and phonograph selections in the afternoon and evenings, by Mr. Appleby and Mr. Cann. We acknowledge with thanks our indebtedness to the Rev. Canon Spragge and his Church Choir, Rev. Mr. Beatty, Mr. Appleby and Mr. Cann, for their gratuitous services in contributing so much to the amusement of our poor afflicted patients. The great event of the

year was our annual picnic, held on the grounds in the month of August. The Boys' Brigade Band furnished the music. We had a varied programme of sports, games, etc., into which the patients entered with delight and enthusiasm, and all enjoyed it and appreciated the treat of candies and bananas. Other eventful occasions, to which the patients look forward with great expectations, are the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. None but those engaged in the care of the insane can fully appreciate the pleasure and delight these diversions and amusements afford to the mentally afflicted.

Sunday Religious Services.

Religious services are held as usual every morning at nine o'clock. The ministers of the town take their turn in rotation, while Rev. Father Murray visits the Roman Catholic patients individually at times. Our thanks are due those clergymen for their gratuitous services, in looking after the spiritual welfare of the patients.

Nurses.

We have had several changes in the nursing staff during the year. This is much to be regretted, as the frequent changing of nurses is inimical to the best interests of the patients, and disturbs to a certain extent the quiet and order which should obtain at all times in every well regulated institution. The "care of the insane" calls for the exercise of self-control, habits of close observation, the using of good judgment, and the tender care of the nurse. It required an intimate association with the insane and a careful study of manner of thought and conduct to be able to guide, direct and control them successfully, and unless a nurse enters on her duties with a full appreciation of her responsibilities and a desire to succeed, it is useless to expect the best results. Until "nursing the insane" is raised to the dignity of a profession, and remunerated in accordance with the importance of the work, there will always be the difficulty of keeping a full and efficient staff of nurses.

There has been no change in our official staff during the year, and I desire to express my appreciation of their efforts to discharge their respective duties satisfactorily, and extend to them my thanks for co-operation in all work pertaining to the internal administration of the institution.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge my thanks to you, Sir, for valuable advise and assistance rendered in all matters referred to you, in regard to the interests of the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. McNICHOLL,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Cobourg, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1902					141	141
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant		3	3			
By medical certificate		7	7		10	10
Total number under treatment during year					151	151
Discharges during year:						
As recovered		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year		1	1			
Died		3	3			
Transferred		3	3		7	7
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1903					144	144
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum					155	155
Total number discharged		2	2			
" died		6	6			
" transferred		3	3		11	11
" remaining, 30th September, 1903					144	414

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the first October 1902 to the 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th August, 1903)		145	145
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st October, 1902)		141	141
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year		52,110	52,110
Daily average population		142.76	142.76

	Admissions of Year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Widowed }		5	5		63	63
Single		5	5		92	92
Total		10	10		155	155
Religion.						
Presbyterians		2	2		26	26
Episcopalians		4	4		36	36
Methodists		2	2		38	38
Baptists					5	5
Roman Catholics		2	2		31	31
Quakers					1	1
Other denominations					13	13
Not reported					5	5
Total		10	10		155	155
Nationalities.						
English		2	2		16	16
Irish		1	1		27	27
Scotch		2	2		10	10
Canadian		5	5		97	97
United States					2	2
Other countries					2	2
Unknown					1	1
Total		10	10		155	155

* The married and widowed are classed together.

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant		1	1		2	2
Elgin					2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					6	6
Halton					2	2
Hastings					3	3
Huron					6	6
Kent					1	1
Lambton		1	1		4	4
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					4	4
Middlesex		3	3		12	12
Northumberland and Durham		1	1		18	18
Ontario					8	8
Oxford		1	1		5	5
Peel					1	1
Perth					3	3
Peterborough					8	8
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					9	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					3	3
Victoria		1	1		5	5
Wellington					5	5
Wentworth					8	8
York		1	1		34	34
Not classed					2	2
Haliburton		1	1		1	1
Total admissions		10	10		155	155

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th Sept. 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant		1	1		2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					3	3
Halton					1	1
Hastings					1	1
Huron					4	4
Kent					1	1
Lambton					1	1
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					2	2
Middlesex		2	2		4	4
Northumberland and Durham					5	5
Ontario					5	5
Oxford					2	2
Peel					1	1
Perth					2	2
Peterborough					5	5
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					1	1
Victoria					3	3
Wellington					2	2
Wentworth					4	4
York					27	27
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions		3	3		84	84

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	F. R.	F	March 25, 1902	May 12, 1903	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Years	
1	B. N.	F	45	Dec. 20, 1902		10	6	Carcinoma uteri.
2	S. R.	F	49	May 6, 1903	1	3	9	Epilepsy.
3	S. J. F.	F	53	Sept. 9, 1903	1	6	17	Pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Book-keepers					1	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		2	2		46	46	48
Dressmakers		3	3		1	1	4
Housekeepers					57	57	57
Milliners					1	1	1
Music teachers					1	1	1
No occupation		4	4		31	31	35
Not stated		1	1		1	1	2
Shoemakers					1	1	1
Teachers					4	4	4
Weavers					1	1	1
Total		10	10		145	145	155

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles					1	1
Physical.						
Sunstroke		1	1		1	1
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy		1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age					1	1
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained		2	2			
Unknown		5	2		6	6
Total		10	10		10	10

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Terms of probation.	Result.
140	F	F. R.	March 12, 1903	2 months	Recovered.
134	F	S. M. C.	July 1, 1903	"	Returned.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted		2	2			
Discharged, recovered		1	1			
Returned to Asylum		1	1			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years					1	1			
" 35 " 40 "		1	1						
" 40 " 45 "		1	1						
" 45 " 50 "		3	3					2	2
" 50 " 55 "								1	1
" 60 " 65 "		1	1						
" 65 " 70 "		2	2						
" 75 " 80 "		2	2						
Totals		10	10		1	1		3	3

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum of 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged during the year.		
			Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.
From 1 to 2 months		1			
From 3 to 4 months		2			
From 5 to 6 months	1				
From 6 to 7 months	1				
From 7 to 8 months		1			
From 11 to 12 months		6			
From 12 to 18 months			1		
From 18 months to 2 years		134			
From 2 to 3 years	1				
From 3 to 4 years	1				
From 9 to 10 years	1				
From 10 to 15 years	1				
From 20 years and upwards	4				
Totals	10	144	1		

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Laundry	7		1,645	
Kitchen	4		714	
Dining rooms	13		3,298	
Sewing rooms	6		1,209	
Knitting	6		1,089	
Mending	6		332	
Wards	51		13,818	
General	7		1,603	

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brant		2	2
Dundas		1	1
Durham		8	8
Elgin		2	2
Essex		1	1
Glengarry		1	1
Grey		6	6
Halton		2	2
Hastings		3	3
Huron		6	6
Kent		1	1
Lambton		4	4
Lennox and Addington		1	1
Lincoln		4	4
Middlesex		11	11
Northumberland		5	5
Ontario		7	7
Oxford		5	5
Peel		1	1
Perth		3	3
Peterborough		8	8
Simcoe		8	8
Stormont		1	1
Victoria		5	5
Wellington		5	5
Wentworth		8	8
York		32	32
Not classed, unknown, etc		3	3
Total	144	144	144

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Religious denomination. Roman Catholic.	Religious denomination. Presbyterian.	Religious denomination. Methodist.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Yr's.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mo's.	Admitted by. Warrant.	Admitted by. Certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to
M.C.	41	....	F..	Northum'd..	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	...	Servant	Kingston.
B.S..	46	....	F..	Renfrew.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	30	.....	1	....	None	"
K.J...	20	....	F..	Durham	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	....	1	"	"

TABLE No. 15.

Report of Garden Produce.

Name.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
			$ c.
Apples	3 barrels	$1 25 barrel	3 75
Beans	27 pecks	25 peck	6 75
Beets	14 bunches	5 bunch	70
Beet	3 bushels	40 bushel	1 20
Cabbage	22½ dozen	50 dozen	11 25
Carrots	49 bunches	5 bunch	2 45
Carrots	6 pecks	25 peck	1 50
Carrots	8 bushels	40 bushels	3 20
Corn	11½ dozen	10 dozen	1 15
Corn	198 dozen	8 dozen	15 84
Lettuce	50 bunches	5 bunch	2 50
Onions	50 bunches	5 bunch	2 50
Parsnips	6 bushels	40 bushel	2 40
Radishes	39 bunches	5 bunch	1 95
Tomatoes	10 baskets	35 basket	3 00
Tomatoes	12½ bushels	40 bushel	5 00
			$65 14

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing number of articles repaired in the Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Repaired.	Articles.	Value.
Closets	197	Spray bath	6
Dumb waiter	3	Tinware	24
Dryer	3	Valves, steam and water	34
Hot water pump	1	Washing machine	4
Joints in heating coil	17	Water taps	271
Laundry engine	1	Water pipes	2
Lawn Mower	6	Wringer belts	6
Lid on steam kettle	1		
Locks	4	38 ft. of 1 in. pipe put in to carry drip from dryer.	
Mangle	3		

TABLE No. 17.

List of articles made in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Afghans (crochet)	5	Shams (embroidered)	108
Aprons	78	Sheets	73
Chemises	135	Skirts	194
Drawers, pairs of	85	Sofa pillows	13
Dresses	208	Stockings, pairs of	129
Mats	6	Table cloths	10
Nightgowns	13	Towels	122
Pillow cases	23	Waists	6

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1903.

To James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the twenty-seventh annual report of the operations of this Asylum, being for the year ending September 30th.

At the close of last year we had in residence 346 males and 316 females, making a total of 659. There were admitted during the year 30 males and 39 females, five of whom were by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant. Four males and 3 females were discharged. Twenty-four males and 7 females died, leaving in residence 348 males and 342 females. Total, 690.

The only thing of special note in these statistics is the evening up of the sexes. In former years the males exceeded the females from 30 to 40. Last year the difference being 33, whereas, this year it is only six. We were enabled to admit more females by utilizing two large rooms, which were intended for work rooms in connection with our training department, and furnishing them with thirty beds. It will be observed, too, that the death rate is exceptionally low for the year, being only 4.25 per cent. of those under care.

There are 531 applications on file, as against 465 last year, being an increase of 66 over and above the admissions for the year. It is safe to estimate that not more than two-thirds of the applicants could be located now, and when the proposed additional buildings are erected here, and at Woodstock, and the boys are removed from the reformatory at Penetanguishene, our list of applications will become very small.

It is to be regretted that no steps have yet been taken towards the erection of cottages for the feeble-minded women, for which a small appropriation was voted by the Legislature last session. It is needless to repeat what has been stated so often regarding not only the wisdom, but the necessity of caring for these weak-minded women, who are constantly adding to the ranks of the feeble-minded, the paupers, and the criminals.

The Schools.

The school work has not been resumed, and the result is that scores of our younger inmates are suffering from want of intelligent training. This is greatly to be regretted, not only for the sake of the inmates, but because it places us behind other countries in this important work. Ontario should lead, and not lag behind our neighbors in bettering the condition of the feeble-minded. In the States public institutions are maintained by direct taxation. In Ontario the tax gatherer has never collected one cent towards the support of our asylums and public charities. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that this institution should rank with the best in the world, and given an efficient staff of instructors it would do so.

I had the pleasure of attending the meetings of our Association last May, and heard an address by Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D.C., and the following are a few sentences from that excellent address: "You carry the flag which shows the high water mark of education. The highest reach of civilization is realized when the benevolent feeling of the people takes hold of the unfortunate, unfortunate by nature, or by birth, or by some great calamity that has happened to them, and tries to find out what can be done, step by step, to train up those children, to create souls, to

strengthen their will power, and to improve their physique. I remember what a great lesson it was to me, when I visited the institution for the feeble-minded in Lincoln, Ill., under Dr. Wilbur. I learned more in one evening from him than I had ever known before about the reason for the perversity often seen in the elementary schools. I believe the greatest good, possible, is coming to the country through what you are doing."

The Public Schools in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, with others to follow, are organizing special classes for backward and feeble-minded children. In Germany, and to a lesser extent in England, they have such classes. Boston has been the first to move on this Continent, as it was the first in training idiots, teaching the deaf and dumb, and the blind. They selected their teachers from the institutions of the feeble-minded, and the experiment is proving a great success.

Out of the 50,000 school children in New York, there are 8,500 of this backward class, and it is difficult for the examining physicians to pronounce them simply dull or feeble-minded. Many of them, however, should be in institutions, and the rest should have special rooms, under experienced teachers, in connection with the Public Schools.

Improvements.

The most important improvement has been in the matter of lighting and power. Early in the year the installation of electric lighting was completed, and the buildings, grounds, out-buildings and stables are now well lighted. The pumps, laundry machinery, irons in laundry, seamstresses' room, and the tailor shop are worked by electric power. There is not only more safety, but the system is more economical than the steam and gas. It has given us excellent satisfaction.

The old gas house had an addition made to it, and divided into two very comfortable dwellings, which will be occupied by two of our employees. This work has been done under our own supervision, and is of a first-rate character.

An addition to the root cellar is being erected by contract. When completed, which it will be in time for storing our roots, it will afford ample accommodation.

A very handsome boat house has been erected, the want of which had been felt for a long time. This work was also done by our own staff, the material being mostly picked up on the premises.

Considerable attention has been given to the beautifying of our grounds, and it may be pardonable to say they are not excelled in the Province. They are kept in perfect order.

Wants.

Once more attention is directed to the advisability of providing storage for our coal in connection with our boiler rooms. The present sheds are ready to tumble down, and unless something is done soon we will be without storage. A generous appropriation should be obtained for this work.

A small appropriation should also be asked for to convert the former cow stable into a horse stable. A beginning was made at this during the Summer, but owing to lack of funds the work had to be stopped.

The Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway has suggested that the Company might co-operate with us in beautifying the grounds by improving the appearance of their roadway through them. The railway fences are the only unsightly objects between the building and the lake.

A neat shelter should be erected at the platform for the comfort of passengers. The cost of this improvement would not be large, and no doubt the railway authorities would share in it.

Evening Assemblies.

We continue our evening assemblies as formerly, and much credit is due to Miss Hall, the musician, for her efficient, and at times difficult, services in conducting them. Preparatory exercises are given by her to forty or fifty of the younger inmates for an hour every morning, and she drills an older class of boys in singing, violin, cornet, etc., three nights in the week. In addition to these, she takes charge of the Sunday services.

There has been no change in the staff during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, October 1, 1903.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

	Male.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1902	.....	.....	.....	346	313	659
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	4	1	5			
" Medical Certificate.....	26	38	64			
				30	39	69
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	376	352	728
Discharges during year:—						
As unimproved.....	4	3	7			
Total number of discharges during year.....	4	3	7			
Died.....	24	7	31			
				28	10	38
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	348	342	690
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				882	792	1,674
" " discharged				82	57	139
" " died.....				479	371	800
" " eloped				3	.....	3
" " transferred.....				20	22	42
" " remaining, 30th September, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	348	342	690
Number of applications on file.....	.....	.....	.....	314	217	531

TABLE No. 2.

Shweing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of August, 1903)	353	340	693
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 2nd of October, 1902)	346	313	659
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	127,061	113,303	245,364
Daily average population	348	324	672

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married				2	9	11
Widowed					1	1
Single	30	39	69	880	782	1,662
Total	30	39	69	882	792	1,674
Religion.						
Presbyterians	7	8	15	154	154	308
Episcopalians	7	7	14	170	173	343
Methodists	10	15	25	233	205	438
Baptists		1	1	34	29	63
Congregationalists				2	1	3
Roman Catholics	6	7	13	150	102	252
Mennonites				12	6	18
Quakers				3	1	4
Other denominations		1	1	29	36	65
Not reported				95	85	180
Total	39	30	69	882	792	1,674
Nationalities.						
English		2	2	50	50	100
Irish		1	1	47	40	87
Scotch				27	19	46
Canadian	30	36	66	707	636	1,343
United States				8	11	19
Other Countries				16	11	27
Unknown				27	25	52
Total	30	39	68	882	792	1,674

TABLE No. 3

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	1		1	5	8	13	13
Brant				12	14	26	26
Bruce		2	2	26	26	52	52
Carleton	1		1	31	20	51	51
Dufferin	2		2	4	8	12	12
Elgin				7	14	21	21
Essex	1	1	2	23	17	40	40
Frontenac	1	2	3	35	34	69	69
Grey	1	1	2	39	30	59	59
Haldimand		1	1	19	6	25	25
Haliburton	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Halton				12	9	21	21
Hastings	1	1	2	16	23	39	39
Huron		3	3	28	21	49	49
Kent	2	1	3	19	24	43	43
Lambton				18	16	34	34
Lanark				9	5	14	14
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	26	18	44	44
Lennox and Addington		2	2	17	14	31	31
Lincoln				6	4	10	10
Manitoulin	1		1	1		1	1
Middlesex	3		3	45	25	70	70
Muskoka District		2	2	15	11	26	26
Norfolk	1		1	9	10	19	19
Northumberland & Durham				23	28	51	51
Ontario	2	1	3	33	23	56	56
Oxford				20	17	37	37
Parry Sound					2	2	2
Peel				6	16	22	22
Perth	1		1	13	17	30	30
Peterborough		2	2	7	15	22	22
Prescott and Russell	2		2	3	3	6	6
Prince Edward				5	10	15	15
Renfrew		2	2	4	13	17	17
Simcoe	2	4	6	64	58	122	122
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1	29	10	39	39
Victoria				19	11	30	30
Waterloo				19	18	37	37
Welland				6	8	14	14
Wellington		1	1	23	11	34	34
Wentworth	1	5	6	38	39	77	77
York	6	5	11	149	130	279	279
Not classed				8	5	13	13
Total	30	39	69	882	792	1,674	1,674

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1903.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				0	1	1	1
Brant				1	0	1	1
Bruce				5	3	8	8
Carleton				5	4	9	9
Dufferin				0	2	2	2
Elgin				0	4	4	4
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				9	5	14	14
Haldimand				3	0	3	3
Halton				1	2	3	3
Hastings		1	1	2	5	7	7
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent	1		1	1	3	4	4
Lambton				2	4	6	6
Lanark				4	1	5	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				4	1	5	5
Muskoka District				2	1	3	3
Norfolk				5	5	10	10
Northumberland & Durham				5	3	8	8
Ontario				4	1	5	5
Oxford				7	1	8	8
Peel				2	3	5	5
Perth	1		1	6	2	8	8
Peterborough				0	3	3	3
Prescott and Russell	2		2	2	1	3	3
Renfrew				1	5	6	6
Simcoe				10	6	16	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				17	1	18	18
Victoria				4	1	5	5
Waterloo				1	0	1	1
Welland				0	1	1	1
Wellington				2	2	4	4
Wentworth				3	8	11	11
York				13	9	22	22
Not classed				0	1	1	1
Total admissions	4	1	5	151	120	271	271

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	H.R.P.	M.	Oct. 2nd, 1902.	Oct. 3rd, 1902.	Unimproved.
2	L. W.	F.	Jan. 23rd. 1899.	Feb. 13th, 1903.	"
3	M.P.	F.	Feb. 7th, 1899.	Feb. 13th, 1903.	"
4	F.A.M.T.	M.	Mar. 4th, 1903.	Mar. 5th, 1903.	"
5	A.T.R.	M.	Nov. 21st, 1902.	May 1st, 1903.	"
6	W.H.R.	M.	Aug. 15th, 1903.	Aug. 17th, 1903.	"
7	K.K.S.	F.	Sept. 1st, 1903.	Sept. 2nd, 1903.	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Approximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	W.E.S.	M.	25	Oct. 2nd, 1902			22	General Debility.
2	A.J.N.	M.	23	Dec. 3rd, 1902	9	2	24	Phthisis.
3	M.C.	F.	61	7th, 1902	5		19	Gen. Debility.
4	J.P.	M.	35	12th, 1902		3	19	Gen. Debility.
5	J.G.	F.	61	24th, 1902	14	1	1	Obs'n of Bowels.
6	E.J.C.	F.	25	Jan. 13th, 1903	1	2	13	Phthisis.
7	H.E.W.	M.	46	19th, 1903	11	7	9	Gen. Debility.
8	L.M.I.	F.	17	30th, 1903	6	2	5	Gen. Debility.
9	J.F.H.	M.	18	Apl. 13th, 1903	11	9	27	Phthisis.
10	A.M.	M.	41	20th, 1903	11	10	20	Heart Disease.
11	A.C.	M.	31	May 1st, 1903	1	7	21	Phthisis.
12	I.E.C.	F.	20	5th, 1903	5	6	8	Heart Disease.
13	A.B.	M.	19	8th, 1903	10	11	15	Phthisis.
14	D.Y.M.	M.	26	28th, 1903	7	5	15	Phthisis.
15	J.H.F.	M.	14	29th, 1903	4	1	24	Epilepsy.
16	B.H.	M.	24	June 8th, 1903	6	7	13	Epilepsy.
17	M.E.A.	F.	19	11th, 1903	5	5	11	Phthisis.
18	D.M.	M.	61	23rd, 1903	6	4	10	Gen. Debility.
19	R.H.P.	M.	17	July 8th, 1903	8	4	3	Gen. Debility.
20	J.N.	M.	81	9th, 1903	26	7	8	Heart Disease.
21	A.G.	M.	62	9th, 1903	12	5	4	Heart Disease.
22	R.J.	M.	29	7th, 1903	15	6	16	Phthisis.
23	L.P.Z.	M.	29	7th, 1903	12		12	Phthisis.
24	E.J.S.	F.	43	Aug. 14th, 1903	1		12	Gen. Debility.
25	R.H.	M.	20	17th, 1903	9		7	Gen. Debility.
26	J.T.M.	M.	31	18th, 1903	2	10	27	Epilepsy.
27	N.H.	M.	20	18th, 1903	3	5	20	Phthisis.
28	H.S.	M.	11	31st, 1903	3	5	28	Peritonitis.
29	L.R.S.	M.	34	Sept. 4th, 1903	7	8	25	Phthisis.
30	N.W.L.	M.	20	6th, 1903	2		4	Phthisis.
31	W.Q.	M.	43	24th, 1903		9	28	Gen. Debility.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 15 years	9	10	19	2	.....	2
From 15 to 20 years	5	8	13	6	3	9
From 20 to 25 years	3	6	9	3	1	4
From 25 to 30 years	2	5	7	3	.....	3
From 30 to 35 years	0	4	4	4	.....	4
From 40 to 45 years	1	3	4	2	1	3
From 45 to 50 years	1	1	2	1	.....	1
From 60 to 65 years	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
From 80 to 85 years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	29	40	69	24	7	31

TABLE No. 8.

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th Sepember.	Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	2	From 2 to 3 years	42
From 1 to 2 months	9	From 3 to 4 years	46
From 2 to 3 months	11	From 4 to 5 years	51
From 3 to 4 months	19	From 5 to 6 years	33
From 4 to 5 months	2	From 6 to 7 years	43
From 5 to 6 months	2	From 7 to 8 years	41
From 6 to 7 months	4	From 8 to 9 years	31
From 7 to 8 months	1	From 9 to 10 years	39
From 8 to 9 months	3	From 10 to 15 years	139
From 9 to 10 months	2	From 15 to 20 years	48
From 10 to 11 months	2	From 20 years and upwards	65
From 11 to 12 months	6		
From 12 to 18 months	22	Total	690
From 18 months to 2 years	27		

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	469	.....	469
Tailor's shop	6	1,564	.....	1,564
Wood yard and coal shed	8	1,248	.....	1,248
Bakery	4	1,252	.....	1,252
Laundry	22	1,878	4,753	6,631
Dairy	8	.....	2,764	2,764
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	156	.....	156
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	1	300	.....	300
Farm	12	1,872	.....	1,872
Garden	9	1,350	.....	1,350
Grounds	17	2,210	.....	2,210
Stable	5	1,460	.....	1,460
Kitchen	7	730	1,590	2,320
Dining rooms	38	4,380	8,972	13,352
Officers' quarters	3	.....	1,095	1,095
Sewing rooms	8	.....	2,504	2,504
Knitting	35	.....	7,003	7,003
Mending	22	.....	2,080	2,080
Wards	196	27,375	39,899	67,274
Halls	8	1,878	626	2,504
Storeroom	1	313	.....	313
General	23	1,716	4,380	6,096
Boiler house	4	1,460	.....	1,460
Gas house	2	313	.....	313
Superintendent's house	3	365	730	1,095
Total	448	53,019	76,396	129,415

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1903, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	5	7	Northumberland	2	4	6
Brant	4	6	10	Ontario	8	9	17
Bruce	9	9	18	Oxford	9	6	15
Carleton	11	7	18	Parry Sound District	3	2	5
Dufferin	4	2	6	Peel	3	6	9
Dundas	3	4	7	Perth	3	6	9
Durham	2	3	5	Peterborough	3	6	9
Elgin	2	3	5	Prescott	3	.....	3
Essex	13	7	20	Prince Edward	3	2	5
Frontenac	16	11	27	Renfrew	1	6	7
Glengarry	4	.....	4	Russel	.....	1	1
Grenville	.....	1	1	Simcoe	18	34	52
Grey	10	9	19	Stormont	4	.....	4
Haldimand	5	3	8	Victoria	4	3	7
Halton	2	5	7	Waterloo	6	10	16
Hastings	8	11	19	Welland	1	2	3
Huron	10	7	17	Wellington	8	6	14
Kent	7	10	17	Wentworth	15	19	34
Lambton	7	8	15	York	70	77	147
Lanark	3	1	4	Haliburton	2	.....	2
Leeds	8	5	13	Manitoulin	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	9	8	17	Not classed, unknown, etc	1	1	2
Lincoln	2	.....	2				
Middlesex	28	7	35				
Muskoka District	7	6	13				
Norfolk	4	4	8	Total	348	342	690

TABLE No. 11.

ORILLIA ASYLUM.— Farm Exchange Account.

1902.	Disbursements.	$	c.
Oct. 3.	To cash paid E. Salter, work on grounds	60	00
Oct. 22.	To cash paid Tudhope & Co., buggy and harness	106	00
Nov. 4.	To cash paid G. Street, plants	14	35
Nov. 6.	To cash paid T. P. Ford & Co., valve	52	00
Nov. 7.	To cash paid Export Lumber Co., lumber	10	08
Nov. 8.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	30	00
Nov. 10.	To cash paid Brown Bros., trees	10	65
Nov. 14.	To cash paid A. Agnew, 1 milch cow	40	00
Nov. 15.	To cash paid D. Fletcher, 7 small pigs	14	00
Nov. 19.	To cash paid J. Allan, 10 small pigs	20	00
Nov. 24.	To cash paid A. R. Williams, tank	178	00
Nov. 27.	To cash paid T. Hart, 3 small pigs	6	00
Dec. 1.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	30	00
Dec. 1.	To cash paid S. Woods, 8 small pigs	16	00
Dec. 8.	To cash paid Macnab Bros., hardware	21	60
Dec. 8.	To cash paid D. M. McKinlay, stabling horses	28	00
Dec. 24.	To cash paid Orillia Harness Co., robes, etc	22	25
Dec. 31.	To balance	1,808	88
		2,467	81

1903.		$	c.
Jan. 3.	To cash paid C. McPherson, 1 cutter	48	40
Jan. 3.	To cash paid Tudhope & Co., exchange on cutter	40	00
Jan. 5.	To cash paid S. Watson, 6,600 brick at 6.75	44	55
Jan. 5.	To cash paid The E. Long Mfg. Co., repairs	9	70
Jan. 5.	To cash paid Jno. Ross, repairs	16	95
Jan. 5.	To cash paid Northey Mfg. Co., pump supplies	259	10
Jan. 5.	To cash paid Canada Foundry Co., pump supplies	295	94
Jan. 8.	To cash paid D. M. McKinlay, exchange on horse	125	00
Jan. 16.	To cash paid J. Murphy, 1 milch cow	35	00
Jan. 16.	To cash paid Can. Gen. & Elec. Co., elec. supplies	460	00
Jan. 17.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	22	50
Feb. 2.	To cash paid Richmondt Conduit Co., elec. supplies	50	11
Feb. 2.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	15	00
Feb. 3.	To cash paid W. Anderson, 1 milch cow	38	00
Mar. 2.	To cash paid H. Cook & Co., garden seeds	29	60
Mar. 3.	To cash paid Macnab Bros., coal shovels	13	50
Mar. 3.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	15	00
Mar. 11.	To cash paid W. S. Thomson, 1 milch cow	32	00
Mar. 6.	To cash paid J. Allan, 1 milch cow	38	00
Mar. 31.	To balance	384	03
		1,972	38

1902.	Receipts.	$	c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	1,559	82
Oct. 15.	By cash from J. W. Walker, 2,620 lbs hogs at 5.85	153	37
Oct. 19.	By cash from A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	40	00
Nov. 5.	By cash from J. W. Walker, 2,930 lbs hogs at 5.50	161	15
Dec. 3.	By cash from A. Kerr, 1 dry cow	40	00
Dec. 9.	By cash from H. Kuloski, rags	18	45
Dec. 10.	By cash from The Elias Rogers Co., unloading coal	495	12
		2,467	81

1903.		$	c.
Jan. 1.	By balance	1,808	88
Jan. 16.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	35	00
Feb. 12.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	35	00
Mar. 6.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	40	00
Mar. 10.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	45	00
Mar. 24.	By cash from J. T. Johnson, 8½ doz. empty bbls. at 1.00	8	50
		1,972	38

TABLE No. 11.

Orillia Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account.

Disbursements.		$ c.
April 2.	To cash paid D. J. Carmichael, repairing spramotor	12 75
April 4.	To cash paid J. J. Halley, 4 milch cows	40 00
April 9.	To cash paid T. Dunn, 14 young pigs, 2.50	35 00
April 9.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	15 00
April 15.	To cash paid J. Allan, 6 small pigs, 2.50	15 00
April 18.	To cash paid R. Allan, 3 small pigs, 2.50	7 50
April 28.	To cash paid Walker Bros., repairing lawn mowers	16 75
May 4.	To cash paid Tudhope & Co., 1 single buggy	115 00
May 9.	To cash paid D. S. Thompson, 1 milch cow	38 00
May 16.	To cash paid S. Woods, 5 small pigs	10 00
May 16.	To cash paid W. Hazlett, 1 milch cow	38 00
May 22.	To cash paid J. J. Hatley, 1 milch cow	38 00
May 22.	To cash paid D. S. Thompson, 1 milch cow	38 00
June 1.	To cash paid W. Burton, 1 milch cow	35 00
June 4.	To cash paid R. Regan, 1 milch cow	40 00
June 4.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	40 00
June 8.	To cash paid Grand Trunk Ry., freight on trees	80
June 30.	To balance	438 25
		973 05

		$ c.
July 2.	To cash paid W. Allan, 1 milch cow	39 00
July 3.	To cash paid R. Scott, pasture	50 00
July 14.	To cash paid H. Cook, 1 milch cow	38 00
July 15.	To cash paid T. Mulvill, 1 driving horse	110 00
July 24.	To cash paid W. Allan, 1 milch cow	35 00
July 28.	To Cash paid Macnab Bros., hardware	25 84
July 28.	To cash paid T. Coffey, 1 milch cow	40 00
July 29.	To cash paid W. Hazlett, 1 milch cow	40 00
Aug. 7.	To cash paid T. Bridgewater, 1 rowboat	35 00
Aug. 7.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	40 00
Aug. 22.	To cash paid H. Perryman, horse powder	2 00
Aug. 25.	To cash paid Tudhope & Co., harness, etc.	27 10
Sept. 5.	To cash paid C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00
Sept. 17	To cash paid D. M. McKinlay, stabling horses	25 00
Sept. 30.	To balance	290 22
		817 16

Receipts.		$ c.
April 1.	By balance	384 03
April 4.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	39 00
April 8.	By cash from W. J. Walker, 3,510 lbs hogs at 6c	210 60
April 23.	By cash from W. Thompson, 2,482 lbs hogs at 6c	148 92
May 9.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	45 00
May 22.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 2 dry cows	77 50
June 1.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 2 dry cows	68 00
		973 05

		$ c.
July 1.	By balance	438 25
July 3.	By cash from R. Scott, 1 dry cow	50 00
July 15.	By cash from R. Scott, 2 dry cows	73 00
July 22.	By cash from D. C. Thomson, 1 old mare	25 00
July 28.	By cash from R. Scott, 1 dry cow	36 00
Aug. 14.	By cash from H. Koloyoski, on ac. old metal and rags	80 00
Aug. 14.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	39 00
Aug. 14.	By cash from J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	40 00
Sept. 9.	By cash from H. Koloyoski, balance on old metal and rags	35 91
		817 16
Oct. 1.	By balance	290 22

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movement of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1903.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Insane Branch.						
Remaining, October 1st, 1902				7	18	25
Admitted during year				23	19	42
Total number under treatment during year				30	37	67
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	7	7	14			
" improved	4	8	12			
" unimproved		3	3			
Died	2	2	4			
Transferred	4	1	5			
Total number of discharges during year				17	21	38
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1903				13	16	29
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				173	159	332
Total number discharged	131	134	265			
" died	22	8	30			
" eloped	3		3			
" transferred	4	1	5			
				160	143	303
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1903				13	16	29
Voluntary Branch.						
Remaining, October 1st, 1903				5	3	8
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant				1		1
" Medical certificate (voluntary)				44	8	52
Total number under treatment during year				50	11	61
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	36	8	44			
Died	1		1			
Eloped	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year				38	8	46
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1903				12	3	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				406	71	477
Total number discharged	380	68	448			
" died	8		8			
" eloped	6		6			
Total discharges				394	68	462
Total number remaining, 30th Sept., 1903				12	3	15

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1904.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-sixth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th Sept. 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The HONORABLE J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1903.

To His Honor WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-sixth Annual Report upon the Common Goals, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER,
Printers.

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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

GAOLS AND LOCK-UPS.

The statutory requirements as to inspection of the Gaols and Lock-ups have been complied with during the past year, and, as a whole, they have been very efficiently managed. The sanitary condition of many of them, in heating, ventilation, water supply, reconstruction of cells for the better classification of prisoners, etc., has been greatly improved. There are, however, a number of gaols that are still in a very dilapidated condition and unsafe for the custody of prisoners.

During the past year new Rules and Regulations governing the management of the gaols have been issued, with a view not only to improving the condition of the gaols, but more particularly to define the duties of the gaol officials in the care of prisoners, etc. It is to be regretted that there are many counties in the Province that have not as yet erected proper Houses of Refuge or Homes for the care of their old and afflicted poor, and the result is that a number of people are occupying cells in the gaols, as well as rooms, in the several asylums of the Province, who should properly be domiciled in County Homes. The gaols and asylums are not designed for such inmates and their presence there seriously hampers the work of those institutions.

During the year there have been established and fitted up with furniture eight new lock-ups in the more distant parts of Northern Ontario, owing to the increased population and extension of lumbering and mining operations, and railway construction.

On account of the great extent of territory in New Ontario, the moving of prisoners and lunatics from the outlying districts to the central institutions has become so expensive that it would be well to consider the advisability of establishing a small prison, and also an asylum, at some point north of Lake Superior. This could be done without any very great outlay, and would be less expensive than our present system, as well as more convenient.

The number of committals to the gaols for 1903 was 9,261 being nearly 1,000 in excess of the previous year. Crimes against the person have increased during the year by some 116 over the previous year, but are still less than any other year since 1877. Crimes against property have been lower than they have been for twenty-five years, the total for last year being 2,190. Crimes against public morals and decency remain about the same as the previous year. Offenses against public order and peace are slightly greater than the previous year. It will be seen by the tables that the other crimes with which prisoners were charged were about the same as in the previous year. Committals for drunkenness were some 300 in excess of the previous year. The number of prisoners sent from our Province to the Penitentiary for the past year in excess of those of the previous year were 21; and to the Reformatory for Boys 22; and the Central Prison 157. The total number of prisoners in the gaols on the 30th September, 1903, was 617.

Thirteen prisoners escaped during the year, eight of whom were recaptured. There were thirty-eight deaths during the year.

Of the total number of prisoners for the year, 1,221 were females. The number of prisoners married was 3,397, and unmarried 5,864. There were 1,662 who could not read or write; and 6,363 were intemperate.

The cost of maintaining the gaols in the Province for food, clothing and fuel, was $57,252.84; for salaries $86,081.95, and for ordinary repairs $7,-122.23. The average cost for food clothing and fuel was $6.18 for each prisoner committed. The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year was 1,090; the lowest number 299. The average cost per day per prisoner was 24 cents.

It is worthy of note that all the goals of the Province in their returns of the earnings of prisoners only report $32.89 as the total earnings of prisoners for the year.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1903.

Date of commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869.....	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870.....	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871.....	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872.....	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873.....	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874.....	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875.....	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876.....	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877.....	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878.....	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879.....	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880.....	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881.....	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882.....	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883.....	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884.....	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885.....	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886.....	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " 1887.....	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888.....	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889.....	19,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890.....	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891.....	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892.....	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893.....	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894.....	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895.....	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896.....	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897.....	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898.....	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899.....	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900.....	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901.....	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" 1902.....	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" 1903.....	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1902 and 1903, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1902.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1903.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	87	11	98	86	5	91	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Berlin	96	6	102	151	5	156	55	.....	55	.....	1	1
Belleville	125	16	141	122	8	130	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
Brantford	195	13	208	254	14	268	59	1	60	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	53	1	54	28	3	31	.....	2	2	25	.....	25
Brockville	145	13	158	123	6	129	.....	.....	.....	22	7	29
Bracebridge	28	7	35	47	6	53	19	.....	19	.....	1	1
Cayuga	89	5	94	60	2	62	.....	.....	.....	29	3	32
Cornwall	42	1	43	57	13	70	15	12	27	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	121	11	132	125	22	147	4	11	15	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	104	14	118	108	8	116	4	.....	4	.....	6	6
Goderich	33	2	35	34	2	36	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	73	9	82	54	6	60	.....	.....	.....	19	3	22
Hamilton	411	68	479	552	45	597	141	.....	141	.....	23	23
Kingston	79	7	86	108	3	111	29	.....	29	.....	4	4
London	487	59	546	426	66	492	.....	7	7	61	.....	61
Lindsay	49	2	51	52	4	56	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
O'Orignal	29	3	32	25	3	28	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Milton	105	4	109	90	6	96	.....	2	2	15	.....	15
Napanee	29	2	31	31	4	35	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	436	138	574	477	113	590	41	.....	41	.....	25	25
Owen Sound	83	15	98	118	9	127	35	.....	35	.....	6	6
Orangeville	32	3	35	32	6	38	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Perth	93	17	110	104	13	117	11	.....	11	.....	4	4
Picton	36	2	38	34	1	35	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Pembroke	42	4	46	47	6	53	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro	113	19	132	128	21	149	15	2	17	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	71	1	72	157	4	161	86	3	89	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	51	1	52	76	3	79	25	2	27	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	74	5	79	94	.....	94	20	.....	20	.....	5	5
Simcoe	42	1	43	39	5	44	.....	4	4	3	.....	3
St. Catharines	63	10	73	71	7	78	8	.....	8	.....	3	3
Sarnia	176	7	183	178	7	185	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	63	9	72	98	6	104	35	.....	35	.....	3	3
Sandwich	121	10	131	151	19	170	30	9	39	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	45	2	47	49	8	57	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	168	18	186	207	16	223	39	.....	39	.....	2	2
Toronto	1,871	645	2,516	2,126	577	2,803	255	32	287	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	41	10	51	49	5	54	8	.....	8	.....	5	5
Woodstock	128	7	135	128	9	137	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Welland	232	3	235	189	9	198	.....	6	6	43	.....	43
Whitby	52	1	53	53	5	58	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	13	.....	13	16	2	18	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	32	.....	32	48	.....	48	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	12	.....	12	9	2	11	.....	2	2	3	.....	3
Mattawa	3	.....	3	11	.....	11	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Minden	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Sudbury	295	16	319	387	20	407	92	4	96	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	19	.....	11	17	1	18	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Fort William	64	6	79	107	4	111	43	.....	43	.....	2	2
Burk's Falls	17	2	10	19	.....	19	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
North Bay	50	1	59	208	4	212	158	3	161	.....	.....	.....
Massey	19	.....	11	27	.....	27	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Webwood	60	6	69	41	5	46	.....	.....	.....	19	1	20
Sturgeon Falls	8	.....	8	11	3	14	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	52	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7,066	1,214	8,280	8,040	1,221	9,261	1,285	129	1,414	311	122	433

The number of commitments in five-year periods for the past twenty-seven years is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes:

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902,	1903.
Assault, common	3,093	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	286	338
Assault, felonious	530	716	884	626	686	145	186
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	328	315	532	422	258	47	70
Rape and assault with intent	201	253	222	247	269	47	40
Murder	153	161	135	137	94	17	17
Manslaughter	47	59	81	36	42	8	14
Attempt at suicide	41	43	42	41	61	11	14
Miscellaneous	210	208	116	73	186	4	2
Total	4,603	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	565	681

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.
Arson and incendiarism	184	172	183	211	200	19	32
Burglary	387	292	329	379	352	49	52
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	82	36	62	50	38	4	12
Destroying and injuring property	576	544	423	344	345	75	65
Embezzlement	121	138	129	68	16	2	1
Forgery	223	211	211	165	193	26	48
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	602	592	560	595	603	113	95
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	383	335	353	361	308	64	44
Housebreaking and robbery	385	554	766	1,115	730	111	155
Larceny	8,546	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	1,382	1,293
Receiving stolen goods	208	197	190	170	190	27	30
Trespass	533	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	332	363
Miscellaneous	265	406	302	100	885	.....	.....
Total	12,495	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	2,201	2,190

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902,	1903.
Bigamy	46	49	68	70	70	17	22
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	930	863	827	609	620	175	145
Keeping houses of ill-fame	534	529	475	400	397	96	77
Perjury	124	59	81	92	107	18	18
Seduction	6	3	67	102	146	17	17
Indecent assault and exposure	186	213	323	348	363	81	111
Miscellaneous	448	226	202	285	314	11	116
Total	2,274	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	415	506

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.
Abusive & obscene language	406	312	280	268	205	43	34
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	555	637	786	664	644	100	296
Carrying unlawful weapons.	166	193	169	125	122	29	33
Deserting employment.....	103	86	21	25	53	56	129
Drunk and disorderly.....	18,521	19,293	21,545	11,806	10,217	2,674	2,987
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	633	360	691	273	185	36	33
Threatening and seditious langnage	237	197	190	185	129	18	17
Vagrancy	12,738	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	1,347	1,493
Miscellaneous.....	989	912	1,126	1,211	563	294	337
Total	34,348	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,828	4,597	5,359

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.
Contempt of Court	277	513	630	561	386	85	61
Debtors.....	331	283	374	169	101	5	17
Detained as witnesses.....	95	94	141	88	74	6	21
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,166	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	383	406
Non-payment of fines and costs	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	646	456	281	160	138	23	20
Total	3,540	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	502	20
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.....	57,260	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	8,280	9,261

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is annexed. The figures for 1902,

Name of gaol.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	10
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87
London	277	338	104	404	540	332	213	150
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204	182
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	83	19	11
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	13	12	4	3
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	28	32	12
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	12
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1
Lock-ups:								
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32	19
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3	9
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	2
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50	51
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,693	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736

during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1903 are compared, and the increase or decrease in each place are shewn.

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Increase, 1903.	Decrease, 1903.
10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	.....	7
6	7	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	45	4	.....
24	25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	.....	14
120	125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	54	.....
9	9	11	6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	.....	2
77	86	70	43	48	46	45	41	58	66	55	.....	11
5	5	4	4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	9	4	.....
.....	5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	.....	7
27	10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	3	.....
11	19	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	.....	2
28	22	17	9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	.....	2
3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	1	.....
9	23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	.....	9
148	55	36	60	56	60	66	96	108	97	188	91	.....
102	72	89	49	56	50	48	31	47	40	58	18	.....
218	219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	.....	93
2	5	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	.....	.....
2	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	2
4	8	3	8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	4	.....
9	20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	.....	4
105	111	157	152	165	137	135	224	293	227	267	40	.....
11	6	.....	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	6	3	3	7	9	7	12	17	24	7	.....
11	21	11	22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	.....	3
7	4	7	3	5	5	.....	1	4	1	7	6	.....
16	15	13	10	11	11	10	6	14	9	14	5	.....
4	1	3	5	12	4	2	9	8	7	50	43	.....
4	5	7	2	3	3	5	8	4	5	25	20	.....
75	65	31	76	96	111	110	23	34	36	37	1	.....
3	11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	.....	1
21	17	26	23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	7	.....
36	69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	.....	13
9	15	7	10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	7	.....
11	19	39	16	23	20	16	27	18	31	42	11	.....
15	19	22	13	12	9	17	23	9	6	5	.....	1
8	5	2	12	9	8	7	7	21	16	79	63	.....
1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	179	.....
13	8	21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
38	21	29	37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	5	.....
12	11	19	17	16	14	19	20	24	23	24	1	.....
2	1	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	.....	3
											2	
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
9	12	9	2	6	5	4	13	38	31	43	12	.....
16	5	16	4	3	4	5	7	10	12	3	.....	9
22	40	32	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	.....	5
119	38	42	25	41	34	54	197	222	172	49	.....	123
5	.....	4	4	6	3	4	10	11	6	.....	.....	6
30	30	10	24	30	20	11	49	15	25	24	.....	1
.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....
15	7	10	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	5	73	68	.....
.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	2	10	7	1	9	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	2	9	17	18	17	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	4	8	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	33
2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	668	355

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	1,848
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	635
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	21
Detained as witnesses	19
Detained as fraudulent debtors	17
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	406
Died before trial	5
Detained by civil processes other than above	46
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1903	72
Found guilty and sentenced	5,897
Discharged under suspended sentence	295
Total number of commitments	9,261

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1902	1903
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	112	133
do to the Reformatory for Boys	52	74
do direct to Central Prison	425	582
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	266	151
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	82	67
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	40	26
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	4,191	4,801
Died while undergoing sentence	24	33
Total	5,192	5,897

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	338	215
Assault, felonious	186	104
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	70	38
Rape, and assault with intent	40	19
Murder	17	4
Manslaughter	14	8
Attempted suicide	14	4
Miscellaneous	2	1
	681	389

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	32	16
Burglary	52	37
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	12	7
Destroying and injuring property	65	40
Embezzlement	1	..
Forgery	48	33
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	95	52
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	44	29
Housebreaking and robbery	155	79
Larceny	1,293	726
Receiving stolen goods	30	10
Trespass	363	319
Miscellaneous	17	..
Total	2,207	1,348

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	22	13
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	145	65
Keeping houses of ill-fame	77	62
Perjury	18	3
Seduction	17	4
Indecent assault and exposure	111	59
Miscellaneous	116	29
Total	506	235

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	34	28
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	296	195
Carrying unlawful weapons	33	27
Deserting employment, etc	129	107
Drunk and disorderly	2,987	2,159
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	33	31
Threatening and seditious language	17	6
Vagrancy	1,493	1,095
Miscellaneous	378	222
Total	5,400	3,870
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc	467	55
Total	9,261	5,897

The following tables shew the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed.

Periods of Sentence.

	1902.	1903.
For periods under thirty days	1,534	2,094
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	1,805	1,680

For sixty days, or two months	463	449
Over two months to three months	308	325
Over three months to four months	134	161
Over four months to five months	76	134
Over five months to six months	474	569
Over six months to nine months	69	97
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	69	83
Over one year and up to two years	85	90
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	61	69
Over three years in the Penitentiary	56	67
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	52	72
Sentenced to death and executed	2	..
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	..	..
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	4	7
	5,192	5,897

Sex.

Male	7,066	8,040
Female	1,214	1,221
	8,280	9,261

Social Conditions.

Married	3,066	3,397
Unmarried	5,214	5,864
	8,280	9,261

Habits.

Temperate	2,656	2,898
Intemperate	5,624	6,363
	8,280	9,261

Educational Status

Could read and write	6,983	7,599
Could neither read nor write	1,297	1,662
	8,280	9,261

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1902.	1903.
In the Common Gaols	529	617
In the Central Prison, Toronto	303	378
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	112	86
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	141	134
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	456	451
	1,541	1,666

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twenty-six years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages and repairs:

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	70,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	4,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	91,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	79,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 97	4,206 66	136,617 51
1900	8,694	50,358 75	82,144 05	4,914 21	137,442 10
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140,990 79
1903	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:

	Days' stay
3,359 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	72,394
5,902 Municipal " " "	146,303
9,261 Prisioners in all	218,697

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder.

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1903, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offenses for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1903, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1903, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of Gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1903.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, Idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	6	1			1	1	3		2		7
Berlin	14				1	7	5		1		14
Belleville	10					7	3				10
Brantford	7	3			1	2	7				10
Brampton	3				1		1		1		3
Brockville	5				2	1	2				5
Bracebridge	2	1				1	2				3
Cayuga	2				1		1				2
Cornwall	8	3			3	1	7				11
Cobourg	35	11			2	1	36		7		46
Chatham	2				2						2
Goderich	2						2				2
Guelph	2				2						2
Hamilton	16	3			2	9	6		2		19
Kingston	12	2				5	6	1	2		14
London	15	8	1		5	11	5		3		24
Lindsay	7		1		1	1	2		3	1	8
L'Orignal	9	1					3		7		10
Milton	5	2			1	1	5				7
Napanee	4	1			2		2		1		5
Ottawa	24	10			9	8	14		3		34
Owen Sound	14	4			3	6	4		5		18
Orangeville	9	1					10				10
Perth	8	1			1	1	7				9
Picton	1				1						1
Pembroke	6	4			1	2	7				
Peterboro'	10				1		8		1		10
Port Arthur	16	2			2	3	11		3		19
Parry Sound	7				2		4		1		7
Rat Portage	6					4	2				6
Simcoe	4					1	3				4
St. Catharines	1					1					1
Sarnia	11	1			1	4	8				13
Stratford	6				1	2	1		2		6
Sandwich	13					4	8		1		13
St. Thomas	6				1	2	3				6
Sault Ste. Marie	24	2			10	4	10		2		26
Toronto	131	47			15	101	35		28		179
Walkerton	6						3		3		6
Woodstock	6				1	1	3		1		6
Welland	6	1				4	3	1			7
Whitby	3	3				1	1		4		6
Lock-ups:											
Gore Bay											
Little Current											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Minden											
Sudbury	2	1				3					3
Huntsville											
Fort William	5					3	2				5
Burk's Falls											
North Bay	7	1				7			1		8
Massey											
Webbwood											
Sturgeon Falls											
Totals	498	114	5		76	209	245	2	84	1	617

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under sixteen to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquitted on trial, and number *committed*

Name of gaol.	Total number Committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie	86	5	91	6	1	7	80	4	84	74	16	1
Berlin	151	5	156	4	1	5	147	4	151	111	26	10
Bellevflle	122	8	130	7	1	8	115	7	122	113	13	4
Brantford	254	14	268	20	1	21	234	13	247	147	22	10
Brampton	28	3	31	.....	.....	.....	28	3	31	18	7	4
Brockville	123	6	129	9	.....	9	114	6	120	61	19	8
Bracebridge	47	6	53	3	.....	3	44	6	50	53	.....	.....
Cayuga	60	2	62	2	.....	2	58	2	60	23	12	3
Cornwall	57	13	70	5	1	6	52	12	64	51	7	2
Cobourg	125	22	147	1	.....	1	124	22	146	49	28	13
Chatham	108	8	116	4	.....	4	104	8	112	102	13	1
Goderich	34	2	36	.....	.....	.....	34	2	36	24	4	4
Guelph	54	6	60	3	2	5	51	4	55	33	18	5
Hamilton	552	45	597	7	.....	7	545	45	590	265	74	40
Kingston	108	3	211	3	.....	3	105	3	108	92	11	4
London	426	66	462	23	1	24	403	65	468	247	77	33
Lindsay	52	4	56	2	.....	2	50	4	54	51	5	.....
L'Orignal	25	3	28	3	1	4	22	2	24	26	2	.....
Milton	90	6	96	3	.....	3	87	6	93	86	9	1
Napanee	31	4	35	1	1	2	30	3	33	21	2	3
Ottawa	477	113	590	7	.....	7	470	113	583	522	49	11
Owen Sound	118	9	127	2	.....	2	116	9	125	54	18	11
Orangeville	32	6	38	1	1	2	31	5	36	17	20	1
Perth	104	13	117	4	.....	4	100	13	113	103	11	3
Picton	34	1	35	1	.....	1	33	1	34	17	9	3
Pembroke	47	6	53	.....	.....	.....	47	6	53	32	16	5
Peterboro'	128	21	149	12	.....	12	116	21	137	107	26	8
Port Arthur	157	4	161	1	.....	1	156	4	160	157	4	.....
Parry Sound	76	3	79	2	1	3	74	2	76	68	10	1
Rat Portage	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	94	91	2	.....
Simcoe	39	5	44	1	1	2	38	4	42	25	6	3
St. Catharines	71	7	78	8	1	9	63	6	69	44	10	2
Sarnia	178	7	185	11	.....	11	167	7	174	130	15	10
Stratford	98	6	104	16	1	17	82	5	87	69	24	3
Sandwich	151	19	170	1	.....	1	150	19	169	136	8	6
St. Thomas	49	8	57	7	.....	7	42	8	50	31	15	7
Sault Ste. Marie	207	16	223	4	.....	4	203	6	219	180	23	17
Toronto	2,126	677	2,803	23	4	27	2,103	673	2,776	1,530	500	309
Walkerton	49	5	54	2	.....	2	47	5	52	42	7	2
Woodstock	128	9	137	6	1	7	122	8	130	75	19	13
Welland	189	9	189	3	1	4	186	8	194	112	23	9
Whitby	53	5	58	1	.....	1	52	5	57	24	16	5
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	16	2	18	18	.....	.....
Little Current	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48	39	7	2
Manitowaning	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11	11	.....	.....
Mattawa	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Minden	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Sudbury	387	20	407	5	.....	5	382	20	402	397	9	1
Huntsville	17	1	18	1	.....	1	16	1	17	18	.....	.....
Fort William	107	4	111	.....	.....	.....	107	4	111	106	5	.....
Burk's Falls	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	16	2	.....
North Bay	208	4	212	.....	.....	.....	208	4	212	145	67	.....
Massey	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	27	.....	.....
Webbwood	41	5	46	.....	.....	.....	41	5	46	45	1	.....
Sturgeon Falls	11	3	14	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14	14	.....	.....
Totals	8,040	1,231	9,262	225	21	246	7,815	1,200	9,015	6,061	1,287	578

NO. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities number discharged without trial, number waiting trial, number sentenced, *under civil process.*

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Name of Gaols.
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	2	6	.....	1	64	Barrie.
9	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	55	6	.....	1	88	Berlin
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	33	6	6	.....	.....	72	Belleville.
89	.....	4	4	.....	.....	85	9	11	.....	1	154	Brantford.
2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	9	5	.....	.....	11	Brampton.
41	.....	1	5	.....	.....	21	1	16	.....	2	83	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	31	Bracebridge.
24	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	54	Cayuga.
10	.....	.....	7	2	.....	3	2	3	.....	3	50	Cornwall.
57	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	2	123	Cobourg.
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	37	3	14	.....	2	52	Chatham.
4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	18	Goderich.
4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	21	4	.....	2	25	Guelph.
218	12	.....	19	.....	.....	8	131	3	.....	2	422	Hamilton.
4	1	.....	3	2	.....	2	10	3	.....	.....	90	Kingston.
135	1	.....	24	.....	.....	170	57	30	.....	5	205	London.
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	41	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	L'Orignal.
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	53	6	.....	2	30	Milton.
9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	1	21	Napanee.
8	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	235	1	2	1	6	319	Ottawa.
44	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	27	6	3	1	3	76	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	4	8	.....	1	94	Perth.
6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	23	4	.....	1	2	Picton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	47	Pembroke.
8	1	.....	14	.....	.....	18	55	3	.....	1	57	Peterboro'.
.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	2	135	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	2	7	.....	.....	41	Parry Sound.
1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	82	Rat Portage.
10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	21	1	.....	.....	17	Simcoe.
22	.....	1	4	.....	.....	10	6	8	1	.....	48	St. Catharines.
30	.....	.....	7	7	.....	41	.....	9	.....	1	120	Sarnia.
8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	52	1	.....	1	40	Stratford.
20	.....	.....	19	.....	2	37	5	.....	.....	.....	107	Sandwich.
4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	9	7	4	.....	1	26	St. Thomas.
3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	24	.....	8	.....	10	175	Sault Ste. Marie.
464	2	2	69	2	.....	907	28	72	.....	15	1,706	Toronto.
3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	31	Walkerton.
30	.....	.....	7	8	.....	3	27	9	.....	1	87	Woodstock.
54	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	8	22	.....	.....	.....	161	Welland.
13	2	.....	8	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	39	Whitby.
												Lock-ups :
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	13	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Minden.
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	35	.....	11	1	2	354	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	Huntsville.
.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	Fort William.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	Massey.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	Webbwood.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sturgeon Falls.
1,335	21	19	406	17	46	1,848	635	295	5	72	5,897	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaols.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breeches of the peace.	Breeches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of Court.
Barrie		3		5	2	2						2
Berlin								2	1	1	2	1
Belleville				7	2		1	1		1		1
Brantford			4	3								1
Brampton				5	1							
Brockville		4	1	1	4							1
Bracebridge				2							1	
Cayuga		1	2	3								
Cornwall				3								1
Cobourg			1	1				2	1			
Chatham				2	1				1	4	5	2
Goderich				2	1							1
Guelph		1			1					1		2
Hamilton				23						1	1	
Kingston				5						2	1	2
London		3			15							3
Lindsay		2		5								1
L'Orignal		1						1				1
Milton				1					1			
Napanee				2								
Ottawa		5		19					15	4		16
Owen Sound		1			1						1	4
Orangeville												
Perth			2	1	1							
Picton												
Pembroke				7								
Peterboro'				2								2
Port Arthur		2		8	1						3	
Parry Sound												
Rat Portage				9	3							
Simcoe												1
St. Catharines		1		1	3							1
Sarnia					1					2		
Stratford			1	1								2
Sandwich				6	2					1	2	2
St. Thomas				1								
Sault St. Marie			1	8	2						2	
Toronto			1	32	59	2		5	2	5	4	1
Walkerton				1								2
Woodstock		1		5				2		3		3
Welland				2	3						2	1
Whitby				1							2	
Lock-ups :												
Gore Bay					1						1	
Little Current				1								
Manitowaning											2	
Mattawa											2	
Minden												
Sudbury				11					135		1	
Huntsville			2									
Fort William				15							4	
Burk's Falls				3								1
North Bay		2	1	11								
Massey												
Webbwood		1		2	2							
Sturgeon Falls				1							1	
Total		28	16	215	104	4	1	13	156	25	37	55

NO. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1903.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Name of gaols.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Berlin.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Belleville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Brampton.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	Bracebridge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	1	1	Cobourg.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goderich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Guelph.
2	1	.....	1	.....	6	180	.....	6	.....	5	6	Hamilton.
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	50	.....	.....	2	1	1	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	London.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Milton.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Napanee.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	141	.....	1	.....	1	1	Ottawa.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Picton.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Pembroke,
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Peterboro'.
2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	49	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Port Arthur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound.
2	.....	2	3	.....	3	34	.....	1	1	.....	8	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	St. Catharines
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sarnia.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stratford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Thomas.
2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	69	.....	.....	1	3	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
10	2	1	10	.....	9	891	.....	3	1	6	11	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Woodstock.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Whitby.
												Lock-ups :
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	1	.....	2	70	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Sudbury.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Burk's Falls.
2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Massey.
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Webbwood.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Falls.
27	7	6	25	107	40	2,159	.....	14	7	33	52	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaols.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie						2			13				
Berlin				1					10				
Belleville				2		2			20				
Brantford		2		2		1			13		2		
Brampton									1				
Brockville				4					8				
Bracebridge			1	1					7				
Cayuga			1						5				
Cornwall							2	1	13				
Cobourg							1	1	22				
Chatham			1			1			11				1
Goderich									2				
Guelph			1			1			10				
Hamilton			3	5		3		4	41				
Kingston			1	1		2			13				
London			1	8		2		8	24				
Lindsay								2	5				
L'Orignal			1						7				
Milton									3		3		
Napanee			3						3				
Ottawa			1	2		10	10	12	40				
Owen Sound				1		1			13				
Orangeville													
Perth						1			3			1	
Picton									1				
Pembroke			2						8		2		
Peterboro'			3			2		1	9				
Port Arthur			1	7		1	2		22	5			
Parry Sound								2	3				
Rat Portage		3							8				
Simcoe						4	1	1	2				
St. Catharines				4					6				
Sarnia				2					7				
Stratford				1					4				
Sandwich						3			15	1			
St. Thomas			1						8				
Sault Ste. Marie		1					13		16				
Toronto	1		1	29		18	30	20	246	2	4		1
Walkerton		1							7				
Woodstock			1						4				
Welland			1	2					7				
Whitby			2			1			6				
Lock-ups:													
Gore Bay				5					3				
Little Current									1				
Manitowaning			2						2				
Mattawa													
Minden			1										
Sudbury		3		1		2		5					1
Huntsville													
Fort William		3					2		11			3	
Burk's Falls									4				
North Bay				1		1			34				
Massey								1	3				
Webbwood							4	1	2				
Sturgeon Falls						1		3					
Totals	1	13	29	79		59	65	62	276	8	11	4	3

No. 4.—*Concluded.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1903.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful Shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	Names of gaols.
.....	3	.....	.....	1	1*	.....	.....	1	.....	1	16	1	64	Barrie.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	40	3	88	Berlin.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	5	72	Belleville.
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	4	154	Brantford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	11	Brampton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	83	Brockville.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	31	Bracebridge
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	54	Cayuga.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	1	50	Cornwall.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	72	11	133	Cobourg.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	5	52	Chatham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	18	Goderich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	26	Guelph.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	45	58	29	422	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	31	7	205	London.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	1	41	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	18	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	30	Milton.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	21	Napanee.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	17	4	319	Ottawa.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44	1	76	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	Orangeville.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	54	1	94	Perth.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Picton
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	47	Pembroke.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	57	Peterboro.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	135	Port Arthur.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	41	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	82	Rat Portage.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	17	Simcoe.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	48	St, Catharines.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	30	3	120	Sarnia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	40	Stratford.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17	.....	107	Sandwich.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	26	St. Thomas.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	3	175	Sault Ste. Marie.
.....	2	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	134	151	5	1,706	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	31	Walkerton.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	1	87	Woodstock.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	89	7	161	Welland.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	5	39	Whitby.
														Lock-ups.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Minden.
15	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	55	354	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	14	Huntsville.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	12	13	98	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	19	Burk s Falls.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	56	7	203	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	Massey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	Webbwood.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sturgeon Falls.
22	15	.....	10	4	18	9	4	6	1	319	1,095	203	5,897	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	.....	.....	.....
Abusive and obscene language	28	.....	28
Arson	14	2	16
Assault	213	2	215
Assault, felonious	102	2	104
Attempted suicide	4	.....	4
Abduction	1	.....	1
Bigamy	7	6	13
Breaches of the peace	156	.....	156
do of by-laws	24	1	25
Burglary	37	.....	37
Contempt of court	54	1	55
Carrying unlawful weapons	27	.....	27
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	7	.....	7
Cruelty to animals	6	.....	6
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	25	.....	25
Deserting employment	107	.....	107
Destroying and injuring property	37	3	40
Drunk and disorderly	1,789	370	2,159
Embezzlement	.....	.....	.....
Escaping from or obstructing constables	14	.....	14
Escaping from prison	6	1	7
Forgery	33	.....	33
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	46	6	52
Gambling	1	.....	1
Giving liquor to Indians	13	.....	13
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	29	.....	29
Housebreaking and robbery	78	1	79
Incendiarism	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault and exposure	55	4	59
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	17	48	65
Keeping houses of ill-fame	24	38	62
Larceny	672	54	726
Manslaughter	8	.....	8
Misdemeanour	10	1	11
Murder	4	.....	4
Perjury	2	1	3
Prostitution	.....	22	22
Rape and assault with intent	15	.....	15
Refusing bail	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	9	1	10
Seduction	4	.....	4
Selling liquor without a license	15	3	18
Shooting with intent	9	.....	9
Stabbing	4	.....	4
Threatening and seditious language	6	.....	6
Trespass	315	4	319
Unlawful shooting	1	.....	1
Vagrancy	979	116	1,095
Other offences not enumerated	194	9	203
Totals	5,201	696	5,897

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Name of gaol,	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	25	66	6	29	62	91
Berlin	32	124	7	83	73	156
Belleville	42	88	41	89	41	130
Brantford	84	184	37	89	179	268
Brampton	14	17	1	4	22	31
Brockville	38	91	23	43	86	129
Bracebridge	41	12	6	36	17	53
Cayuga	7	55	9	20	42	62
Cornwall	31	39	32	22	48	70
Cobourg	66	81	24	101	46	147
Chatham	53	63	19	85	31	116
Goderich	14	22	11	11	25	36
Guelph	24	36	9	37	23	60
Hamilton	176	421	93	127	470	597
Kingston	24	87	12	25	86	111
London	127	365	26	254	238	492
Lindsay	16	40	16	19	37	56
L'Orignal	6	22	17	17	11	28
Milton	25	71	3	18	78	96
Napanee	11	24	4	17	18	35
Ottawa	306	284	156	128	462	590
Owen Sound	34	93	30	24	103	127
Orangeville	17	21	6	18	20	38
Perth	42	75	12	29	88	117
Picton	20	15	9	13	22	35
Pembroke	16	37	21	17	36	53
Peterboro'	59	90	25	90	59	149
Port Arthur	45	116	26	32	129	161
Parry Sound	30	49	13	22	57	79
Rat Portage	25	69	6	25	69	94
Simcoe	17	27	8	5	35	44
St. Catharines	28	50	15	27	51	78
Sarnia	50	135	14	85	100	185
Stratford	33	71	15	47	57	104
Sandwich	53	117	32	58	112	170
St. Thomas	17	40	6	43	14	57
Sault Ste. Marie	78	145	52	91	132	233
Toronto	1,299	1,504	344	591	2,212	2,803
Walkerton	23	31	9	30	24	54
Woodstock	32	105	29	46	91	137
Welland	25	173	13	73	125	198
Whitby	28	30	15	29	29	58
Lock ups:						
Gore Bay	10	8	8	10	8	18
Little Current	23	25	19	.....	48	48
Manitowaning	6	5	3	7	4	11
Mattawa	1	10	8	1	10	11
Minden	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sudbury	125	282	264	143	264	407
Huntsville	7	11	5	4	14	18
Fort William	26	85	54	24	87	111
Burk's Falls	1	18	2	14	5	19
North Bay	39	173	25	20	192	212
Massey	8	19	11	3	24	27
Webbwood	16	30	10	14	32	46
Sturgeon Falls	2	12	1	.....	14	14
Totals	2,397	5,864	1,662	2,898	6,368	9,261

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature
County Judges' Criminal Court during the

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.
Barrie	62	2	64	1	8	.....	.....	4	1
Berlin	86	2	88	3	26	.....	1	4	1
Belleville	68	4	72	1	13	.....	2	.....	3
Brantford	145	9	154	7	12	.....	1	1	9
Brampton	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	82	1	83	.....	11	.....	.....	2	2
Bracebridge	29	2	31	.....	7	.....	1	1	3
Cayuga	52	2	54	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1
Cornwall	40	10	50	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Cobourg	113	20	133	8	11	2	.....	1	.....
Chatham	50	2	52	.....	14	1	1	8	2
Goderich	18	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Guelph	21	5	26	.....	6	.....	2	1	2
Hamilton	389	33	422	15	39	1	3	16	3
Kingston	88	2	90	1	6	1	1	5	3
London	186	19	205	4	16	4	.....	10	3
Lindsay	37	4	41	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	16	2	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Milton	25	5	30	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	19	2	21	.....	10	2	.....	2	1
Ottawa	263	56	319	14	22	5	1	6	2
Owen Sound	76	.....	76	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....
Orangeville	24	5	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	84	10	94	5	1	1	.....	2	4
Picton	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pembroke	42	5	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Peterboro'	52	5	57	2	7	1	1	3	5
Port Arthur	135	.....	135	.....	15	.....	.....	12	1
Parry Sound	40	1	41	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	82	.....	82	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Simcoe	13	4	17	1	2	.....	2	.....	1
St. Catharines	45	3	48	3	8	.....	1	1	1
Sarnia	115	5	120	.....	22	.....	1	3	2
Stratford	39	1	40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Sandwich	101	6	107	.....	32	.....	.....	4	.....
St. Thomas	25	1	26	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3
Sault Ste. Marie	160	15	175	13	11	.....	.....	5	1
Toronto	1,292	414	1,706	46	176	5	75	16	5
Walkerton	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Woodstock	85	2	87	9	4	.....	.....	1	1
Welland	158	3	161	7	29	.....	2	2	.....
Whitby	38	1	39	5	4	2	.....	2	1
Lock ups:									
Gore Bay	12	1	13	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Little Current	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	10	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	334	20	354	3	2	.....	1	.....	2
Huntsville	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	95	3	98	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....
Burk's Falls	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	199	4	203	.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....
Massey	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	32	4	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,198	699	5,897	151	582	26	97	133	74

No. 7.

of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1903.

		Capital and corporal sentences.			County judge's criminal court.			
Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	Name of gaol.
.....	50	.....	.....	2	5	15	20	Barrie.
.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	3	14	Berlin.
2	51	.....	.....	.....	15	14	29	Belleville.
.....	124	.....	.....	.....	18	6	24	Brantford.
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	Brampton.
.....	68	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	Brockville.
.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	8	8	Bracebridge.
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	Cayuga.
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10	Cornwall.
5	106	.....	.....	.....	2	14	16	Cobourg.
.....	26	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19	Chatham.
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	Goderich.
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	Guelph.
.....	345	.....	.....	.....	8	46	54	Hamilton.
.....	74	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	Kingston.
1	167	.....	.....	.....	31	46	77	London.
.....	34	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	Lindsay.
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	L'Orignal.
1	25	.....	.....	.....	2	13	15	Milton.
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Napanee.
.....	269	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	Ottawa.
2	64	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9	Owen Sound.
3	26	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	Orangeville.
2	79	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20	Perth.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Picton.
2	42	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	Pembroke.
.....	38	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	Peterboro'.
1	106	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	Port Arthur.
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	Parry Sound.
.....	76	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	Rat Portage.
.....	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Simcoe.
.....	34	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	St. Catharines.
.....	92	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	Sarnia.
.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Stratford.
.....	71	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	Sandwich.
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	St. Thomas.
1	144	.....	.....	.....	12	16	28	Sault Ste. Marie.
10	1,338	.....	.....	2	3	15	18	Toronto.
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	Walkerton.
.....	72	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	Woodstock.
.....	121	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	Welland.
1	24	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	Whitby.
								Lock-ups:
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Gore Bay.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	Little Current.
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	Manitowaning.
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	Mattawa.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Minden.
.....	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
.....	89	.....	.....	.....	7	98	105	Fort William.
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	Burk's Falls.
2	177	.....	.....	.....	4	109	113	North Bay.
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	7	20	27	Massey.
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Webbwood.
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Falls.
33	4,801	.....	.....	7	235	615	850	

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How maintained.					Expenditure.	
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
							$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	Jonathan Sissons	91	54	37	1,851	1,093	1,232 17	1,650 00
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	156	29	127	639	1,863	786 49	1,275 00
Belleville	N. A. Appleby	130	87	43	1,901	1,943	685 00	1,550 00
Brantford	Jno. Y. Brown	268	69	199	1,039	2,420	1,203 91	1,700 00
Brampton	Joshua Modeland	31	13	18	181	473	175 79	1,150 00
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	129	51	78	1,276	1,067	935 86	1,450 00
Bracebridge	Richard Mills	53	53	.....	1,755	.....	798 74	700 00
Cayuga	A. Williamson	62	17	45	923	2,284	224 75	1,225 00
Cornwall	Donald McDonell	70	38	32	1,648	423	553 41	1,265 00
Cobourg	H. J. Snelgrove	147	53	94	1,849	14,762	4,233 85	2,411 75
Chatham	Robert Mercer	116	52	64	877	699	732 94	1,989 50
Goderich	Joseph Griffen	36	11	25	119	2,253	681 49	1,420 00
Guelph	John McNab	60	21	39	872	597	706 98	1,487 50
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	597	99	498	2,050	7,011	1,741 15	2,989 61
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	111	35	76	943	2,605	1,876 55	2,050 00
London	Robert Boston	492	158	334	2,200	5,442	2,963 52	3,664 59
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	56	14	42	527	1,945	420 00	1,180 00
L'Orignal	John D. Cameron	28	12	16	369	2,971	456 20	1,165 00
Milton	William Van Allen	96	17	79	354	2,116	444 67	1,050 00
Napanee	Z. K. Van Luven	35	24	11	1,148	301	592 34	1,100 00
Ottawa	William Kehoe	590	50	540	2,223	7,983	2,441 39	3,102 00
Owen Sound	John Miller	127	40	87	1,106	5,445	1,689 50	1,850 00
Orangeville	Charles Bowles	38	4	34	42	4,221	1,041 75	1,300 00
Perth	W. H. Grant	117	25	92	272	5,133	759 84	1,500 00
Picton	W. E. Patterson	35	9	26	98	177	100 87	940 00
Pembroke	James Wright	53	24	29	768	2,037	265 00	1,306 00
Peterboro'	Henderson Nesbitt	149	33	176	642	3,092	613 83	1,350 00
Port Arthur	Thomas Penfold	161	161	.....	5,943	.....	1,002 97	1,472 50
Parry Soun d	T. W. George	79	79	.....	1,619	.....	1,006 35	1,000 00
Rat Portage	W. H. McKay	94	94	.....	1,935	.....	1,396 44	2,044 00
Simcoe	Thomas W. Butler	44	9	35	413	578	198 46	1,075 00
St. Catharines	Thomas P. Blain	78	33	45	554	662	755 76	1,490 00
Sarnia	Robert G. McArthur	185	45	140	534	3,997	1,082 51	1,600 00
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	104	9	95	397	1,807	1,111 35	1,420 00
Sandwich	W. J. Sparks	170	59	111	1,007	2,446	1,095 47	2,100 00
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	57	22	35	1,106	1,176	171 01	1,862 50
Sault Ste. Marie	Alexander McKellar	223	223	.....	5,005	.....	1,258 94	2,072 00
Toronto	G. R. Vanzant	2,803	531	2,272	13,424	45,558	8,968 67	14,068 00
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	54	25	29	485	1,527	900 71	1,400 00
Woodstock	John Cameron	137	23	114	430	3,043	1,367 11	1,600 00
Welland	John Coulson	198	42	156	546	3,906	1,186 50	1,900 00
Whitby	W. J. Davey	58	36	22	1,109	1,063	607 52	1,400 00
Lock-ups;								
Gore Bay	Alex. Thorburn	18	18	.....	621	.....	324 99	475 00
Little Current	Ruthven Hay	48	48	.....	.....	.....	42 80	200 00
Manitowaning	Thomas Gourlay	11	11	.....	46	.....	110 80	200 00
Mattawa	John McMeekin	11	11	.....	109	.....	328 22	560 00
Minden	R. C. Garratt	1	.....	1	.....	8	3 15	150 00
Sudbury	Terrence Keaney	407	407	.....	777	.....	499 04	1,050 00
Huntsville	F. Francis	18	15	3	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Fort William	R. McNab	111	111	.....	3,277	.....	815 65	1,007 00
Burk's Falls	William Wilson	19	19	.....	95	.....	48 40	300 00
North Bay	S. A. Huntington	212	205	7	5,146	54	4,078 53	1,324 50
Massey	Ennes Chambers	27	8	19	8	63	.....	100 00
Webbwood	Wm. Irving	46	29	17	37	14	.....	150 00
Sturgeon Falls	Charles Rochon	14	4	10	74	45	33 30	100 00
	Totals	9,261	3,359	5,902	72,394	146,303	57,252 84	86,081 95

No. 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1903.

Expenditure.—*Continued.*					Salaries.				
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.	Name of gaol.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
201 07	3,083 24	15 75	18 13	33 88	800 00	600 00	150 00	100 00	Barrie.
.....	2,061 49	5 04	8 17	13 21	560 00	450 00	140 00	125 00	Berlin.
.....	2,235 00	5 27	11 92	17 19	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
179 67	3,083 58	5 16	6 34	11 50	750 00	500 00	250 00	200 00	Brantford.
11 60	1,337 39	6 04	37 10	43 14	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
205 46	2,591 32	8 85	11 24	29 09	800 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
.....	1,498 74	15 07	13 21	28 28	500 00	.....	50 00	150 00	Bracebridge.
56 37	2,006 12	12 60	19 76	32 36	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
82 78	1,901 15	9 09	18 07	27 16	740 00	300 00	125 00	100 00	Cornwall.
1,105 78	7,751 38	36 32	16 41	52 73	800 00	992 75	344 00	275 00	Cobourg.
637 29	3,359 73	11 81	17 15	28 69	800 00	814 50	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
6 95	2,108 00	19 12	39 44	58 56	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
32 60	2,227 08	12 32	24 79	37 11	637 50	512 50	237 50	100 00	Guelph.
136 49	4,867 25	3 15	5 01	8 16	1,000 00	1,489 61	350 00	150 00	Hamilton.
1,635 19	5,561 74	31 64	18 47	50 11	800 00	800 00	200 00	250 00	Kingston.
.....	6,628 11	6 02	7 45	13 47	750 00	1,864 59	700 00	350 00	London.
15 00	1,615 20	7 77	21 07	28 84	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
59 50	1,680 70	18 42	41 61	60 03	600 00	365 00	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
14 50	1,509 17	4 78	10 94	15 72	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
100 00	1,792 34	19 78	31 43	51 21	525 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
55 21	5,598 60	4 23	5 26	9 49	800 00	1,670 00	432 00	200 00	Ottawa.
80 00	3,619 50	13 94	14 57	28 50	800 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
155 00	2,496 75	31 49	34 21	65 70	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	Orangeville.
12 00	2,271 84	6 59	12 82	19 41	800 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	Perth.
.....	1,040 86	2 88	26 88	29 74	400 00	365 00	100 00	75 00	Picton.
10 00	1,581 50	5 19	24 65	29 84	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	1,963 83	12 00	9 06	13 18	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
25 45	2,500 92	7 39	9 15	15 54	600 00	547 50	175 00	150 00	Port Arthur.
15 00	2,021 35	12 92	12 66	25 59	400 00	400 00	50 00	150 00	Parry Sound.
59 85	3,500 29	15 49	21 74	37 23	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
70 23	1,343 69	6 11	24 43	30 54	400 00	400 00	200 00	75 00	Simcoe.
280 17	2,525 93	13 28	19 10	32 38	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
200 90	2,883 41	6 94	8 65	15 89	650 00	550 00	200 00	200 00	Sarnia.
68 30	2,599 65	11 34	13 65	24 99	600 00	450 00	250 00	120 00	Stratford.
80 44	3,275 91	6 92	12 35	19 27	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2,033 51	3 00	32 67	35 67	600 00	912 50	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
4 90	3,335 84	5 67	9 29	14 96	600 00	997 50	274 50	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
811 98	23,848 65	3 49	5 02	8 51	2,000 00	9,878 00	990 00	1,200 00	Toronto.
100 00	2,400 71	18 53	25 93	44 46	650 00	400 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
326 07	3,293 18	12 36	11 68	24 04	800 00	500 00	200 00	100 00	Woodstock.
75 00	3,161 50	6 37	9 59	15 96	700 00	900 00	200 00	100 00	Welland.
90 33	2,097 85	12 03	24 14	36 17	700 00	450 00	160 00	100 00	Whitby.
									Lockups:
.....	799 99	18 05	26 39	44 44	250 00	150 00	75 00	.....	Gore Bay.
25 55	268 35	1 42	4 17	5 29	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
4 00	314 80	10 44	18 18	28 62	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	828 22	29 84	45 45	75 29	300 00	.....	100 00	100 00	Mattawa.
.....	153 15	3 15	150 00	153 15	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
55 00	1,604 04	1 36	2 58	3 94	400 00	400 00	100 00	150 00	Sudbury.
.....	200 00	.....	11 11	11 11	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
32 10	1,854 75	7 64	9 07	16 71	500 00	207 00	100 00	200 00	Fort William.
.....	348 40	2 55	15 70	18 34	250 00	.....	50 00	.....	Burk's Falls.
4 50	5,407 53	19 26	6 25	25 51	550 00	504 50	120 00	150 00	North Bay.
.....	100 00	.....	3 70	3 70	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Massey.
.....	150 00	.....	3 26	3 26	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Webbwood.
.....	133 30	2 38	7 14	9 52	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Falls.
7,122 23	150,457 02	6 95	9 30	16 25	32,282 50	36,056 45	10,133 00	8,610 00	

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							$ c.	cts.
Barrie		1		24	17	2		8.50
Berlin				20	14	1		7.88
Belleville			2	38	21	5		6.00
Brantford				24	22	2		5.75
Brampton				25	5			7.67
Brockville				33	17	2		7.07
Bracebridge				15	11	1		30.00
Cayuga				14	22	2		9.50
Cornwall				17	15		32 89	8.50
Cobourg		1	5	12	57	35		15.00
Chatham	1			38	13			8.08
Goderich			1	1)	13	2		9.00
Guelph				37	9	1		9.50
Hamilton				60	40	11		6.40
Kingston				53	17	4		9.00
London			1	57	41	10		6.33
Lindsay				26	12	4		6.00
L'Orignal				18	15	6		6.75
Milton			1	23	16	2		6.33
Napanee				18	8	1		6.50
Ottawa			1	93	45	16		6.75
Owen Sound			3	32	28	7		11.40
Orangeville			3	23	10	8		10.00
Perth			2	18	27	4		5.84
Picton				26	4			7.20
Pembroke			2	24	16	8		8.00
Peterboro'				18	17	5		12.00
Port Arthur	1		1	22	30	2		9.50
Parry Sound	1	1		16	19			30.00
Rat Portage				11	10	1		14.50
Simcoe				24	10			8.11
St. Catharines			1	38	11			11.50
Sarnia		1		19	20	7		9.00
Stratford				30	14	1		8.67
Sandwich		1		45	20	4		8.00
St. Thomas				16	13	3		7.50
Sault Ste. Marie		1	1	34	26	7		9.75
Toronto	1	1	10	270	202	114		7.00
Walkerton				24	11	2		5.00
Woodstock				32	22	4		8.71
Welland				50	27	2		7.25
Whitby			1	25	10	2		6.50
Lock-ups								
Gore Bay				6	7	1		30.00
Little Current	1			5	6			30.00
Manitowaning				5	2	1		30.00
Mattawa				8	5	2		30.00
Minden				6	1			45.00
Sudbury			1	12	32	1		9.00
Huntsville				7				30.00
Fort William				12	16	3		12.25
Burk's Falls				7	3			30.00
North Bay			2	12	27	2		45.00
Massey		1		5	5			
Webbwood				7	6			
Sturgeon Falls				7	3	1		45.00
Fort Francis								
Totals	5	8	38	1,552	1,090	299	32 89	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	c.
Barrie	91	2,944	1,232 17	42
Berlin	156	2,502	786 49	31
Belleville	130	3,844	685 00	18
Brantford	268	3,459	1,203 91	35
Brampton	31	654	175 79	27
Brockville	129	2,343	935 86	40
Bracebridge	53	1,755	798 74	46
Cayuga	62	3,212	724 75	23
Cornwall	70	2,071	553 41	73
Cobourg	147	16,611	4,233 85	25
Chatham	118	1,576	732 94	47
Goderich	36	2,372	681 49	29
Guelph	60	1,469	706 98	48
Hamilton	597	9,061	1,741 15	19
Kingston	111	3,548	1,876 55	53
London	492	7,662	2,963 52	39
Lindsay	56	2,472	420 20	17
L'Orignal	28	3,340	456 20	14
Milton	96	2,490	444 67	18
Napanee	35	1,448	592 34	41
Ottawa	590	10,205	2,441 39	24
Owen Sound	128	6,551	1,689 50	26
Orangeville	38	4,263	1,041 75	24
Perth	117	5,405	759 84	14
Picton	35	275	100 87	37
Pembroke	53	2,805	265 00	9
Peterboro'	149	3,734	613 83	16
Port Arthur	161	5,943	1,002 97	17
Parry Sound	79	1,619	1,006 35	62
Rat Portage	94	1,935	1,396 44	72
Simcoe	44	991	198 46	20
St. Catharines	78	1,216	755 76	62
Sarnia	185	4,531	1,082 51	24
Stratford	104	2,204	1,111 35	50
Sandwich	170	3,453	1,095 47	32
St. Thomas	57	2,282	171 01	7
Sault Ste. Marie	223	5,005	1,258 94	25
Toronto	2,803	58,982	8,968 67	15
Walkerton	54	2,012	900 71	45
Woodstock	137	3,475	1,367 11	39
Welland	198	4,452	1,186 50	27
Whitby	58	2,172	607 52	28
Totals	8,318	208,321	50,967 96	24

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1902, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1902.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1903.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	65	5	70	62	2	64	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Berlin	51	1	52	86	2	88	35	1	36	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	76	10	86	68	4	72	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Brantford	102	8	110	145	9	145	43	1	44	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	80	.....	30	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Brockville	95	7	102	82	1	83	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19
Bracebridge	21	4	25	29	2	31	8	.....	8	.....	2	2
Cayuga	78	2	80	52	2	54	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Cornwall	29	1	30	40	10	50	11	9	20	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	106	8	114	113	20	133	7	12	19	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	59	8	67	50	2	52	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Goderich	13	.....	13	13	.....	18	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	26	5	31	21	5	26	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Hamilton	262	42	304	389	33	422	127	.....	127	.....	9	9
Kingston	63	4	67	88	2	90	25	.....	25	.....	2	2
London	179	22	201	186	19	205	7	.....	7	.....	3	3
Lindsay	24	1	25	37	4	41	13	3	16	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	10	.....	10	16	2	18	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Milton	26	3	29	25	5	30	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Napanee	24	1	25	19	2	21	.....	1	1	5	.....	5
Ottawa	247	82	329	263	56	319	16	.....	16	.....	26	26
Owen Sound	59	5	64	76	.....	76	17	.....	17	.....	5	5
Orangeville	31	2	33	24	5	29	.....	3	3	7	.....	7
Perth	76	16	86	84	10	94	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Picton	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Pembroke	37	3	40	42	5	47	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro'	46	4	50	52	5	57	6	1	17	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	60	.....	60	185	.....	135	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	27	.....	27	40	1	41	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	55	2	57	82	.....	32	37	.....	27	.....	2	2
Simcoe	15	.....	15	13	4	17	.....	4	4	2	.....	2
St. Catharines	40	5	45	45	3	48	5	.....	5	.....	2	2
Sarnia	118	3	121	115	5	120	.....	2	2	3	.....	3
Stratford	26	3	29	39	1	40	13	.....	13	.....	2	2
Sandwich	67	5	72	101	6	107	34	1	35	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	23	.....	23	25	1	26	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	98	15	113	160	15	175	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	1,166	450	1,616	1,292	414	1,706	126	.....	126	.....	36	36
Walkerton	25	5	30	31	.....	31	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Woodstock	78	3	81	85	2	87	7	.....	7	.....	1	1
Welland	210	1	211	158	3	161	.....	2	2	52	.....	52
Whitby	39	.....	39	38	1	39	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Lock-ups :												
Gore Bay	11	.....	11	12	1	13	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Little Current	32	.....	32	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Manitowaning	12	.....	12	8	1	9	.....	1	1	4	.....	4
Mattawa	2	.....	2	10	.....	10	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Minden	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Sudbury	270	14	284	334	20	354	64	6	70	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	50	6	56	95	3	98	45	.....	45	.....	3	3
Burk's Falls	15	.....	15	19	.....	19	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	40	1	41	199	4	203	159	4	163	.....	.....	.....
Massey	18	.....	18	20	.....	20	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	43	6	49	32	4	36	.....	.....	.....	11	2	13
Sturgeon Falls	6	.....	6	14	.....	14	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43
Totals	4,435	757	5,192	5,201	696	5,897	1,014	60	1,074	253	116	369

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

CENTRAL PRISON

AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1903.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, November, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirtieth Annual Report upon the Central Prison and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NOXON,

Inspector.

The Honorable J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, November, 1903.

To His Honor, Wm. Mortimer Clark, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honor:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirtieth Annual Report upon the Central Prison and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

J. R. STRATTON,

Provincial Secretary.

CENTRAL PRISON

INTRODUCTORY.

The committals during the year were 713 which with 303 in custody at commencement of the year, makes up the total number incarcerated during the year 1,016 as compared with 1,019 the previous year. The committals direct number 576, and to common gaols and transferred therefrom 137. The average daily population for the year was 353 as compared with 325 the preceding year. Of the number committed during the year 455 was for the first time in the Central Prison, 130 the second, 59 the third, 25 the fourth and the remaining 44 with varying frequency from five to fifteen times.

There were committed for vagrancy 201 as compared with 140 the previous year. The number discharged on ticket-of-leave was 34 and 18 were discharged on remission of sentence, together being a fraction under seven and one-half per cent. of the whole number of commitments. Of the total number committed one was a total abstainer, 209 were temperate and 503 intemperate. The illiterate were 67, read only 14 and 632 could both read and write. The total stay of prisoners was 128,850 days, an increase of 10,350 as compared with 1902. The gross per capita cost per diem for maintenance was (49.04) forty-nine four hundredths cents against (55.61) fifty-five sixty-one hundredths in the previous year, a reduction on the previous year of (6.57) six fifty-seven hundredths cents per diem.

The total cost of maintenance outlay for the year was $63,192.77 against $58,748.32 the preceding year.

The following tabulated statements show the result of the industrial operations at the Central Prison during the year ended September 30th, 1903:

STATEMENT No. 1.

Dr.

To stock on hand beginning of year	$ 65,603 18	
Amount of material and repairs	83,014 18	
Amount of fuel and general expenses	8,882 75	
Amount of salaries and wages	18,292 65	
Balance net gain	22,697 59	
		$198,490 35

Cr.

By sales	119,517 71	
Stock on hand close of year	78,972 64	
		$198,490 35

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement of amounts chargeable to the various Industries in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the Central Prison.

	1902.	1903.
Stock on hand beginning of year	$ 71,790 63	$ 65,603 18
Shoe shop	2,995 84	2,823 80
Tailor shop	4,763 69	5,260 52
North shop	24,639 64	47,934 12
Woollen mill	8,180 47	9,092 12
Machine shop	9,400 03	12,789 53
Broom shop	776 43	434 01
Cordage shop	4,472 52	3,941 34
The piggery	210 00	.....
The greenhouse	533 93	729 74
Salaries and wages	17,857 60	18,292 65
Fuel and general expenses	9,809 88	8,882 75
Net gain for the year	16,727 14	22,697 59
	$172,157 80	$198,490 35

STATEMENT No. 3.

Sales of the various industries of the Central Prison.

	1902	1903.
Shoe Shop	$ 3,740 81	$ 4,432 61
Tailor shop	7,394 52	9,247 44
Morth shop	44,230 46	51,596 74
Woolen mills	13,273 70	11,460 40
Machine shop	13,95€ 54	16,269 57
Broom shop	6,616 54	5,416 78
Cordage shop	15,887 64	20,455 17
The greenhouse	788 75	639 00
Miscellaneous	685 66	.....
Stock on hand at close of year	65,603 18	78,972 64
	$ 172,157 80	$ 198,490 35

STATEMENT No. 4.

General Statement of the books of the Central Prison, Toronto, of Industries and maintenance combined for the year ending 30th September, 1903, shewing trial balance, inventory, net cost of maintenance, stock, resources and liabilities.

Name of Account.	Trial balance.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Resources.	Liabilities.
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stock		430,233 63					430,233 63		391,304 51
Maintenance	100,691 09		39,454 73	61,236 36				39,454 73	
Industrial plant	150,466 41		150,466 41					150,466 41	
Shoe shop	807 50		940 12		187 62			945 12	
Tailor shop	1,582 22		4,332 64		2,750 42			4,332 64	
North shop	40,696 82		47,187 84		6,491 02			47,187 84	
Woollen mill	7,025 89		9,668 68		2,642 79			9,668 68	
Machine shop	11,873 08		14,138 36		2,265 28			14,138 36	
Broom shop		2,857 77			2,857 77				
Cordage shop		6,743 43			6,743 43				
The greenhouse	3,890 74		2,700 00	1,190 74				2,700 00	
Buildings	85,732 75							85,732 75	
Bank of Commerce	3,719 55		3,719 55						
Fuel Stock	114 55		114 55					113 55	
Accounts recievable	47,664 22			390 35				47,273 87	
Installation rope plant		14,429 99							14,429 99
	454,264 82	454,264 82	272,727 88						
Net cost of maintenance transferred to stock acct					38,929 12	38,929 12			
				62,817 45	62,817 45				
Credit to stock acct						391,304 51			
						430,233 63	430,233 63		
Total								430,734 50	405,734 50

Certified Correct,

J. O. ANDERSON,

Accountant.

The earnings for the year were $22,697.59 after paying gratuities to good conduct prisoners to the amount of $763.10 or a total of $23,460.69.

It has long been regarded as a serious defect that there is no adequate provision in the prison for even the most simple form of classification of prisoners. Were a few cells of isolation provided they would be greatly promotive of good order, whereas under existing conditions it not infrequently occurs that the entire cell wings are kept in a state of turbulence and excitement whole nights in succession by a single incorrigible, or maybe an insane prisoner. There are always to be found some of the more hardened class whom it is desired to seclude to preserve others from being further degraded by them. There is also the man who has been in many prisons who assumes to his fellows the bravado spirit in defying the officers in authority, and to this class the isolation cell is a speedy corrective, and is quiet in application. The work of erecting the cells, with the exception of locks for the gates can be performed by prison labor, and it is in every way desirable this work should be undertaken during the year.

The sanitation of the prison is good, and the health of prisoners satisfactory. There have been no complaints by prisoners of the dietary supplied nor of ill treatment by officers.

Religious and Educational.

Every attention has been given to the religious instruction of prisoners and with results sufficiently hopeful to encourage this work of love amongst them. The night school has been regularly conducted during the year, and the many prisoners attending have been distinctly improved educationally thereby. The "Prison gate" work has at all times had faithful attention, and the efforts made to help the family while the bread-winner is in detention and to restore the home on his discharge, has done much to alleviate suffering amongst the innocent victims of criminality.

The report of the Warden and others in respect to services at the prison are herewith transmitted.

James Noxon,
Inspector.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1903.

Mr. James Noxon,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

In submitting the annual report of this institution for the official year just closed, permit me to call your attention to one or two facts of vital importance to the prison, and the delinquent classes in this province. As you are aware our population is of the most complex criminal type. We receive some of the most desperate men that are found among habitual criminals. These men are sometimes exceedingly difficult to control while in prison, and when they make up their minds, as they occasionally do, to give us all the trouble they can, they are able to disturb the entire prison population by their noise, which almost invariably is expressive of language too vile to contemplate. With your experience in dealing wth juvenile delinquents, a considerable number of whom we have here, it is not necessary for me to dwell upon the effect of this. It is needlessly contaminating and may bear bitter fruit for all time to come. To remedy this we require a small isolation department, capable of accommodating fifteen or twenty men, where the class I have referred to can be completely separated from the well behaved inmates. We are receiving more young men and boys into the prison than ever before, and this fact makes it more imperative that nothing should be left undone to prevent their environment from being vile and debasing. During the past year

we received into the prison a considerable number of boys under twenty years of age. We would strongly recommend that a department be arranged for them, both as to domicile and workshops. Nothing is more demoralizing than the criminal contamination incident to prison life, and it is certainly the duty of every penal institution to prevent this just as far as possible. I may tell you very frankly that we have not the proper facilities here for preventing this contamination as we would like to. Our industrial equipment is first-class, but our cell arrangement does not permit of that classification so essential to the interests of the younger inmates. During the past year our average population has increased. This is partly due to a more vigorous crusade against vagrants than in the previous year. We would strongly recommend a vigorous enforcement of the Vagrancy Act, for our experience here proves unmistakably that the average vagrant is only a criminal awaiting opportunities to commit crime, his degree of criminality depends to a great extent upon his opportunities and nerve. In this age, modern philanthropy provides a home for all classes of dependents and defectives, while the industrial conditions of to-day furnish lucrative employment for every form of labor. Under these conditions there is no excuse for the existence of a vagrant class.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the cordial support and co-operation of the Central Prison staff in the management of this institution during the past year, while the kind consideration I have received from the Honorable, the Provincial Secretary and yourself has increased my debt of gratitude already large.

Enclosed please find the statistical reports in connection with the year's work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILMOUR,
Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison, Toronto, for year ending 30th Sept. 1903.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1902.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1903.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	cents.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	334 06	1 98	1 03	351 75	1 92	1 00
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	7,827 72	46 30	24 08	7,750 09	42 22	21 95
Flour, bread, etc	3,597 30	21 29	11 07	3,374 38	18 38	9 56
Butter, etc	400 70	2 37	1 23	333 11	1 81	94
Groceries	2,098 97	12 42	6 46	2,128 48	11 59	6 03
Fruit and vegetables	1,164 60	6 88	58	1,188 80	6 48	3 37
Bedding clothing and shoes	5,450 87	32 25	16 77	6,646 49	36 21	18 83
Fuel	1,619 33	9 58	4 98	5,008 58	27 29	14 19
Gas, oil, etc	861 43	5 10	2 65	900 74	4 91	2 55
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,805 56	11 04	5 74	1,860 22	10 13	5 27
Furniture and furnishings	570 78	3 38	1 76	501 09	2 73	1 42
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,466 66	8 67	4 51	1,486 34	8 10	4 21
Repairs and alterations	2,083 31	12 33	6 41	2,166 57	11 80	6 14
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	698 15	4 13	2 15	847 35	4 61	2 40
Water supply	684 19	4 06	2 11	592 94	3 23	1 68
Library, school and religious instruction	708 07	4 19	2 18	739 45	3 98	2 07
Miscellaneous	1,449 96	8 58	4 46	1,874 74	10 21	5 31
Salaries and wages	25,866 66	153 06	79 59	85,450 85	138 65	72 10
Totals	58,748 32	347 61	180 76	63,192 77	344 25	179 02

Total days' stay of prisoners, 1902: 118,500, average, 325.
Total days' stay of prisoners, 1903: 128,850, average, 353.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October	391	340	303
Committed during the year	915	679	713
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys	....	....	....
Recaptured	....	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	1,042	1,019	1,016
Discharged on expiration of sentence	639	625	568
Discharged on payment of fine	4	12	8
Discharged by remission of sentence	19	19	18
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	1	7	5
Died in prison hospital	..	2	1
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	1	1	2
Removed to the Kingston Penitentiary	....	....	....
Ticket of leave	38	48	34
Escaped	....	2	2
Remaining in custody	340	303	378
Total discharges, deaths, etc	1,042	1,019	1,016

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Sentenced direct	515	427	576
Transferred from common gaols	136	252	137
From Reformatory for Boys	....	....	....
Total	651	679	713

Social Condition.	Committed during year.	Total commitments.
Married	146	5,860
Single	567	13,757
	713	19,563
Habits.		
Temperate	210	4,551
Intemperate	503	15,012
	713	19,563
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	632	15,511
Could read only	14	1,254
Could neither read nor write	67	2,797
	713	19,563

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 29.45 per cent. of the commitments; in 1902 the percentage was 29.00.

The total uneducated men represented 9.87 per cent. of the commitments of the year as compared with 10.75 per cent. in 1902.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of day's work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1902	1903.
In the broom shop	13,886 days.	13,827 days.
In the woodenware shop	23,090 days.	25,917 days.
In the tailoring shop	3,762 days.	3,086 days.
In the shoe shop	1,405 days	1,568 days.
In the machine shop, including blacksmith		
In the tinsmith and engineer's shop	8,301 days.	8,771 days.
In the south shop, woollen mill	3,306 days.	2,679 days.
In the cordage shop	26,563 days.	29,712 days.
In the permanent improvement and work on the gardens and grounds	5,378 days.	4,373 days.
Number of days of productive labor	85,691 days.	89,933 days.
Number of days of domestic work	10,313 days.	10,125 days.
Total number of days worked	96,004	100,058

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1902.

Total stay of prisoners	118,500 days
Number of days' productive labor	85,691
Proportion	72.31 per cent.

1903.

Total stay of prisoners	128,850 days
Number of days' productive labor	89,933
Proportion	69.80 per cent.

ANNUAL RETURN

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Remaining in custody 30th September, 1902	303
Committed during the year	713
	1,016
Discharged on expiration of sentence	568
Discharged on payment of fine	8
Discharged on remission of sentence	18
Discharged on ticket of leave	34
Transferred back to gaol	5
Transferred back to an asylum	2
Died	1
Escaped	2
Remaining in custody	378
	1,016

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaol.

To Central Prison direct	576
To Common Gaol	137
	713

Number of times prisoners have been in Central Prison.

1st	455
2nd	130
3rd	59
4th	25
5th	15
6th	10
7th	1
8th	1
9th	2
10th	2
13th	2
14th	1
15th	1
Uncertain	9
	713

Social Conditions.

Married	146
Single	567
	713

Education.

No education	67
Read only	14
Read and write	632
	713

Ages.

Under 18 years	42
From 18 to 20 years	52
From 20 to 30 years	289
From 30 to 40 years	134
From 40 to 50 years	99
From 50 to 60 years	45
From 60 to 70 years	46
From 70 to 80 years	6
	213

Habits.

Total abstainers	1
Temperate	209
Intemperate	503
	713

Nationalities.

Canada	480
England	70
Ireland	39
Scotland	14
U.S.A.	87
Germany	4
Italy	4
France	3
Sweden	3
Denmark	1
Poland	1
Finland	2
Africa	1
Switzerland	1
India	1
Norway	1
New South Wales	1
	713

Sentences.

1 month	12
2 months	48
3 months	63
4 months	82
5 months	44
6 months	284
7 months	5
8 months	5
9 months	18
12 months	61
13 months	1
14 months	2
15 months	6
16 months	1
18 months	33
21 months	1
22 months	1
23 months	15
24 months	17
29 months	1
36 months	2
48 months	2
60 months	9
	713

Crimes.

Assault	39
Aggravated assault	19
Attempted rape	5
Attempt to steal	3
Arson	1
Attempt to shoot	1
Abetting a robbery	1
Bigamy	4
Bringing stolen goods to Canada	1
Cattle stealing	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Disorderly	11
Drunk	39
Defrauding	3
Deserting from H. M. Service	2
Damage to property	2
Escaping from custody	4
Embezzling	1
Expose and abandon a child	1
Forgery	13
False pretences	3
House breaking	27
Horse stealing	3
Indecent act	3
Indecent assault	12
Indecent exposure	3
Incorrigible conduct	3
Inmate of disorderly house	1
Incest	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	4
Larceny	172
Obtaining money by false pretences	2
Non-support of wife	3
Passing counterfeit money	1
Robbery	5
Receiving	3
Seduction	1
Selling liquor without license	1
Shop breaking	15

Crimes.—Con.

Shooting with intent	1
Theft	81
Trespass	8
Threatening	1
Using insulting language	1
Vagrancy	201
Wounding	5
	115

Occupations.

Agent	3
Baker	3
Barber	8
Blacksmith	8
Basket maker	2
Book-keeper	2
Bell boy	1
Brakeman	3
Boilermaker	2
Butcher	5
Broom maker	2
Bartender	2
Bookbinder	1
Bootblack	1
Brushmaker	1
Carpenter	13
Cheesemaker	1
Clerk	9
Cook	6
Cooper	1
Cabinet maker	1
Commercial traveller	3
Confectioner	2
Cigarmaker	7
Cutter	1
Coal miner	1
Druggist	2
Engineer	4
Embalmer	1
Fisherman	1
Finisher	1
Farmer	10
Florist	1
Fireman	8
Groom	3
Gasfitter	1
Gardener	1
Glass blower	1
Hatter	1
Hotel-keeper	1
Hostler	1
Laborer	421
Locksmith	1
Moulder	12
Merchant	5
Machinist	6
Miller	1
Mason	5
Medical student	1
Marble cutter	2
Messenger boy	2
News boy	1
Printer	2
Porter	5
Painter	21
Plasterer	2
Pedler	4
Physician	1
Polisher	2
Plumber	2
Roofer	1
Rope maker	1
Railway conductor	1
Soldier	3
Sailor	13
Shoemaker	13
Spinner	1
Ship builder	3
Scalemaker	1
Steam fitter	3
Tinsmith	4
Tailor	19
Teamster	8
Tanner	1
Telegraph operator	1
Waiter	10
Wood turner	5
Wood worker	2
Undertaker	1
	713

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	43
Brant	17
Carleton	36
Essex	34
Elgin	1
Frontenac	9
Grey	6
Halton	1
Hastings	11
Haldimand	3
Huron	1
Kent	14
Lincoln	12
Lanark	6
Lennox	5
Leeds and Grenville	12
Lambton	21
Middlesex	25
Muskoka	6
Nipissing	23
Northumberland	19
Oxford	14
Ontario	8
Perth	4
Peterborough	8
Penetang Reformatory	15
Simcoe	10
Stormont	1
Victoria	6
Waterloo	29
Wellington	6
Wentworth	49
Welland	36
York	222
	713

Industrial Department.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing the 1st October, 1902, and ending 31st September, 1903:

Broom shop	13,827
North shop (wood working)	25,917
Machine shop (including blacksmiths and tinsmiths)	8,771
Cordage mill	29,712
Woolen mill	2,679
Garden and farm	3,471
Tailor shop	3,086
Shoe shop	1,568
Permanent improvements	902
	89,933

Domestic and Kitchen Department.

Return shewing number of days' work rendered from 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903:

Prison domestics (cleaners)	7,687
Kitchen (cooks, bakers, etc.)	2,438
	10,125

Return shewing number of days prisoners were in hospital, convalescent and under punishment from 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903:

Hospital	765
Convalescent (in cells)	684
Under punishment	462
	1,911

General Summary of Distribution of Prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

Industrial department	89,933
Domestic and kitchen	10,125
Sick in hospital	765
Sick in cells	684
Under punishment	462
Sundays and holidays	26,881
Total	128,850

SURGEON'S REPORT.

James Noxon, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc.

Sir,—It gives me much satisfaction to report that the prison has been nearly exempt from epidemic or infectious diseases during the past year, with the exception of some cases of dysentery in August and September, all of whom recovered satisfactorily.

Our yearly crop of accidents, with one or two exceptions, have been trivial in character, and have all resulted favorably.

We have had one death from phthisis. Everything was done to make the patient as comfortable as possible.

I have on different occasions examined the food, and found it wholesome and well cooked and served.

The prisoners on entry are examined, and vaccinated when necessary.

A number of prisoners have been sent in who, by reason of age, debility, or disease, are totally unfit for prison duty, they are only a charge on the Institution, and ought to be committed to a House of Refuge, or similar asylum.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SLOAN, M. D.,

Surgeon.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SALVATION ARMY PRISON GATE WORK, FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1903.

Report for the Provincial Government of Ontario.

Number of men met with and advised on day of discharge from prison	828
Number of men received help from us on the day of their discharge from prison	631
Number of men placed in situations on the day of their discharge from prison	514
Number of men professed conversion in prison	180
Number of visits made to prisons	738
Number of men dealt with personally in prison cells	1,278
Number of men restored to their homes and families	42
Number of meetings attended in prison	120
Number of meetings held in the interest of the prison work	38
Number of Army publications, including the "War Cry," "All the World," and "Deliverer," given away to men in prison	4,800

Free Labor Bureau.

Number of men found permanent employment	397
Number of men found temporary employment	930
Number of men found employment for on their discharge from the prisons and jails	514
	1,841

Financial Statement of Prison Gate Work for Year ending September 30th 1903.

Income.		*Expenditure.*	
Provincial Government Grant	$ 750 00	Salaries of three officers	988 00
City Council Grant (Toronto)	300 00	Financial help rendered to men on discharge from prison	1,206 50
County Council Grant (York)	25 00		
Donations	207 00		
Grants by Salvation Army Headquarters to officers' keep and salaries	912 50		
Total	$2,194 50		$2,194 50

Synopsis.

In submitting our annual report on Prison Gate movement for the year ending September 30th, 1903, I have pleasure in stating that several important advances have been made during the year. The usefulness of this special branch of the Master's work has in past years been demonstrated, and this year's figures show a considerable advance. Adjutant Fraser has been appointed as an assistant during the year.

The object of our Free Labor Bureau is to swing men into line with the Almighty's eternal energy, to help men to be a force among forces, a toiler, a

producer, a factor. Life under these conditions never loses its tone or flavor. There is really no taste to bread or bliss to sleep to the idler. His idleness proclaims him diseased and decaying. Work or industry in some capacity or other has in itself the solution of many of our social problems. I know of no greater factor in the helping of men than through the channels of industry. I care not how vicious or depraved the man may be if he is inclined to be industrious there is ground to cultivate.

We have a large number of professional beggars especially in our cities who never will work. In them we find a problem yet to be solved. Under present conditions these people thrive in their wrong doing, while the deserving poor are seldom known or helped. Our Free Labor Bureau has provided employment for many needy ones during the year and has also assisted in bringing to the country a strong and healthy class of emigrants, some two hundred from the Old Country.

Parole System.

The Parole System during the last few years has proved a source of strength and an incentive to help in the reformation of men. Personally I have followed up a large number of the cases released on parole and have only known some four or five in the Province of Ontario who have forfeited their license on account of conduct.

Our work is eleemosynary, we depend largely upon the support of the christian and philanthropic public, the work is cosmopolitan and altogether non-sectarian. Apart from the two grants given to this special branch of work by the Provincial Government and City Council we depend entirely on contributions. The financial account of this work is published by the Department of Finance of the S. A. Headquarters in their general account.

We most cordially thank the friends who have contributed to the support of this work. I would also like to mention Warden Gilmour of the Central Prison, Governor Van Zant of the Don Jail, Inspectors Noxon and Chamberlain, also all the officials of our penal institutions who have rendered every assistance to us in our efforts to rehabilitate the fallen. God speed the day when no crime will exist.

I am, yours in the interest of the unfortunate and the erring,

W. ARCHIBALD.

Major.

Prison Gate Secretary.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS

INTRODUCTORY.

The number of inmates in residence at the beginning of the year October 1, 1902, was 112; there were committed during the year 44, making the total in residence 156; 32 were pardoned, 15 transferred to Central Prison, 3 escaped, and there remained in residence at close of year, September 30, 1903, 86. Of the commitments for the year 9 were at the age of thirteen, 12 at fourteen, 17 at fifteen, 2 at sixteen, 3 at seventeen, and 1 at eighteen years of age. The periods of sentence were six months, 1; one year, 1; two years, 9; three years, 8; four years, 2; five years, 2; indefinite period, 11; indefinite, not to exceed two years, 1; indefinite, not to exceed three years, 2; six months to five years, 1; two months to three years, 1; one month to five years, 2; two months to five years, 3.

The average number of inmates during the year, 97, as against 123 the previous year.

The year has been one of unusual excitement and unrest amongst the boys owing to reports as to the early release and distribution to be made of their numbers preparatory to the early closing of the institution as a reformatory and its conversion to Asylum purposes. The excitement had subsided by the close of the year, and the conduct and movements of the boys had again assumed normal conditions. The school and the departments of training established in the institution have been conducted with the usual efficiency.

The Farm, Garden and Grounds.

The season having been favorable the farm and garden have yielded bountifully, while the grounds have been maintained in good condition.

The several reports in connection with the institution are herewith submitted.

JAMES NOXON,

Inspector.

Summary.

The summary given below shows the operations of the Reformatory during the year as well as the two preceding ones.

	1901	1902	1903
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st October)	145	141	112
Admitted during year	68	40	44
Returned after escaping	....	....	.
Total number in residence	208	181	156
Discharged according to sentence	24	9	20
Apprenticed	3	4	....
Reprieved	38	50	32
Escaped	....	4	3
Transferred to Central Prison	1	2	15
Transferred to Orillia Asylum	....	....	....
Discharged on Judge's order	1	....	....
	67	69	70
In residence at close of year (30th Sept.)	141	112	86

SUPERINTENDNEUT'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Nov. 1st, 1903.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

SIR:—Having regard to the, for sometime, contemplated and widely announced change in the character of this institution consequent on the intended removal, at the earliest possible day, of its present inmates and the substitution therefor of the senile insane (female), it was not my intention to make comment on matters general in relation to the institution during the past year, as throughout the year we have been in a transition state and engaged in considering and preparing for the impending change. Besides, having regard also to the fact that during the past twenty-four (24) years all matters of interest from a reformatory standpoint have been reviewed and discussed one could not well find anything sufficiently interesting or worthy of attention without repeating one's self; hence another reason why I should not bore you or the public with matters "flat, stale and *unprofitable.*"

The terms "flat," "stale," in above paragraph could reasonably be applied to my *remarks* in past annual reports, but in respect to the work done here in relation to the inmates, the term "unprofitable" would in limited degree only be applicable, and that this work was not more widely successful has been due to hampering combinations beyond the control of those more immediately concerned. Reference is here made to an authority almost alien to the institution so far as its workings and maintenance are concerned, yet, unfortunately, this authority held sole and undisturbed control over the most vital agent in the reformation of man or boy, viz., the power to hold out and to grant positive reward to the meritorious, this reward being unconditional pardon and prompt release. Of course, in many cases, by dint of preserving effort in bringing every possible agency into play, success was attained and the demons—red tape and circumlocution-routine for the time being, although in a number of these cases the time consumed during the interval in which such were being considered and decision reached would represent, itself, a period—the demands of justice already being satisfied more than sufficient to have expiated the offenses for which the lads in my mind's eye were relegated to our charge. Here we will "Let the past dead bury its dead," and comfort ourselves with the reflection that notwithstanding all our disabilities and drawbacks, although not prepared to agree altogether with the Protestant Chaplain that 75 per cent. a least of those discharged were reclaimed, a decided majority of our past inmates, who are still in the flesh, are leading honest and useful lives.

Our farming operations during past year were—as the returns shew—successful beyond the average, one thing only marring, viz., the potato rot. A full supply of this esculent was housed, but the disease, prevalent I believe throughout the Province, set in requiring that the tubers be turned over weekly, and diseased ones removed. So far, have succeeded in having enough for our wants. The gardening operations were also successful, hence for the dinner meal a plentiful supply of vegetables was always on hand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,

Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Showing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1903:

In residence 1st October, 1902	112	
Admitted during the year	44	
		156
Discharged according to sentence	20	
Pardoned	32	
Transferred to Central Prison	15	
Escaped	3	
		70
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1903		86

Ages when committed.

9	at	13 years
12	at	14 years
17	at	15 years
2	at	16 years
3	at	17 years
1	at	18 years
44		

Periods of sentence.

6 months	1
1 year	1
2 years	9
3 years	8
4 years	2
5 years	2
Indefinite period	11
Indefinite period to 2 years	1
Indefinite period to 3 years	2
6 months to 5 years	1
2 months to 3 years	1
1 month to 5 years	2
2 months to 5 years	3
Total	44

Crimes for which the 44 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory:

Arson	2	Larceny	19
Assault and robbery	2	Shopbreaking	6
Assault, indecent	1	Vagrancy	1
Burglary	2	Total	44
Housebreaking and larceny	4		
Incorrigible	7		

Counties of the Province from which the 44 commitments were made during the year:

Brant	2	Middlesex	2
Bruce	1	Oxford	1
Carleton	2	Peterborough	5
Elgin	1	Prescott and Russell	3
Frontenac	3	Renfrew	1
Grey	1	Simcoe	1
Haldimand	1	Waterloo	1
Hastings	5	Wellington	2
Kent	2	Wentworth	3
Lanark	1	York	5
Leeds and Grenville	2	Total	44
Lennox and Addington	1		
Lincoln	1		

Counties of the Province from which the 86 boys now in residence originally came:

Algoma District	1	Middlesex	6
Brant	4	Muskoka	1
Bruce	2	Northumberland and Durham	1
Carleton	5	Oxford	1
Elgin	1	Peterborough	5
Essex	2	Prescott and Russell	4
Frontenac	4	Renfrew	1
Grey	1	Simcoe	2
Haldimand	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	1
Hastings	2	Victoria	1
Huron	1	Waterloo	3
Kent	2	Welland	1
Lambton	1	Wellington	4
Lanark	2	Wentworth	5
Leeds and Grenville	3	York	10
Lennox and Addington	3	Total	86
Lincoln	2		

Number of commitments since Confederation:

Commitments.	Year.	Number	Number at close of year.	Commitments.	Year.	Number	Number at close of year.
Commitments in	1867	55	170	Commitments in	1886	64	205
"	1868	59	173	"	1886	60	192
"	1869	47	170	"	1888	71	293
"	1870	41	193	"	1889	85	210
"	1871	48	155	"	1890	63	210
"	1872	48	158	"	1891	65	185
"	1873	31	130	"	1892	67	168
"	1874	51	139	"	1893	62	173
"	1875	71	173	"	1894	51	152
"	1876	47	183	"	1895	57	147
"	1877	75	195	"	1896	55	145
"	1878	69	196	"	1897	37	123
"	1879	57	206	"	1898	52	125
"	1880	80	216	"	1899	63	128
"	1881	96	250	"	1900	66	145
"	1882	84	263	"	1901	63	141
"	1883	58	245	"	1902	40	112
"	1884	81	242	"	1903	44	86
"	1885	51	220				

The Province of Ontario in account with "The Ontario Reformatory for Boys" from October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending September 30th, 1902.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending September 30th, 1903.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	47 30	7	39	50 22	1	51
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	710 19	11 7	6 02	713 76	14 1	7 36
Flour, bread, etc	1,316 01	20 7	10 70	704 02	14	7 26
Groceries and other provisions	350 07	5 5	2 84	256 28	5 1	2 64
Bedding, clothing and shoes	3,316 17	51 1	26 96	3,212 24	63 7	33 12
Fuel	562 96	8 9	4 58	2,990 67	59 3	30 83
Light and water	1,610 48	25 2	13 09	1,810 63	35 9	18 67
Laundry, soap and cleaning	291 55	4 5	2 37	115 05	2 3	1 19
Furniture and furnishings	352 63	5 6	2 87	198 04	3 9	2 04
Farm and garden	163 27	2 6	1 33	295 90	5 8	3 05
Feed and fodder	477 86	7 5	3 88	636 42	12 6	6 56
Repairs and alterations	428 49	6 8	3 48	564 23	11 2	5 82
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising	393 15	6 1	3 19	418 08	8 3	4 31
Chapels, schools and library	206 06	3 2	1 67	165 92	3 3	1 71
Workshops, tools, etc	101 83	1 7	88	52 16	1 1	54
Recovering escaped boys	68 50	1 1	56	192 20	3 8	1 98
Freight and express	87 95	1 4	72	113 89	2 2	1 17
Officers' travelling expenses	96 95	1 6	79	59 93	1 2	62
Miscellaneous	1,309 80	20 5	10 65	1,324 21	26 2	13 65
Salaries and wages	13,246 37	2 07 1	107 69	12,998 66	2 57 7	134 00
	25,167 59	3 93 5	204 61	26,872 51	5 32 7	277 03

Average number of inmates, 1902 123
" " " 1903 97

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Orillia, Ont., Oct. 16, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor to offer, for your consideration, the report of my inspection of the schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene. As in former years, I visited the schools twice this year, once in April and once in the present month. The same teachers are there now as were there last year, viz., Messrs. Wright and Lonergan. The same organization of the school is in vogue. That is, Mr. Lonergan takes the Catholic boys alone in the forenoon, every day, and then a number of Protestant boys in the afternoon. This is done so that the amount of work for the teachers may be somewhat equalized. These gentlemen are both very good teachers. Their discipline is always good. They very seldom have to resort to severe means to secure order. The boys like them, and the general tone of each division is satisfactory. Of course there are several boys there that can never become good scholars, but those that are capable of learning are making quite satisfactory progress.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

ISAAC DAY, B.A.,
Inspector of Public Schools.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Penetanguishene, Oct. 1, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting to you the enclosed information, relating to the Catholic School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

During the year twenty-eight boys left the school and nineteen were admitted, fifteen of those admitted were below the senior second class, and only one of those discharged was below it. The tabulated statement shows the standing of all.

The principal causes of their getting into trouble are idleness and bad companionship, hurtful influences against which they have to contend. While in school they are placed upon their honor as much as possible, and it seems to have a beneficial effect. We cannot expect much from boys who are always looked upon as being untrustworthy. In the report of attendance, we find one of the causes of non-attendance is, under punishment. Out of a total of 192 days of punishment, only two days were put in for school punishment the remainder being for outside offences.

Patience and tact are always necessary when dealing with such a class of boys, and great effort is required by those in charge of them, in order to give them some timely and well directed assistance which would lead them into habits of industry or knowledge of a useful way of earning an honest living.

The Public School programme forms the basis of study here, but the practical subjects are given special attention and time. Christian doctrine is taught to all.

The enclosed tabulated statement shows the attendance, changes, and position in classes during the year.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons etc.,
Toronto.

JAS. LONERGAN,
Catholic Teacher.

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1902, and same in classes September 30th, 1903.

	Number in each class September 30th, 1902.	Position in classes September 30th, 1903.							Went out.
		Junior first.	Senior first.	Junior second.	Senior second.	Junior third.	Senior Third.	Fourth.	
Fourth	6							4	2
Senior third	10							1	9
Junior third	6						2		4
Senior second	10					1	4		5
Junior second	2				1				1
Part II	14			2	6				6
Part I	1	1							
Total	49	1		2	7	1	6	5	27

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 12, 1903.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons etc.,

SIR,—I have great pleasure in presenting you my thirteenth and probably last annual report of my work as Protestant Chaplain of this institution. I have greatly enjoyed my work and regret its speedy ending.

During my long connection with this Reformatory, several hundred of ruined (so to speak) boys and young men have been converted into respectable and useful citizens. In imagination stand before you five hundred young men, whom by God's help we have unitedly reformed— strong of limb, clear of mind, free from bad habits, ready for and actively engaged in honorable employment. How much are these five hundred young men worth to their country? I point with proud satisfaction to the fact, unchallenged and undeniable, that with all our discouragements and limitations, seventy-five per cent. of the boys and young men committed to the Provincial Reformatory have been reformed. In all fairness, all reasonable persons ought to be satisfied with this showing—for we can neither work miracles nor cast out devils.

I cheerfully report that my work was never more satisfactory in visible and permanent results for good among the boys here than it has been for the past year.

Respectfully yours,
STEPHEN CARD,
Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons etc.,

SIR:—I beg to submit my report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year 1903.

I must say first that the routine of duties was attended to and that the boys at Mass and at religious instructions gave general satisfaction by their respectful conduct during the services and by their devotion and attention.

No one was punished or deserved punishment.

His Grace, The Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. D. O'Connor, visited the institution in October, and I had to prepare a class for confirmation. This was of course the occasions of more frequent instructions to the boys.

The general improvement of the boys was noticed and the examination of them by His Grace, gave good satisfaction. Besides several times in the year there are two or three days devoted to the boys for special instructions and devotions.

It may be regretted that boys who have to be committed to custody for reformation are not more numerous than they are in this institution.

However, the good work has been going on, and I may say I think, in all truth, it is better for the boys to have been in this institution for from one to five years than left in the midst of circumstances and surroundings from which they were taken when committed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

TH. F. LABOUREAU,
Catholic Chaplain.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 1st, 1903.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons etc.,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

During the year the boys have enjoyed very fair health, and at the present time present a good robust appearance.

We have been free from fever and all contagious diseases during the year, and have had a smaller number of accidents than usual. There have been a number with sprains, bruises, etc., but no injury of a severe nature.

There were two cases of pneumonia, one very severe, was an inmate of the hospital for a long time, but in the end made a good recovery. We had one case of acute rheumatism, and two of a chronic nature.

During the spring we had quite a number of cases of lagrippe, but not of a serious type, and all recovered.

We had about the ordinary number with colds and sore throats.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record one more year without a death in this Institution, making the sixth year in succession without a visitation from the grim monster.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

INTRODUCTORY.

The commitments during the year were 111 as against 117 the previous year. The number in custody at the beginning was 69 and with the commitments the total during the year was 180. There were discharged during the year on expiration of sentence 101, pardoned 2, transferred to public hospital 1, on payment of fine 9, paroled 1, transferred to Asylum for Insane 1, and to the Refuge for Girls 1 and 64 remained in custody at end of year 30th September, 1903.

Of the total number committed 93 were sentenced direct, and 18 were committed to and transferred from county gaols. As respects social condition 46 were married, 37 widowed and 28 single. In education 63 could read and write, 27 read only, and 21 illiterate. In habits 25 were temperate and 86 intemperate. The ages were 4 under eighteen years, 6 between eighteen and twenty, 30 between twenty and thirty, 38 between thirty and forty, 16 between forty and fifty, 9 between fifty and sixty and 8 over sixty.

The number of girls in the Refuge for Girls at the beginning of the year, Oct. 1, 1902, was 72, sentenced direct during the year 8, and transferred from Reformatory 2, making the total number in custody during the year 82. Of the total number 8 were discharged by expiration of time, 1 by remission of remainder of sentence, and 3 eloped, leaving 70 remaining in residence at close of year. Of the number admitted 8 could read and write and 2 were illiterate. The ages were when admitted 1 ten years, 1 twelve years, 5 fifteen years and 3 sixteen years.

The combined daily average population of the Reformatory and Refuge was 133 as against 141 the preceding year.

Much has been done during the year to renovate and to improve the interior of the buildings and to better adapt them to the industrial employment of inmates. There remains, however, much yet to be done to provide for a full classification as is essential to the best reformatory results, and it is the aim in the coming year to have provision made for what is yet lacking to make this institution reasonably satisfactory for the purpose to which it is devoted.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons etc.,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the twenty-third annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

A glance at the ages, as given in the statistical report annexed, will show that little discrimination is being used in the transfer of women from gaols to the Reformatory. To this class unfit, on account of age, should be added those directly committed here, who are physically too weak for hard labor, and also those mentally deranged. As a result of this want of discrimination, we find, as might be expected, that not infrequently a large proportion of the population of the Reformatory is composed of those who are totally unfitted for laborious work.

During the year some eighteen persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four were received; of this class, in 1901, there were nineteen. It seemed to me advisable to separate entirely these young offenders—such as are committed for the first time—from the older inmates. To make this separation complete, it will be necessary to have properly fitted up an additional work-room, also separate dining-room.

Another class has been formed of those committed to the Institution as keepers of houses of ill-fame. This separation is not as complete perhaps as it should be, since the windows of the corridor in which this class is confined, overlook the airing yard, and communication with those in the corridor, both above and below, can be carried on unknown to those in charge. In the remodelling of the laundry, the ironing-room, counting-room, drying-room and wash-room have been placed on the same floor, thus leaving three large rooms overhead for other purposes. I would respectfully recommend that proper rooms be partitioned off in this distant part of the building for the class known to be keepers of such houses. An attendant's room should be placed in the same section. In this way, there would be the much desired complete separation of these women from the other inmates.

It was found necessary during the year to erect in a remote part of the building a strong room where a persistently refractory, noisy woman could be isolated. This has had a good effect, and I would beg to recommend that other rooms be similarly constructed inasmuch as we have had, and likely will have again, more than one such person at the same time requiring such restraint, both for the protection of other inmates and those whose duty it is to see that the discipline of the Institution is observed.

I am pleased to be able to report the successful opening of the new Protestant Chapel, which took place last July, in the presence of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Inspector Noxon, Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, representative members of the Ministerial Association, of the Prisoners' Aid Association, and of others interested in the Reformatory. A corresponding room on the west side was fitted up for the Refuge school room. It is large, airy and well ventilated with sufficient desk accommodation for the needs of the Refuge.

The much needed enlargement of the airing yard for the Refuge has been accomplished, and a new high fence erected around the enclosure. A broad cement walk was laid in the women's airing yard and half the enclosure levelled. During the coming year it is proposed to level and lay out the remainder.

Metallic ceilings were put up on the second storey of the Reformatory and also in the office and apartments of the Principal of the Refuge, where the defective plaster threatened to fall. The surgery was enlarged so as to provide communication with the Refuge and the fittings were renewed. As you are aware all this work has been economically and satisfactorily done by our own carpenter with comparatively little assistance. It would be well if during the coming year the remainder of the ceilings, in both Reformatory and Refuge, could be ceiled with metallic sheets, as the present wooden ones are a menace in case of fire.

During the year it was found necessary to make some repairs to the roof. It will be necessary however, at an early date to give the roofs of the institution a thorough overhauling.

The remodelling of the laundry has left us with some cellar space, which could with some excavation be utilized for storing coal, etc. I would recommend that this be considered in the estimates. The planking of the yard,

where the coal is received and ashes taken out, has rotted away; a brick or other pavement should be laid.

One of the necessities in the office of the institution is a proper system of filing correspondence for ready reference, also suitable cabinet for holding the different blank forms required. The telephone should also be boxed in and a desk telephone placed in the Superintendent's office.

The location of the store-room for flour is very inconvenient; it could with little expense be more conveniently situated.

Another great need in the institution is a sitting room for the staff.

While a great many necessary repairs have been made in the building there still remains considerable to be done. The boundary fence enclosing the grounds requires renewing, also the walks and the wire guards of many of the windows and doors. New floors are also required in the basement.

The night school in the Reformatory has been successfully carried on by Miss Mackenzie, and for this and the different services held here on Sundays and during the week, our thanks are due to the Prisoners' Aid Association. Mrs. Bellamy and her assistant, Miss Kelley, the agents of the association, have been constant and regular in their attendance every Saturday, and unwearied in their efforts to assist discharged inmates. The Salvation Army also, have given helpful assistance in this directon.

A constant detriment to the effective good results of confinement in the Reformatory for women, is to be found in the unavoidable commingling of the old offenders, sent up from the city, and the unfortunates, (many perhaps for a first offense) committed by county magistrates. The bad characters of the city become hardened and incorrigible and are over and over again committed to gaol and Reformatory for a repetition of the same offence. Their bad influence upon newly-sentenced prisoners is productive of the most sorrowful and blighting results.

As to the actual beneficial work done, I have great pleasure in reporting that, notwithstanding all difficulties, many former inmates are now giving satisfaction in the situations procured for them, and that most of them, (excepting always the city incorrigible) are disposed to lead better lives, as the result of their training while confined in this institution.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O'SULLIVAN.

Superintendent.

REFORMATORY.

	1902	1903
Number of inmates at beginning of year	60	69
Number of inmates since admitted	117	111
Number of inmates transferred from Refuge	4	....
	181	180

	1902	1903
Discharged on expiration of sentence	100	101
Discharged by order of His Excellency the Governor-General	1	2
Discharged by order of Inspector, (dying consumptive)	....	1
Discharged on payment of fine	1	9
Discharged on parole	2	1
Transferred to General Hospital, Toronto	1	....
Transferred to Toronto Asylum	1	....
Transferred to Hamilton Asylum	....	1
Transferred to Mimico Asylum	2	....
Transferred to Toronto Gaol, unfit for work	2	....
Transferred to Refuge for Girls	2	1
	112	116
In custody at close of year (30th September)	69	64

Industrial Department.

The operations of this department are shown in the subjoined statement.

Laundry Department.

Number of days worked, 2,087½.

Total revenue	$1,414 50	
Less cost of fuel, water, soap, starch, soda, etc	450 00	
Net revenue		$964 50

Daily earnings for net revenue, 41 cents.

Sewing Department.

Number of days worked, 203½.

Total revenue	59 60	
Less cost of thread, buttons, needles	5 00	
Net revenue		54 60

Daily earnings from net revenue, 27 cents.

Knitting Department.

Number of days worked, 129¾.

Total revenue	23 70	
Less cost needles and wool	1 50	
Net revenue		22 20

Daily earnings from net revenue, 17 cents.

Casual revenue	116 75
Clothing given to inmates leaving	353 84
	1,511 89
Making clothing, laundrying, knitting, baking, cooking, housework, 13,438 days, 25c	3,259 50
	$4,771 39

Gross and net revenue of different departments—

Laundry	$1,414 50	
Sewing	59 60	54 60
Knitting	23 70	
	$1,497 80	$1,041 30
Casual revenue		116 75
Clothing given to inmates leaving		353 84
Making clothing, laundrying, baking, etc		3,259 50
		$4,771 39

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM OCTOBER 1st 1902, TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1903.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending September 30th, 1902.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for the year ending September 30th, 1903.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	cents.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	108 57	1 48	78	115 73	1 62	87
Meat and fish	1,516 35	20 68	10 77	1,631 72	23 56	12 26
Flour, bread and meal	920 53	12 56	6 55	785 27	11 25	5 90
Butter	837 15	11 43	5 96	654 71	9 56	4 93
Groceries	1,812 29	24 72	12 87	1,692 67	24 74	12 72
Potatoes and vegetables	259 22	3 54	1 86	214 89	3 13	1 61
Bedding, clothing, shoes	1,947 16	26 53	13 82	1,754 05	25 31	13 11
Fuel	1,726 51	23 46	12 21	2,155 17	31 32	16 20
Gas, oil, matches, candles	933 37	12 72	6 35	759 48	10 82	5 70
Laundry and cleaning appliances	625 42	8 52	4 45	749 27	10 82	5 63
Stationery, printing, postage and advertising	130 69	5 87	3 07	303 09	4 23	2 25
Library, schools and religious services	510 71	6 96	3 63	456 89	6 57	3 43
Furniture and furnishings	689 85	9 42	4 90	527 08	7 63	3 96
Grounds and gardens	604 57	8 23	4 31	624 43	9 00	4 69
Feed and fodder	459 67	6 28	3 27	211 85	3 02	1 59
Repairs and alterations	662 43	8 97	4 68	494 40	7 42	3 72
Unenumerated	664 99	9 04	4 73	1,213 69	17 42	9 12
Water supply	748 16	10 32	5 32	478 53	6 93	3 59
Stable furnishings	144 68	1 97	1 04	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	12,148 18	165 68	86 19	12,226 72	176 76	91 95
Total maintenance expenditure	27,714 50	378 38	196 76	27,049 64	391 11	203 23
Manufacturing operations	1,034 45	.....	.....	811 13	.....	.....
	28,778 95	.....	.....	27,860 77	.....	.....

Number of days	1902	1903
Reformatory	23,640	22,872
Infants	1,576	122
Refuge for girls	26,511	25,572
	51,727	48,566
Average number of inmates	141	133

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1903.

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1902	69	
Number of inmates since received	111	
		180
Discharged by expiration of sentence	101	
Discharged by order of His Excellency the Governor-General	2	
Discharged by order of Inspector	1	
Discharged on parole	1	
Discharged on payment of fine	9	
Transferred to Hamilton Asylum	1	
Transferred to Refuge for girls' dept.	1	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1903	64	
		180

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	93
Sentenced to common gaols	18
	— 111

Social Condition.

Married	46
Single	28
Widowed	37
	— 111

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	25
Intemperate	86
	— 111

Education.

Read and write	63
Read only	27
No education	21
	— 111

Ages.

Under 18 years	4
From 18 years to 20	6
From 20 years to 30	30
From 30 years to 40	38
From 40 years to 50	16
From 50 years to 60	9
Over 60 years	8
	— 111

Occupations.

Boarding House	1
Brushmaker	1
Caring for horses	1
Charwoman	19
Cook	3
Domestics	44
Factory girl	1
Housekeepers	10
Keeper house ill-fame	1
Laundress	10
No occupation	10
Operator knitting machine	1
Prostitute	4
Peddler	2
Tailoress	1
Waitress	1
	— 111

Crimes.

Abandoning infant	2
Disorderly	4
Drunkenness	54
Drunkenness and disorderly	2
Drunkenness and theft	1
Drunkenness and vagrancy	1
Escape from gaol	1
False pretences	1
Inmate disorderly house	1
Inmate house ill-fame	5
Infanticide	1
Keeping house ill-fame	5
Larceny and theft	13
Loose, idle person	1
Prostitution	2
Selling liquor without a license	1
Theft and receiving infant for nursing without being registered	1
Vagrancy	14
Vagrancy and inmate disorderly house	1
	— 111

Sentences.

For 3 months	3
For 4 months	3
For 6 months	94
For 8 months	1
For 9 months	1
For 12 months	4
For 15 months	1
For 18 months	1
For 2 years	2
Indefinite (transferred to Refuge)	1
	— 111

Counties from which Inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and transferred to Reformatory.	Total.	Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaols and transferred to Reformatory.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Bruce	1	.....	1	Northumberland and Durham	.....	2	2
Carleton	1	5	6	Peterboro'	1	1	2
Frontenac	.....	1	1	Simcoe	1	.....	1
Grey	1	.....	1	Victoria	.....	2	2
Kent	.....	1	1	Welland	1	.....	1
Lambton	1	.....	1	Wentworth	3	1	4
Lanark	.....	1	1	York	75	3	78
Lennox and Addington	2	.....	2		93	18	111
Middlesex	2	1	3				
Norfolk	2	.....	2				

Number of Day's Work Done by Inmates during the Year.

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	1,294¾ days
Laundry (city)	2,087¾ "
Sewing to fill orders	203½ "
	3,586 days.

Domestic Labor.

Cooking, baking and dining room	2,445¼ days
Cleaning	3,451¼ days
Laundry (inmates and staff)	1,593¼ "
Learning to wash and iron	1,884¼ "
Learning to sew	1,003¾ "
Learning to knit	1,024¾ "
Nursery and Hospital	76 "
Sewing and mending and knitting for Reformatory	1,959½ "
	13,438 days

Work accomplished by Inmates during the Year.

Laundry Department.

Number of articles laundried	144,898

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	2,149
Number of articles repaired	2,358

Knitting Department.

Number of mitts and stockings knitted	1,027 pairs.
Number of stockings footed	91 pairs.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Toronto, 1st October, 1903.

James Noxon, Esq.,
Inspector.

Sir,—I have the honor of herewith submitting my twenty-third annual report as surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

The Reformatory for Females.

I am pleased to be able to report that another year has closed without a death in any department of the Institution, official staff, Reformatory, Refuge or nursery inmates. Moreover we have had less sickness than in any previous year.

Among the admissions during the year there were several of unsound mind. Of these, three were either unfitted for work, or not amenable to discipline and were brought before Judge Morgan, and by him committed to Asylums. Another class which appears to be gradually increasing in numbers, includes women weak and debilitated by advanced years, women unfitted for work by reason of being crippled, or on account of suffering from some chronic ailment and women who have been debilitated by drink and debauchery, or as the result of some accident or operation, or of feeble mind, or over corpulency, and lastly pregnant women. All these require much care looking after, and are constantly demanding more treatment than the ordinary inmate.

There was neither epidemic nor much serious sickness during the year.

In the assignment of work to the inmates their health, physical condition and adaptability were considered.

Complaints as to food or clothing or work have been extremely few and are investigated at the time of complaint and their reasonablenes recognized or on the contrary proved foundationless.

The Reformatory Hospital.

Only six inmates were treated in the hospital of the Institution during the past year. This was the lightest year for this department since its opening. Only one child—a boy babe—was born the past year, this being the lowest record. One year there were twelve births.

Another hospital case was that of consumption. The patient, an Indian girl, was placed in isolated quarters where after being cared for about a month for acute phthisis, permission was obtained for her removal to the care of friends where she spent a very brief period before death terminated her suffering. The other cases were less serious, and of shorter duration, under treatment.

The Syphilitic Ward Cases.

The year opened without any cases in this department, though the maximum number has reached seventeen cases in one previous year, the total minimum record of three cases was reached this year.

The Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

The health of the staff was very generally good the past year, there being but two exceptions necessitating a relief from duty for a short period each. Both of these were due to accident.

Industrial Refuge for Girls.

The general health of the girls of the Refuge has been excellent, very few cases of temporary illness necessitating confinement to bed.

In conclusion I have to express my appreciation of the comfort and advantage resulting from the enlarging of the surgery, extension of cupboards and shelving for medicines and appliances, as well as the improved appearance of the furniture and room.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The year has been one of steady progress in departments of domestic science, in literature, and in behavior befitting correct family life. The work, however, has been made increasingly difficult, and to some extent incomplete, by the character of the surroundings which have interfered with the outdoor training to supply the essential complement of that given in household duties. Only in proportion as the training is in relation the one to the other, will there be liberated the force within to overcome the evil of past habits and awaken desire to enter upon a better course of life. In the long run it is the evil surroundings in childhood life that have brought inmates to the Refuge, and if permitted to invade and assail them in this retreat the prospect of upbuilding character to fit them to resume a place in society and to maintain useful and respectable positions in it becomes truly disheartening. Evidence is not lacking in the lives of the girls who have gone out, of the good that has resulted from the course of training pursued, and it has stimulated all engaged to give the best of their powers to maintain the school at the highest standard attainable under prevailing conditions.

Herewith are transmitted the report of the Principal, the Inspector of Schools, and the statistical tables in connection with the work and management of the Refuge.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

JAMES NOXON, Esq.,
Inspector,

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1st., 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the twenty-third annual report of the Refuge for Girls, and the fifth since its establishment as an industrial school to meet the requirements of girls of more advanced age, which was found necessary by the Legislative Act known as the Children's Charter.

During these five years, one hundred and eight girls have been committed at the average age of fifteen years.

The girls of this Institution differ from the inmates of every other industrial school on the continent in this respect,—they are culled from the wayward and neglected girls of the province, the more promising and hopeful finding homes in respectable families under the supervision of the Children's Aid Societies.

For those committed a long time under instruction is necessary to awaken the sluggish intellects, and an equally long time to foster the sentiment of kindness, friendship and womanliness ; and cultivate habits of thrift and industry ; and obliterate the influence of heredity and former environment that a higher type of citizen may be returned to the community. None of the elements that tend to ennoble is overlooked in our course of instruction—from the plodding and ever recurrent duties of the most menial of household arts to physical culture, literature, music, and moral and religious instruction. In each and every department she is treated as a friend and sister who needs the sympathy of a stronger and older one to guide rather than to lean upon. How they have responded to those influences can be seen in their gentle demeanor and awakened intelligences.

Legislation Required to Control Girls After They Leave the Institution.

The work of reclamation is largely a work of the future. To the succeeding years we look for a fuller fruition of our labors, and we look hopefully if we can in any way guide their paths after they are removed from the influences which have uplifted and held them while under instruction and protection. There is no legislation which gives us any control over a girl after she leaves the institution if she be past the age of eighteen. Going out into the world again is fraught with the gravest significance to the girl whom it was necessary to place, for her good as well as that of the community at large, in the institution as errors of wilfulness, or ignorance, or force of circumstances rendered her unfit to enjoy the privileges of freedom.

With an experience among this class of girls stretching over many years I most earnestly urge that some law be enacted to give authority to oversee and, if necessary, to control these girls for a couple of years at least, after they leave the institution at the expiration of the full term of their "indefinite sentence."

To give history after history of those released at eighteen years of age who have returned to the shameless life they were rescued from when sent to the institution, would shock the sensibilities of those whom we desire to enlist as well as those whom we regard as friends of this work of reclamation. Yet, how can legislation be brought about unless the heart of the public be reached by a recital of failures that come home to us yearly, when we see girls who were amiable and agreeable, but weak and irresolute, free from our control at an age when they are not able to understand temptation or govern themselves.

The Needs of the Refuge.

From the Provincial Inspector's Report of 1902, we quote the following :—

"The environment of the institution is bad. Within a few hundred feet of its walls are on the two sides a baseball and other amusement grounds, while on other two sides at an equally short distance are large factories overlooking the grounds and where large numbers of work people are employed. It is difficult to conceive of a situation worse than it, in which to undertake the work of reformation of young girls just entering on womanhood. The cottage system with the family home-life established in each cottage under discreet and well qualified teachers and with not more than twenty in the family, is the approved modern plan in carrying on reformatory work. An institution of this class is an urgent present necessity if the state is to discharge its highest duty to this class of its wards and to the future well-being of society. The institution should not be located nearer than twenty miles of the city, and on not less than thirty acres of land, where the surroundings are not obtrusive to cause the institution to be in any way disturbed."

From the Report of the Inspector of Schools of South York, Mr. David Fotheringham, we quote the following :—

"This being the case it is the more to be regretted that the teachers should be handicapped by defective equipment and noises, by which from railways, factories, ball-games, etc., they are interrupted and those under their care distracted."

"I earnestly hope that those who control the interests of our unfortunates will soon find it in their power to provide a suitable institution where, in addition to the present instruction, more place may be given for instruc-

tion in manual training, gardening, floriculture, and room for reasonable amusements. Suitable, healthful, elevated grounds overlooking the lake and entirely free from the difficulties pointed out, may now be secured on terms that in a few years would seem reasonable indeed."

From the Superintendent's address at the Conference of Charities and Correction held at Hamilton in 1902, we quote the following in reference to the refuge for girls :—

"It certainly is desirable, if possible to remove this branch of the work away from where women older in years or in crime are confined. It is not well to keep before the mind of these younger women the sad fate that so many older women have fallen again and again. It is all wrong to have these two in such close association even though there is absolutely no communication. I would like to see them moved out into the country where they would not be so closely confined in doors, where there would be room and opportunity to acquire a knowledge of dairying and gardening as well as the sewing and domestic work taught at the present time."

Again in studying the methods of kindred institutions on this continent as given in their annual reports it is found that out-door work, such as farming, gardening, dairying, apiary, etc., is one of the greatest factors in their course of instruction to effect a radical change in the trend of the life of each inmate.

Every student of sociology deplores the decentralization of the poorer of our rural population. Even in this new country it is pressing upon us. Our city relief note the fact that many of their poorest applicants are those that have sought the city with hope of betterment, but too often found themselves in a condition of penury where they become objects of charity, and their children drift into the criminal classes. With the example of similar institutions before us for a guide : the endorsation of such authority as the Provincial Inspector, the Public School Inspector, and the Superintendent—these officials who see daily the needs of the Refuge—may we not expect that this long-delayed and urgent reform shall meet with the proper treatment at the hands of those in power to act, and to give us an opportunity by establishing the refuge for girls, under the proper title of "Industrial School," in a rural district, the means of developing in each inmate a love for country life, and implanting a desire for a home when she leaves the school, that shall be far removed from the pestilential and immoral atmosphere of the crowded lanes and by-ways of the city. Thus shall be demonstrated to a limited extent the possibility of solving the most important problem of modern civilization.

The work in the various departments has been carried on satisfactorily during the year. The tables will be found enclosed showing how industriously the girls have been employed. Six long corridors, over sixty bedrooms, laundry, bakery, and halls adjacent have been white-washed. In the courtyard at the rear the grass has been cut and flowers on the borders kept in good condition all summer by their labors. This plot will be enlarged by next season.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. ELLIOTT,

Principal.

REFUGE.

	1902.	1903.
No of inmates beginning of year (October 1st)	75	72
No. of inmates since admitted	21	8
No. of inmates transferred from Reformatory	3	2
	99	82

Discharged on expiration of term	11	8
Discharged by order	10	1
Transferred to Reformatory	4	..
Transferred to Department of Dependent and Neglected Children	1	..
Eloped	..	3
Apprenticed	1	..
In residence at close of year, 30th September	72	70
	99	82

The statistics of the Refuge for Girls for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

Total number sentenced direct to Refuge since opening in 1880	339	
Total number sentenced to Reformatory and transferred to Refuge	70	
Total number in Refuge since 1880		409
Number of girls in Refuge October 1st, 1902	72	
Number sentenced direct to Refuge	8	
Number transferred from Reformatory	2	
Total		82
Discharged by expiration of sentence	8	
Discharged by order	1	
Eloped	3	
In residence at close of year, Sept. 30th	70	
		82

Education at Entrance.

Can read and write	8	
Neither read nor write	2	
		10

Ages at Entrance.

Ten years	1	
Twelve years	1	
Fifteen years	5	
Sixteen years	3	
		10

Offences.

Larceny and theft	3	Raising a fire	1
Vagrant	1	Prostitution	3
Without salutary control	2		
			10

Sentences.

Indefinite	8	Two years	2
			10

Counties.

Brant	1	Wellington	2
Carleton	1	York	3
Hastings	1	Waterloo	1
Lennox and Addington	1		10

Daily Routine.

5.30 a. m.....Kitchen, dining-room and bakery girls rise.
6.30 a. m.....General rising.
7 to 7.30 a. m.....Breakfasts.
7.30 to 8 a. m.....Beds made and corridors and rooms put in order.
8 to 8.30 a.m.....Prayers and religious instruction.
8.30 to 12 a. m.....Morning session of school for half the inmates, the other half in domestic departments under instruction.
Noon to 1.15 p. m.....Dinners and recreation.
1.15 to 1.30.....Preparation.
1.30 to 5.....Afternoon session of school for those who were at work during morning; morning class go to domestic departments.
5 to 5.30 p. m.....Recreation.

5.30 to 6 p. m.....Teas.
6 to 7 p. m.....Recreation, reading or class-singing.
7 to 8 p. m.....Study.
8 p. m.....Prayers and retire.

Standing in School at close of year, 30th September, 1903.

Under instruction	70
Number in Fourth Reader	22
Number in Third Reader	32
Number in Second Reader	11
Number in First Reader	5
Number in spelling and penmanship	70
Number in arithmetic (graded)	70
Number in English and Canadian History	22
Number in Physiology	22
Number in Grammar, Class A	22
Number in Grammar, Class B	32
Number in Geography, Class A	22
Number in Geography, Class B	32
Number in Geography, Class C	11
Number in Language Lessons	16
Number in Composition	54
Number in supplementary	33
Number in current history	22
Literature and memory work	70

Laundry work for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Aprons	11,151	Quilts	504
Bakers' caps	1,158	Sheets	4,436
Ball gloves	2,759	Shawls	78
Blankets	390	Stand covers	306
Chemises	3,719	Skirts	253
Collars	4,160	Shirt waists	671
Cuffs, pairs	165	Stockings, pairs	4,483
Curtains	397	Table cloths	938
Drawers	4,440	Table napkins	2,158
Dresses	3,719	Tam O'Shanters	69
D'oyleys	416	Tray covers	658
Dusters	8,500	Towels, hand	10,088
Handkerchiefs	10,320	Towels, kitchen	40,800
Mat covers	457	Underwaists	3,719
Nightdresses	4,043	Undervests	629
Pillow cases	4,636	Extra	2,413
Pillow shams	425		
		Total	133,088

Sewing Room—Articles mended.

Aprons	1,566	Quilts	108
Blankets	61	Sheets	12
Blouses	22	Stockings	2,248
Chemises	709	Skirts	150
Caps	241	Shawls	50
Dresses	1,582	Table covers	17
Drawers	705	Towels	29
Mattresses	22	Waists	1,073
Mitts	39	Miscellaneous	164
Nightdresses	458		
Pillow cases	30	Total	9,286

Hand Sewing—Articles Made.

Aprons	166	Towels	384
Chemises	112	Work bags	81
Drawers	8	Underwaists	5
Dusters	461	Miscellaneous	303
Nightdresses	4		
Pillow cases	12		
Skirts	13	Total	1,549

Knitted and Crocheted.

Doyleys	35	Tea cosey	4
Slippers	3	Table covers	4
Stockings footed	218	Tam O'Shanters	15
Stockings knitted	76	Wash gloves	138
		Total	493

Dressmaking Class.

Machine and particular Sewing.

Aprons	113
Alterations	11
Dresses,—girls leaving	12
Dresses, house	148
Drawers	137
Skirts, tailor-made	4
Silk shirt waist	3
Tailor made suits	11
Blouses	27
Stock collars	4
Skirt binding	7
Trimmed underwaists	89
Miscellaneous	417
Total	983

SCHOOL INSPECTIONS.

James Noxon, Esquire, Toronto, November 23, 1903.
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

Dear Sir,—I beg to report my fifth semi-annual visit to the Refuge for Girls on the 30th of last month. The work I found going on with much efficiency in the spacious school room fitted up and furnished.

As formally intimated the work for such an establishment is strikingly efficient. It is not usual in ordinary public schools to find the precentage taken so uniformly high. I was able to examine each class in eight studies and found the average in the sixteen lessons 80 per cent., which seems to me highly creditable to the staff and to the learners, especially when it is remembered that each teacher has several grades to instruct—to say nothing of the past records of the pupils.

The administration in the class-room, which of course is all of which I can speak, is admirable. Obedience was prompt, willing and universal. The co-operation between teachers and scholars was unmistakable and was the real secret of success.

The chapel as now renovated and supplied with new single desks of the latest style, is highly creditable. Allow me to say, however, that the tall, naked, south windows need blinds, as there is great discomfort from the direct beams of the sun. Another drawback is the terrible echo which makes it almost impossible to hear recitations with comfort.

I shall not again enlarge upon the serious drawbacks to the best work of the Refuge through its surroundings. I can only hope that the time is not far distant when a structure with all modern provisions for the uplifting of the class involved and in a locality where sights and sounds will only elevate and improve may be provided.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. FOTHERINGHAM, P. S. I.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charities, etc.,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER,

1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1904

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-fourth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., for the official year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The HONORABLE J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December, 1903.

To the Honorable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-fourth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary.

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Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages.

In submitting the thirty-fourth annual report on Hospitals, Houses of Refuge, Orphans' Homes, Homes for Incurables, Convelescent Homes, and Magdalen Asylums, for the year ending 30th September, 1903, there is very little to be added to what has been stated in former reports as to the efficiency and management of these various classes of charitable institutions. They have all been inspected, as provided for, and in conformity with the statutes.

There are now fifty-nine Hospitals, thirty-five Refuges, thirty-one Orphanages, three Homes for Incurables, two Convalescent Homes, and two Magdalen Asylums in the Province, receiving Government aid. Two more Hospitals have petitioned to be placed upon the list, entitling them to receive aid under the Charity Aid Act.

There has been no increase in the other institutions during the year.

Many of the charitable institutions of the Province, receiving aid, have been considerably improved during the past year, and nearly all of them are now very complete, being lighted by electric light, having fairly good ventilation, and better sewerage and drainage systems; new bath-rooms, water-closets, wash-rooms, furniture, etc., have also been supplied.

It is to be regretted that some of the Hospitals do not give as much attention to their poor, or "ward patients," as they ought to do. From this class of patients only forty cents per day, in addition to the Government grant, is received for their care and treatment, and the Boards of Management devote more attention to the care of private patients who pay a goodly sum per week for their accommodation; the tendency being towards an extravagant expenditure in providing rooms and fittings which might to some extent be avoided. There have been a few cases where patients under hospital treatment have complained of negligence as to care and food, as well as ill-treatment or neglect. There does not appear to be a sufficient number of nurses, or attendants, in some of these hospitals, which may account for the actual, or seeming neglect which patients have complained of.

Of the total number of Hospitals in the Province, there are two which are wholly under municipal management, namely, the City Hospital, Hamilton, and the General Hospital, London, and they have not been so progressive or successful as others that are entirely removed from civic control. One reason for this is that the citizens of the two cities referred to do not respond so readily to the appeals made from time to time for the support of their hospitals, knowing as they do that any deficiency there may be in the receipts must be made up by the general taxation. I have for some years past advocated that those hospitals be handed over to a Board of Trustees, who would have the sole management and control, and, like the other hospitals, they would receive from their own municipality, and adjoining municipalities, grants in proportion to the number of patients received therefrom.

This would enable them to obtain larger donations, and in some cases bequests, which they fail to receive under the present system of management, and by thus stimulating private philanthropy greatly benefit the hospitals financially. Although these hospitals have, in common with others, received their proportion of the Legislative grant for hospital purposes, it was not contemplated by the Charity Aid Act that civic institutions should receive any portion of the grant made from year to year.

One new County House of Refuge has been completed during the year, namely, in the County of Grey; and several more are in course of construction in different parts of the Province. An Act passed in 1903 (3 Edward VII., Chap. 38) requires that every county, or union of counties, shall erect and establish a Municipal House of Refuge before the 1st day of January, 1906. When this is accomplished the gaols and asylums will be relieved of a large number of inmates which should properly be cared for in Municipal Homes.

The number of patients in the Hospitals on the 1st October, 1902, was 2,410; number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1903, 32,-368; and the total number under treatment during the year, 35,912. These figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as out-door patients. The number of deaths during the year was 1,997; and the total number of days' stay of patients in the Hospitals was 883,200. The Provincial grant to Hospitals is $110,000; total amount received from all other sources, subscriptions, donations, etc., $152,597.83; expenditure for maintenance of Hospitals, $784,643.09; average cost of each patient per day, 89 cents; percentage of Provincial grant to total expenditure, 14 per cent. Full particulars of the Hospitals will be found in the various tables.

There are some one hundred Old People's Homes, Orphanages, Magdalen Asylums, Convalescent Homes, and Homes for Incurables in the Province, having a total population of over nine thousand, and an annual expenditure of $358,559. The Provincial grant for the year amounts to $75,577.59. With the exception of the House of Refuge, in the City of Hamilton, all these institutions are managed by Boards of Trustees or Governors, appointed by the citizens who contribute towards their support, and all receive aid as provided by the Charity Aid Act (R. S. O. Chap. 320, 1897). Their support is also contributed to by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, etc., and they are, as a rule, successfully managed, and doing good work where unhampered by the interference of parish politics.

These are a few of the Homes whose yearly income (apart from Provincial aid) has grown to exceed their annual expenditure, and, in consequence, they are not entitled to any grant under the Charity Aid Act.

In the tables will be found full details as to the number of inmates, expenditure, receipts, etc.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1902.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept. 1903.	Number of births in hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1903.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1903.
General Hospital	Toronto	250	3,296	154	3,700	3,170	262	268
Grace Homeopothic Hospital	"	84	994	114	1,192	1,050	59	83
Hospital for Sick Children	"	122	746	.....	868	668	69	131
St. Michael's Hospital	"	166	2,360	104	2,630	2,269	199	171
Western Hospital	"	87	888	16	991	832	77	82
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	31	322	.....	353	323	1	29
City Hospital	Hamilton	64	1,429	30	1,523	1,300	113	110
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	39	485	.....	524	462	25	37
General Hospital	Kingston	77	1,310	40	1,427	1,296	59	72
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	87	1,319	.....	1,406	1,312	35	59
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	96	1,178	.....	1,274	1,133	71	70
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	132	1,475	.....	1,607	1,433	81	93
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	33	198	177	408	361	15	32
Sick Children's Hospital	"	8	71	.....	79	69	3	7
Maternity Hospital	"	13	176	170	359	332	20	7
St Luke's General Hospital	"	45	900	.....	945	875	32	38
General Hospital	London	90	1,572	41	1,703	1,487	99	117
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	38	481	13	532	468	22	42
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	19	334	11	364	300	38	26
Galt Hospital	Galt	22	348	7	377	321	31	25
General Hospital	Guelph	57	671	42	770	675	29	66
St Joseph's Hospital	"	30	434	.....	464	402	25	37
General Hospital	Pembroke	22	393	.....	415	371	12	32
General Hospital	Mattawa	.....	128	.....	128	104	6	18
J H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	41	540	17	598	503	43	52
St Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	40	585	6	631	574	30	27
Belleville Hospital	Bellville	18	419	4	441	395	23	23
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	47	875	.....	922	832	35	55
General Hospital	"	42	608	27	677	592	31	54
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	19	222	10	251	209	14	28
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	16	389	7	412	360	34	18
St Joseph's Hospital	"	35	404	.....	439	374	34	31
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	22	418	.....	440	394	28	18
St Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	26	458	36	520	449	23	48
General Hospital	"	46	424	40	510	437	27	46
General Hospital	Stratford	25	226	8	259	210	22	27
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	13	198	3	214	188	17	9
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	18	257	3	279	231	12	35
General Hospital	Sudbury	7	186	1	194	180	11	3
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	25	288	.....	313	276	20	17
General Hospital	Huntsville	14	339	12	365	344	6	15
Huntsville Hospital	"	16	304	7	327	311	2	14
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	12	194	.....	206	180	11	15
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	10	167	6	183	164	7	12
General Hospital	Sarnia	27	316	6	349	292	31	26
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	13	157	7	177	152	11	14
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	36	489	.....	525	477	18	30
General Hospital	"	23	307	.....	330	289	23	18
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	104	272	.....	376	260	6	110
General Hospital	Rat Portage	3	222	.....	225	207	11	7
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.....	65	.....	65	57	3	5
General Hospital	Parry Sound	9	116	1	126	109	9	8
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	65	575	.....	640	560	44	36
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	4	113	7	124	110	8	6
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	7	63	.....	70	64	2	4
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	15	363	7	385	340	12	33
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	.....	148	.....	148	130	5	13
The Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	.....	61	.....	61	51	3	7
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	.....	92	.....	92	70	7	15
Totals for 1903		2,410	32,368	1,134	35,912	31,384	1,997	2,531
Totals for 1902		2,287	29,833	993	33,113	28,990	1,705	2,418

TABLE NO. II.

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ailmentary Canal.			
Colic	49	42	91
Constipation	79	68	147
Dysentry	42	31	73
Diarrhoea	81	67	148
Dyspepsia	151	155	306
Enteritis	79	51	130
Fistula-in-ano	87	45	132
Gastrodynia	12	19	31
Gastritis	243	268	511
Haemorrhoids	178	152	330
Haenatemesis	17	10	27
Intestinal Worms	18	12	30
Œsophagus (diseases of)	28	22	50
Pharyngitis	31	32	68
Ptyalism	2	2	4
Peritonitis	102	154	256
Quinsy	57	38	95
Stomalitis	32	27	57
Tonsilitis	175	214	389
Typhlitis	134	107	241
Ulceration of Stomach	48	85	133
Appendicitis	498	403	901
Intestinal Obstruction	20	15	35
Other diseases of the ailmentary canal	6	6	12
	2,169	2,025	4,194
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	33	19	52
Chorea	8	42	50
Catalepsy	2	1	3
Concussion of Brain	43	14	57
Concussion of Spine	14	8	22
Compression of Brain	12	3	15
Compression of Spine	9	.....	9
Delirium Tremens	117	10	127
Epilepsy	53	40	93
Hemiplegia	48	30	78
Hysteria	41	60	101
Inflammation of Brain	19	15	34
Insolation	6	1	7
Insomnia	61	42	103
Insanity	48	64	112
Locomotor Ataxia	22	4	26
Myeclitis	16	4	20
Neuralgia	101	174	275
Neuroma	6	6	12
Paralysis, General	87	47	134
Paraplegia	31	15	46
Paraylsis Agitans	10	3	13
Softening of the Brain	15	7	22
Spina Bifida	10	9	19
Sciatica	83	46	129
Spinal Curvature	16	18	34
Tubercular Meningitis	37	26	63
Tetanus	8	2	10
Neurasthenia	50	147	197
Other diseases of nerv's sys'm	45	26	71
	1,051	883	1,934
Bones.			
Anchylosis	36	6	42
Caries	68	54	122
Exostosis	10	2	12
Necrosis	113	54	167
Ostitis	64	37	101
Periostitis	33	19	52
Rickets	11	6	17
Ostio-myelitis	4	2	6
	339	180	519
Circulation.			
Angina Pectoris	10	16	26
Aneurisms	18	8	26
Atheroma of Vessels	18	5	23
Cyanosis	6	6	12
Diseases of Aortic Valves	18	20	38
" Mitral Valves	63	58	121
" Tricuspid Valves	39	27	66
" Pulmonary Artery	15	6	21
Endocarditis	43	46	89
Heart, Dilation of	35	25	60
" Hypertrophy	13	6	19
" Degeneration	16	13	29
Nævus	7	10	17
Pericarditis	19	9	18
Phlebitis	18	12	30
Phlegmasia Dolens	3	8	11
Varicose Veins	114	85	199
Hæmorrhage	2	2	4
	457	362	819
Dislocations.			
Ankle	33	12	45
Bones of the Hand	17	4	21
Bones of the Foot	21	7	28
Clavical	19	7	26
Elbow	17	4	21
Femur	17	19	36
Humerus	30	11	41
Knee	18	9	27
Lower Mavilla	6	2	8
Patella	4	4	8
Wrist	17	10	27
Coccyx	.....	1	1
	199	90	289
Ear.			
Cophosis	4	5	9
Otorrhæa	31	16	47
Otitis Media	85	64	149
Mastoid Abscess	21	16	37
Other diseases of the ear	6	2	8
	147	103	250
Eye.			
Amarosis	7	1	8
Amblyophia	1	5	6
Blepharospasmus	2	.....	2
Cataract	134	107	241
Entropion	2	7	9
Ectropion	4	.....	4

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September 1903.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Eye.—Continued.			
Foreign body in the Eye	48	9	57
Glaucoma	17	27	40
Iritis	54	50	104
Keratitis	36	24	60
Leucoma	3	3	6
Ophthalmia	.....	.....	.....
" Catarrhal	81	37	118
" Purulent	21	10	31
" Granular	36	15	51
" Gonorrhœal	21	7	28
Pterygium	14	2	16
Retinitis	17	2	19
Sclerotitis	9	9	18
Staphyloma	5	2	7
Strabismus	25	29	54
Trichiasis Ciliorum	3	4	7
Ulcer of Cornea	77	39	116
Stenosis of lacrymal duct	3	4	7
Other diseases of the eye	6	7	13
	626	396	1,022
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head and Face	105	14	119
" Hand	43	7	50
" Foot	41	5	46
" Pelvis	13	5	18
Clavical	35	11	46
Femur	141	52	193
Fibula	73	13	86
Humerus	66	21	87
Patella	31	8	39
Ribs	71	16	87
Radius	44	18	62
Scapula	16	6	22
Sternum	2	1	3
Tibia	162	24	186
Ulna	24	6	30
Vertibra	17	2	19
Not classified	5	.....	5
	889	209	1,098
Liver.			
Abscess of Liver	19	9	28
Acute Atrophy of Liver	5	2	7
Cirrhosis	27	13	40
Fatty Liver	9	4	13
Gall Stones	31	53	84
Hepatitis	19	26	45
Jaundice	27	35	62
Waxy Liver	2	.....	2
Other diseases of the liver	3	3	6
	142	145	287
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	42	56	98
Epulis	4	3	7
Epistaxis	13	21	34
Liyoma	2	2	4
Oœna	7	6	13
Polypus	47	44	91
Adenoids	74	98	172

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tonsils, enlarged	33	46	79
Cleft Palate	8	11	19
Hare Lip	8	3	11
	238	290	528
Poisons.			
Gases	9	.....	9
Irritant	13	10	23
Lead Poisoning	19	3	22
Narcotic	9	5	14
Narcoto-Irritant	8	5	13
	58	23	81
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	73	53	126
Bronchitis, Acute	299	267	556
Bronchitis, Chronic	123	92	215
Croup	22	14	36
Emphysema of Lung	24	17	41
Empyema	72	52	124
Hydrothorax	5	2	7
Pneumonia	348	159	507
" Pleuro	71	48	119
" Typho	40	25	65
" Broncho	37	19	56
Pleurisy	188	220	408
Phthisis	122	117	239
Pleurodynia	13	11	24
Tuberculosis	432	363	795
Laryngitis	10	14	24
Hæmoptysis	.....	4	4
Other diseases of the respiratory organs	14	4	18
	1,893	1,481	3,374
Spleen.			
Splenitis	8	5	13
Waxy Spleen	1	.....	1
Cystic Spleen	.....	1	1
Hypertrophy	.....	1	1
	9	7	16
Skin.			
Acne	14	9	23
Boils	38	21	59
Burns and Scalds	85	65	150
Chilblains	6	5	11
Carbuncle	37	27	64
Corns and Bunions	29	24	53
Elephantiasis	.....	3	3
Eczema	104	91	195
Erythema	4	19	23
Frost Bites	58	5	63
Herpes	9	9	18
Impetigo	12	6	18
Intertrigo	.....	9	9
Lupus	16	12	28
Lichen	.....	1	1
Oynchi	16	12	28
Pruritus	3	7	10

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September 1903.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Skin.—Continued.			
Pediculi	16	8	24
Pityriasis	4	.....	4
Psoriasis	17	4	21
Roseola	1	13	14
Rupia	.....	1	1
Ringworm	13	4	17
Scabies	9	15	24
Sycosis	2	.....	2
Urticaria	4	16	20
Whitlow	24	10	34
Ichthyosis	1	.....	1
Ivy Poisoning	3	.....	3
Pemphigus	.....	1	1
Erythema Nodosum	.....	2	2
Other diseases of the Skin	3	11	14
	528	410	938
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	101	72	173
Bright's Disease, Chronic	80	42	122
Balanitis	2	.....	2
Bubo	48	9	57
Cystitis	158	118	276
Condyloma	4	3	7
Diabetes Mellitus	40	26	66
Diabetes Insipidus	2	3	5
Enlarged Prostrate	73	.....	73
Epididymitis	32	.....	32
Gonorrhœa	113	77	190
Gleet	6	.....	6
Hydrocele	53	.....	53
Hæmatocele	12	.....	12
Incontinence of Urine	44	25	69
Pyelitis	12	14	26
Phymosis	129	.....	129
Paraphymosis	11	.....	11
Retention of Urine	57	22	79
Supurative Nephritis	33	20	53
Stricture	120	16	136
Spermatorrhœa	5	.....	5
Urinary Calculus	57	23	80
Floating Kidney	6	73	79
Varicocele	78	.....	78
Cystic Kidney	1	3	4
Albuminuria	.....	16	16
Hydro-nephrosis	1	.....	1
Other diseases of Urinary Organs	12	7	19
	1,290	579	1,869
Women.			
Amenorrhœa	.....	69	69
Abortion	.....	144	144
Dysmenorrhœa	.....	99	99
Erosion of Os Uteri	.....	151	151
Fistula Recto-Vaginal	.....	69	69
Fistula Vesico-Vaginal	.....	40	40
Metritus and Endometritis	.....	601	601
Menorrhagia	.....	81	81
Ovarian Disease	.....	475	475
Parturition	.....	1,258	1,258
Premature Labour	.....	83	83
Uterus, Anteversion of	.....	27	27
" Retroversion of	.....	184	184
" Anteflection of	.....	24	24
" Retroflection of	.....	56	56
" Inversion of	.....	35	35
" Prolapsus of	.....	105	105
Womb, Polypus of	.....	67	67
" Fribroid of	.....	181	181
" Cancsr of	.....	133	133
Laceration of Perineum	.....	176	176
Laceration of Ceroix	.....	215	215
Other diseases of Women	.....	69	69
	.....	4,342	4,342
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	49	268	417
Anasarca	8	7	15
Chicken Pox	2	3	5
Cholera, Asiatic	.....	.....	.....
" Morbus	4	8	12
" Infantum	8	9	17
Chlorisis	2	56	58
Diphtheria	367	353	720
Dropsy	63	47	110
Erysipelas	85	48	133
Fever, Intermittent	34	35	69
" Remittent	9	8	17
" Scarlet	317	281	598
" Pernicious	2	.....	2
" Typho-Malarial	32	15	47
" Typhoid	1,231	687	1,918
" Typhus	1	2	3
" Cerebro-Spinal	5	1	6
" Puerperal	.....	24	24
" Continued	15	18	33
Gout	11	7	18
Influenza and La Grippe	237	202	439
Leucocythemia	3	5	8
Measles	34	51	85
Mumps	76	18	94
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	97	95	192
Purpura	1	4	5
Rheumatism, Acute	335	175	510
" Chronic	224	127	351
" Gonorrhœal	26	5	31
Small Pox	2	1	3
Scrofula	10	4	14
Syphilis Primary	48	19	67
Syphilis, Secondary	57	57	114
Syphilis, Tertiary	30	10	40
Syphilis, Hereditary	13	4	17
Vaccination	2	.....	2
Whooping Cough	17	20	37
Chancroid	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, n.e.s	65	48	113
Hay Fever	2	1	3
	3,526	2,724	6,250
Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classed.			
Abscess, General	315	208	523
Abscess, Psoas	26	20	46

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September 1903.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classed.—Continued.							
Abscess of the Breast	1	50	51	Sarcoma	21	15	36
Alcoholism	658	53	711	Hodgkin's Disease	1	.....	1
Amputations	292	74	366	Adenitis	32	26	58
Cancer, Epithelial	244	148	392	Cretinism	2	1	3
Encephaloid	24	38	62	Genu Valgum	3	5	8
Encephaloid, Schirrus	29	46	75	Fistulæ	6	5	11
Melanotic	7	2	9	Morphinism	5	2	7
Contusions	156	53	209	Cocainism	1	.....	1
Synovitis	35	10	45	Eclampsia	.....	9	9
Hip Joint Disease	36	23	59	Hæmophilia	.....	3	3
Lumbago	33	2	35	Addison's Disease	2	.....	2
Hammer-toe	3	1	4	Toxæmia	4	3	7
Uræmia	8	17	25	Adenoma	2	3	5
Myxœdema	.....	2	2	Hæmatoma	.....	2	2
Arthritis	14	18	32	Salpingitis	.....	78	78
Bursitis	9	4	13	Ectopic Gestation	.....	29	29
Coccygodynia	.. ..	2	2	Deformities and Diseases of Joints, n.e.s.	207	157	364
Orchitis	35	.....	35	Miscellaneous	48	36	84
Intussusception	1	.....	1				
Malnutrition	14	7	21		4,593	2,509	7,102
Prolapsus Ani	4	.....	4				
Torticollis	3	3	6				
Loose Cartilage in the Knee	1	1	2				
Pott's Disease	9	2	11	Ovariotomy	.....	3	3
Cellulitis	68	38	106	Hysterectomy	.....	2	2
Coxalgia	8	6	14	Minor Operations	3	3	6
Debility	128	260	388	Appendicectomy	4	3	7
Goitre	23	54	77	Tonsillotomy	.....	1	1
Gangrene	56	19	75	Lengthening Tendons	.....	1	1
Gunshot wounds	83	3	86	Closure of Artificial Anus	1	.....	1
Hernia	324	177	501	Excision of Eye	6	6	12
Injuries not otherwise classed	1,062	224	1,286	Trachelorrhaphy	.....	9	9
Sprains	109	44	153	Perineorrhaphy	.....	3	3
Tumors—Fibroid	14	125	139	Circumcision	2	.....	2
" Fatty	39	61	100	Nephrorraphy	.....	3	3
" Cartilaginous	15	8	23	Skin Grafting	1	.....	1
" Cystic	24	118	142				
" Other	92	136	228		17	34	51
Tetanus	4	.....	4				
Talipes	45	25	70				
Ulcers	208	153	361	Grand total	18,171	16,792	34,963

TABLE III.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General	Toronto	4,046	2,360	102,388	104,748	26
Grace Homeopathic	Toronto	1,192	1,965	24,268	26,233	22
Sick Children's	Toronto	869	1,580	45,786	47,366	54
St. Michael's	Toronto	2,630	2,004	59,974	61,978	24
Western	Toronto	991	411	27,593	12,694	28
The Orthopedic	Toronto	353	199	12,425	31,408	36
City	Hamilton	1,523	543	30,765	28,004	20
St. Joseph's	Hamilton	524	.....	12,991	12,991	25
General	Kingston	1,427	289	28,700	28,989	20
Hotel Dieu	Kingston	1,406	8	34,974	34,982	25
General Protestant	Ottawa	1,274	123	26,482	26,605	20
Roman Catholic	Ottawa	1,607	4	38,033	38,037	24
Misericorde Maternity	Ottawa	408	783	12,049	12,832	31
Sick Children's	Ottawa	59	118	2,920	3,038	38
Maternity	Ottawa	359	2,079	2,404	4,483	12
St. Luke's General	Ottawa	941	3	17,177	17,180	18
General	London	1,703	772	37,230	38,005	22
St. Joseph's	London	532	212	12,626	12,838	24
General and Marine	St. Catharines	377	115	7,849	7,964	22
Galt	Galt	377	116	7,296	7,412	19
General	Guelph	776	682	23,357	24,039	31
St. Joseph's	Guelph	464	34	11,282	11,316	24
General	Pembroke	415	.....	10,389	10,389	25
General	Mattawa	128	.....	2,862	2,862	22
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	598	96	12,496	12,592	21
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	631	95	12,455	12,550	19
Belleville	Belleville	441	92	7,965	8,057	18
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	922	52	23,473	23,525	26
General	Brockville	677	465	17,598	18,063	27
General and Marine	Collingwood	251	216	5,338	5,554	22
Nichol's	Peterborough	412	86	8,502	8,588	21
St. Joseph's	Peterborough	439	6	11,080	11,086	25
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	440	235	7,390	7,625	17
St. Joseph's	Chatham	520	587	10,384	10,971	21
General	Chatham	915	552	11,951	12,503	24
General	Stratford	259	120	6,709	6,829	26
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	214	98	3,704	3,802	17
General and Marine	Owen Sound	278	55	7,391	7,446	26
General	Sudbury	194	2	2,823	2,825	14
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	313	...	5,650	5,650	18
General	Huntsville	365	177	6,556	6,733	18
Huntsville	Huntsville	327	181	6,609	6,790	20
Woodstock	Woodstock	206	9	4,215	4,224	21
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	183	76	3,883	3,959	21
General	Sarnia	349	10	7,408	7,418	22
Royal Victoria	Barrie	172	78	4,614	4,692	26
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	525	.....	14,409	14,409	27
General	Cornwall	330	..	9,810	9,810	30
National Sanitorium	Gravenhurst	376	...	38,662	38,662	103
General	Rat Portage	225	.....	3,868	3,868	17
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage	65	...	1,26	1,967	19
General	Parry Sound	126	...	2,562	2,562	20
General	Sault Ste. Marie	640	.....	13,492	13,492	21
Victoria	Renfrew	104	98	1,888	1,986	16
Victorian	Thessalon	74	3	1,155	1,158	16
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	385	89	10,167	10,256	21
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	148	.....	3,457	3,451	23
The Cottage	Pembroke	61	...	1,383	1,383	23
The John McKellar	Fort William	92	.....	1,069	1,069	12
Totals for 1903		36,258	17,908	883,200	901,108	25
Totals for 1902		33,113	17,510	804,312	817,822	24

TABLE IV.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients, for the protracted residence of incurables, and lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants, under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid $3 and over per week.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General	Toronto	102,388	25,080	77,308
Grace Homeopathic	Toronto	24,268	8,930	15,338
Sick Children's	Toronto	45,786	609	45,177
St. Michael's	Toronto	59,974	9,191	50,783
Western	Toronto	27,593	2,575	25,018
The Orthopedic	Toronto	12,425	967	11,458
City	Hamilton	30,765	18,124	12,641
St. Joseph's	Hamilton	12,991	4,014	8,977
General	Kingston	28,700	11,080	17,620
Hotel Dieu	Kingston	34,974	3,577	31,397
General Protestant	Ottawa	26,482	12,498	13,984
Roman Catholic	Ottawa	38,033	11,798	26,235
Misericorde Maternity	Ottawa	12,049	6,232	5,817
Sick Children's	Ottawa	2,920	245	2,675
Maternity	Ottawa	2,404	.....	2,404
St. Lukes General	Ottawa	17,177	1,568	15,609
General	London	37,233	17,797	19,436
St. Joseph's	London	12,626	8,911	3,715
General and Marine	St. Catharines	7,849	3,171	4,678
Galt	Galt	7,296	3,693	3,603
General	Guelph	23,357	6,141	17,216
St. Joseph's	Guelph	11,282	4,265	7,017
General	Pembroke	10,389	2,107	8,282
General	Wattawa	2,862	229	2,633
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	12,496	8,002	4,494
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	12,455	3,905	8,550
Belleville	Belleville	7,965	2,487	5,478
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	23,473	8,404	15,069
General	Brockville	17,598	9,432	8,166
General and Marine	Collingwood	5,338	1,983	3,355
Nichol's	Peterborough	8,502	3,221	5,281
St. Joseph's	Peterborough	11,080	3,785	7,295
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	7,390	2,258	5,132
St. Joseph's	Chatham	10,384	5,407	4,977
General	Chatham	1,951	1,905	10,046
General	Stratford	6,709	4,389	2,320
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	3,704	3,065	639
General and Marine	Owen Sound	7,391	6,028	1,363
General	Sudbury	2,823	37	2,786
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,650	.....	5,650
General	Huntsville	6,556	.....	6,373
Huntsville	Huntsville	6,609	183	6,556
Woodstock	Woodstock	4,215	53	3,969
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,883	246	3,075
General	Sarnia	7,408	808	7,238
Royal Victoria	Barrie	4,614	170	4,220
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	14,409	394	14,409
General	Cornwall	9,810	.....	7,648
National Sanitorium	Gravenhurst	38,662	2162	28,460
General	Rat Portage	3,868	10,202	3,791
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage	1,267	77	1,225
General	Parry Sound	2,562	42	2,257
General	S. Ste. Marie	13,492	305	12,888
Victoria	Renfrew	1,888	604	1,826
Victorian	Thessalon	1,155	62	1,088
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	10,167	67	9,767
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	3,451	400	3,328
The Cottage	Pembroke	1,383	123	1,375
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	1,069	8	1,069
Totals for 1903	.....	883,200	243,016	640,184
Totals for 1902	.....	804,312	204,794	599,518

TABLE V.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	13,990 68	43,889 45	20,893 74	3,981 88	82,755 75
Grace Homeopathic	Toronto	3,176 40	16,758 21	.....	90 30	20,024 91
Sick Children's	Toronto	10,822 00	5,310 60	475 97	18,776 62	35,385 19
St. Michael's	Toronto	10,481 60	19,564 66	.....	3,335 34	33,381 60
Western	Toronto	3,501 40	14,545 23	.....	388 09	18,434 72
The Orthopedic	Toronto	.....	9,628 60	106 15	268 48	10,003 23
City	Hamilton	19,847 94	10,838 75	.....	.....	30,686 69
St. Joseph's	Hamilton	97 92	6,475 63	504 00	476 28	7,553 83
General	Kingston	3,090 00	10,090 26	.....	3,515 24	16,695 50
Hotel Dieu	Kingston	900 00	4,084 74	375 46	5,680 46	11,040 66
General Protestant	Ottawa	8,804 20	11,767 51	.....	18,138 41	38,710 12
Roman Catholic	Ottawa	5,406 24	9,316 89	128 00	1,916 12	16,767 25
Misericorde Maternity	Ottawa	250 00	1,396 00	.....	7,617 72	9,263 72
Sick Children's	Ottawa	250 00	761 43	.....	1,967 03	2,978 46
Maternity	Ottawa	250 00	2,843 40	.....	1,148 28	4,241 68
St. Luke's General	Ottawa	2,389 88	8,754 67	200 00	16,320 19	27,664 74
General	London	15,581 54	19,981 79	401 16	1,453 74	37,418 23
St. Joseph's	London	.....	10,365 25	.....	1,298 45	11,663 70
General and Marine	St. Catharines	1,885 00	4,425 17	200 00	1,778 82	8,288 99
Galt	Galt	2,100 00	4,343 42	272 30	608 28	7,324 00
General	Guelph	2,335 00	11,027 89	.....	2,290 88	15,653 77
St. Joseph's	Guelph	900 00	5,360 32	.....	1,879 40	8,139 72
General	Pembroke	200 00	2,722 55	.....	1,055 05	3,977 60
General	Mattawa	.....	252 84	.....	1,072 41	1,325 25
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	4,000	4,190 80	.....	428 35	8,619 15
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	500 00	4,296 00	.....	1,721 25	6,517 25
Belleville	Belleville	580 75	4,024 47	.....	1,385 82	5,991 04
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	760 00	5,660 66	120 00	3,540 13	10,080 79
General	Brockville	1,040 00	8,822 07	504 98	3,031 96	13,399 01
General and Marine	Collingwood	450 00	2,706 98	.....	1,058 70	4,215 68
Nichol's	Peterborough	.....	3,037 51	4,072 00	1,053 00	8,162 51
St. Joseph's	Peterborough	.....	2,355 95	.....	667 00	3,022 95
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	553 72	3,565 08	.....	245 71	4,364 51
St. Joseph's	Chatham	285 50	5,797 15	.....	.....	6,082 67
General	Chatham	220 75	7,625 45	.....	301 00	8,147 20
General	Stratford	1,600 00	4,488 08	347 47	1,626 18	8,061 73
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	2,500 00	2,558 75	50 40	.....	5,109 15
General and Marine	Owen Sound	1,662 50	2,708 37	82 57	893 28	5,346 72
General	Sudbury	.....	909 77	.....	1,520 75	2,430 52
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	.....	1,605 15	.....	2,231 67	3,836 82
General	Huntsville	.....	473 36	.....	3,925 35	4,398 71
Hunstville	Huntsville	.....	432 00	80 50	3,125 00	3,637 50
Woodstock	Woodstock	1,100 00	3,293 19	.....	461 63	4,854 82
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,300 00	1,454 95	37 83	274 23	5,067 01
General	Sarnia	1,100 00	5,610 25	180 00	1,772 06	8,662 31
Royal Victoria	Barrie	450 00	2,578 95	.....	512 00	3,540 95
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	575 00	1,960 55	.....	1,230 00	3,765 55
General	Cornwall	925 00	3,011 64	.....	2,954 24	6,890 88
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	3,125 20	31,417 75	500 00	13,115 38	48,158 33
General	Rat Portage	.....	3,580 85	.....	1,033 73	4,614 58
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage	23 60	815 41	.....	1,394 70	2,233 71
General	Parry Sound	85 00	1,032 00	.....	1,786 94	2,903 94
General	S. Ste. Marie	400 00	4,801 38	.....	2,881 20	8,082 58
Victoria	Renfrew	600 00	1,065 35	.....	478 46	2,143 81
Victorian	Thessalon	75 00	632 65	.....	182 76	890 41
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	420 00	4,762 37	.....	15 50	5,197 87
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	2,016 80	2,220 20	178 81	711 60	5,127 41
The Cottage	Pembroke	100 00	500 00	.....	1,277 30	1,877 30
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	.....	507 45	.....	703 48	1,210 93
Totals for 1903		134,708 64	369,007 80	29,711 34	152,597 83	686,025 61
Totals for 1902		136,759 95	293,098 33	26,487 55	108,992 96	581,585 56

TABLE VI.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	77,308	5,413	378 91	12,598 15	12,977 06
Grace Homeopathic	Toronto	15,333	454	31 78	2,499 30	2,531 08
Sick Children's	Toronto	45,177	.....	.....	7,361 50	7,361 50
St. Michael's	Toronto	50,783	2,030	142 10	8,274 97	8,417 07
Western	Toronto	25,018	2,575	180 25	4,076 60	4,256 85
Orthopedic	Toronto	11,458	967	67 69	1,867 05	1,934 74
City	Hamilton	12,641	2,993	209 51	2,059 80	2,269 31
St. Joseph's	Hamilton	8,977	431	30 17	1,462 77	1,492 94
General	Kingston	17,620	3,973	278 11	2,871 15	3,149 26
Hotel Dieu	Kingston	31,397	3,577	250 79	5,116 05	5,366 44
General Protestant	Ottawa	13,984	4,716	330 12	2,278 65	2,608 77
Roman Catholic	Ottawa	26,235	5,874	411 18	4,274 93	4,686 11
Misericorde Maternity	Ottawa	5,817	5,287	370 09	947 85	1,317 94
Sick Children's	Ottawa	2,675	245	17 15	435 88	453 03
Maternity	Ottawa	2,404	.....	.....	391 72	391 72
St. Luke's General	Ottawa	15,609	1,568	109 76	2,543 45	2,653 21
General	London	19,436	6,298	440 86	3,167 05	3,607 91
St. Joseph's	London	3,715	155	10 85	605 34	616 19
General and Marine	St. Catharines	4,678	553	38 71	762 26	800 97
Galt	Galt	3,603	542	37 94	587 10	625 04
General	Guelph	17,216	1,302	91 14	2,805 30	2,896 44
St. Joseph's	Guelph	7,017	814	56 98	1,143 40	1,200 38
General	Pembroke	8,282	279	19 53	1,349 53	1,369 06
General	Mattawa	2,633	229	16 03	429 03	445 06
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	4,494	1,225	85 75	732 28	818 03
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	8,550	797	55 79	1,393 20	1,448 99
Belleville	Belleville	5,478	612	42 84	892 62	935 46
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	15,069	3,416	239 12	2,455 45	2,694 57
General	Brockville	8,166	1,641	114 87	1,330 62	1,445 49
General and Marine	Collingwood	3,355	292	20 44	546 68	567 12
Nichol's	Peterborough	5,281	898	62 86	860 52	923 38
St. Joseph's	Peterborough	7,295	1,655	115 85	1,188 70	1,304 55
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	5,132	.....	.....	836 24	836 24
St. Joseph's	Chatham	4,977	378	26 46	810 98	837 44
General	Chatham	10,046	1,905	133 35	1,636 97	1,770 32
General	Stratford	2,320	485	33 95	378 03	411 98
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	639	365	25 55	104 12	129 67
General and Marine	Owen Sound	1,363	1,298	90 86	222 10	312 96
General	Sudbury	2,786	37	2 59	453 95	456 54
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	5,650	.....	.....	920 65	920 65
General	Huntsville	6,373	183	12 81	1,038 45	1,051 26
Huntsville	Huntsville	6,556	53	3 71	1,068 27	1,071 98
Woodstock	Woodstock	3,969	246	17 22	646 73	663 95
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,077	808	56 56	501 05	557 61
General	Sarnia	7,237	170	11 90	1,179 40	1,191 30
Royal Victoria	Barrie	4,225	394	27 58	687 63	715 21
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	14,409	.....	.....	2,347 90	2,347 90
General	Cornwall	7,648	2,162	151 34	1,246 22	1,397 56
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	28,466	10,202	714 14	4,637 50	5,351 64
General	Rat Portage	3,791	77	5 39	617 73	623 12
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage	1,225	42	2 94	199 60	202 54
General	Parry Sound	2,257	305	21 35	367 76	389 11
General	Sault Ste. Marie	12,888	604	42 28	2,100 05	2,142 33
Victoria	Renfrew	1,826	62	4 34	297 53	301 87
Victorian	Thessalon	1,086	67	4 69	177 28	181 97
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	9,767	400	28 00	1,591 50	1,619 50
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	3,396	123	8 61	542 28	550 89
The Cottage	Pembroke	1,375	8	56	224 05	224 61
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	1,069	.....	.....	174 18	174 18
Totals for 1903		640,194	81,185	5,682 95	104,317 05	110,000 00
Totals for 1902		598,654	76,359	5,345 13	104,654 87	110,000 00

TABLE VII.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants, under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other expenditures on maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Toronto	102,388	33,328 93	61,916 99	95,245 98	93
Grace Homeopathic Hospital	Toronto	24,268	6,403 52	13,755 76	20,159 28	83
Hospital for Sick Children	Toronto	45,786	9,986 99	34,718 68	44,705 67	97
St. Michael's Hospital	Toronto	59,974	19,696 23	23,491 46	43,187 69	72
Western Hospital	Toronto	27,593	6,375 84	13,910 10	20,285 94	73
The Orthopedic Hospital	Toronto	12,425	2,029 28	8,422 97	10,452 25	84
City Hospital	Hamilton	30,765	9,105 19	24,229 02	33,334 21	1 08
St. Joseph's Hospital	Hamilton	12,991	4,566 97	4,383 44	8,950 40	69
General Hospital	Kingston	28,700	7,337 77	12,071 86	19,409 63	68
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Kingston	34,974	11,443 63	9,210 83	20,654 46	59
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	26,482	14,086 81	25,883 86	39,970 67	1 51
Roman Catholic Hospital	Ottawa	38,033	10,198 26	12,543 13	22,741 39	60
Misericorde Maternity Hos.	Ottawa	12,049	2,603 88	4,173 37	6,777 25	56
Sick Children's Hospital	Ottawa	2,920	1,009 46	2,002 55	3,012 01	1 03
Maternity Hospital	Ottawa	2,404	1,189 24	3,277 23	4,496 47	1 85
St. Luke's General Hospital	Ottawa	17,177	9,188 59	22,299 13	31,487 72	1 83
General Hospital	London	37,233	10,870 78	28,920 88	39,791 66	1 07
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	12,626	4,076 64	7,955 13	12,031 77	95
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	7,849	2,636 34	6,505 02	9,141 36	1 16
Galt Hospital	Galt	7,296	1,730 43	6,007 22	7,737 65	1 06
General Hospital	Guelph	23,357	4,960 86	12,562 86	17,523 70	75
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	11,282	3,178 25	6,592 22	9,770 47	86
General Hospital	P mbroke	10,389	1,250 84	4,003 96	5,254 80	51
General	Mattawa	2,862	931 72	1,068 53	2,000 25	70
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	12,496	1,872 15	7,811 08	9,683 25	77
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	12,455	2,951 21	6,309 54	9,260 75	74
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	7,965	2,160 97	4,922 72	7,083 69	89
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	23,473	5,104 07	7,238 40	12,342 47	78
General Hospital	Brockville	17,598	4,041 60	9,736 55	13,778 15	52
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	5,338	1,218 07	3,443 46	4,661 49	87
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	8,502	2,375 95	10,269 06	12,645 01	52
St. Joseph's Hospital	Peterborough	11,080	1,822 48	3,172 55	4,995 03	45
Hotel Dieu Hospitl	Windsor	7,390	1,928 91	33,146 70	5,075 61	67
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	10,384	2,882 26	4,243 65	7,125 91	68
General Hospital	Chatham	11,951	3,109 69	5,922 25	9,031 94	76
General Hospital	Stratford	6,709	1,836 89	6,207 18	8,044 07	1 20
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,704	1,619 32	3,584 59	5,203 91	1 40
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	7,391	1,655 63	4,052 00	5,707 63	77
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,823	950 40	2,416 50	3,366 90	1 19
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	5,650	1,573 20	2,574 77	4,147 97	73
General Hospital	Huntsville	6,556	2,653 66	3,236 21	5,889 87	90
Huntsville Hospital	Huntsville	6,609	1,937 50	3,339 44	5,276 94	80
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	4,215	1,534 32	3,395 42	4,929 74	1 17
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	3,883	1,705 72	5,252 88	6,958 60	1 80
General Hospital	Sarnia	7,408	2,448 49	6,485 75	8,934 24	1 20
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	4,614	1,730 04	2,449 49	4,179 53	90
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	14,409	3,262 14	3,137 52	6,399 66	44
General Hospital	Cornwall	9,810	1,721 85	5,635 47	7,357 32	74
National Sanatarium Hospital	Gravenhurst	38,662	18,621 22	30,106 33	48,727 55	1 26
General Hospital	Rat Portage	3,868	1,618 49	3,308 22	4,926 71	1 27
St. Joseph's Hospital	Rat Portage	1,267	490 36	1,741 14	2,231 50	1 76
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,562	1,104 47	2,234 41	3,338 88	1 30
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	13,493	3,207 46	5,046 15	8,253 61	61
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	1,888	566 78	1,817 92	2,384 70	1 26
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	1,157	293 19	681 55	974 74	84
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	10,167	1,900 06	4,097 32	5,997 38	60
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	3,451	1,141 79	3,902 81	5,044 60	1 46
The Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	1,383	429 18	1,183 74	1,612 92	1 16
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	1,069	43 88	934 27	978 15	91
Totals for 1903		883,200	261,699 85	522,943 24	784,643 09	89
Totals for 1902		804,312	232,663 38	441,245 83	673,909 21	87½

TABLE VIII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Hospitals.	Location.	Revenues of maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Toronto	82,755 75	12,524 47	95,280 22	95,245 08	13
Grace Homeopathic	Toronto	20,024 91	2,789 91	22,814 82	20,159 28	14
Hospital for Sick Children	Toronto	35,385 19	6,789 65	42,174 84	44,705 67	15
St. Michael's	Toronto	33,381 60	9,785 31	43,166 91	43,187 69	22½
Western	Toronto	18,434 72	4,117 34	22,552 06	20,285 94	20½
The Orthopedic	Toronto	10,003 23	2,166 40	12,169 63	10,452 25	8
City	Hamilton	30,686 69	2,647 52	33,334 21	33,334 21	15
St. Joseph's	Hamilton	7,553 83	1,379 53	8,933 36	8,950 41	15
General	Kingston	16,695 50	3,216 61	19,912 11	19,409 63	16½
Hotel Dieu	Kingston	11,040 66	5,380 68	16,421 34	20,654 46	26
General Protestant	Ottawa	38,710 12	3,187 29	41,897 41	39,970 67	8
Roman Catholic	Ottawa	16,767 25	5,063 71	21,830 96	22,741 39	22
Misericorde Maternity	Ottawa	9,263 72	1,339 85	10,603 57	6,777 25	20
Sick Children's	Ottawa	2,978 46	502 13	3,480 59	3,012 01	17
Maternity	Ottawa	4,241 68	406 96	4,648 64	4,466 47	9
St. Luke's General	Ottawa	27,664 74	3,040 58	30,705 32	31,487 72	9¾
General	London	37,418 23	3,609 34	41,027 57	39,791 66	9
St. Joseph's	London	11,663 70	771 27	12,434 97	12,031 77	6½
General and Marine	St. Catharines	8,288 99	810 99	9,099 98	9,141 36	9
Galt	Galt	7,324 08	663 87	7,987 87	7,737 65	8½
General	Guelph	15,653 78	2,705 78	18,359 56	17,523 70	15½
St. Joseph's	Guelph	8,139 72	1,205 17	9,344 89	9,770 47	12½
General	Pembroke	3,977 60	1,362 10	5,339 70	5,254 80	26
General	Mattawa	1,321 25	675 00	2,000 25	2,000 25	33½
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	8,619 5	1,194 89	9,814 04	9,683 27	12½
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	6,517 95	1,575 66	8,092 91	9,260 75	17
Belleville	Belleville	5,991 04	1,039 91	7,030 95	7,083 69	14½
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	10,090 79	2,360 24	12,441 03	12,342 47	19
General	Brockville	13,399 01	1,002 18	14,401 19	13,778 15	7½
General and Marine	Collingwood	4,215 68	429 92	4,645 60	4,661 49	9½
Nichol's	Peterborough	8,162 51	674 22	8,836 73	12,645 01	5½
St. Joseph's	Peterborough	3,022 95	1,743 34	4,766 29	4,995 03	35
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	4,364 51	598 13	4,962 64	5,075 61	11
St. Joseph's	Chatham	6,082 67	704 92	6,787 59	7,125 91	10
General	Chatham	8,147 20	1,948 73	10,095 93	9,031 94	21½
General	Stratford	8,061 73	468 20	8,529 93	8,044 07	5½
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	5,109 15	592 30	5,701 45	5,203 91	11½
General and Marine	Owen Sound	2,430 59	1,019 50	6,366 22	5,707 63	18
General	Sudbury	3,836 89	492 56	2,923 08	3,366 90	15
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	4,398 71	839 17	4,675 99	4,147 97	20
General	Huntsville	3,637 50	1,326 01	5,724 79	5,889 87	22½
Huntsville	Huntsville	4,854 82	1,232 79	4,870 29	5,276 94	23
Woodstock	Woodstock	5,067 01	627 57	5,482 35	4,929 74	13
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	8,662 31	589 10	5,696 11	6,958 60	8½
General	Sarnia	5,346 72	1,192 69	9,855 00	8,934 24	13½
Royal Victoria	Barrie	3,540 95	582 10	4,123 05	4,179 53	13¾
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	3,765 55	2,444 16	6,209 71	6,399 66	39
General	Cornwall	6,890 88	1,165 88	8,056 76	7,357 30	15¾
National Sanatarium	Gravenhurst	48,158 33	3,636 16	51,794 49	48,727 55	7½
General	Rat Portage	4,614 58	452 84	5,067 42	4,926 71	9¼
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage	2,233 71	.....	2,233 71	2,231 50	.....
General	Parry Sound	2,903 94	430 94	3,334 88	3,338 88	13
General	Sault Ste. Marie	8,082 58	2,676 63	10,759 21	8,253 61	32½
Victoria	Renfrew	2,143 81	243 89	2,387 70	2,384 70	10½
Victorian	Thessalon	890 41	154 88	1,045 29	974 77	15½
Royal Alexandra	Fergus	5,197 87	419 07	5,616 94	5,997 38	7
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	5,127 41	.....	5,127 41	5,044 60	.....
The Cottage	Pembroke	1,877 30	.....	1,877 30	1,612 92	.....
The John McKellar Memorial	Fort William	1,210 93	.....	1,210 93	978 15	.....
Totals for 1903		686,025 61	110,000 00	796,025 61	784,643 09	14
Totals for 1902		578,408 42	110,000 00	688,408 42	673,909 21	16

TABLE IX.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1903.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General	Toronto	78.92	75 49	.92	.93
Grace Homeopathic	Toronto	99.70	84 92	.71	.83
Sick Children's	Toronto		74.91	.82	.97
St. Michael's	Toronto		51.53	.66	.72
Western	Toronto			1.39	.73
The Orthopedic	Toronto			1.16	.84
City	Hamilton	74.24	89.61	1.	1.08
St. Joseph's	Hamilton	53.60	72.75	.58	.69
General	Kingston	48.83	75.58	.61	.68
Hotel Dieu	Kingston	73.02	52.20	.43	.59
General Protestant	Ottawa		74.22	.83	1.51
Roman Catholic	Ottawa	46.60	48.94	.64	.60
Misericorde Maternity	Ottawa	50.48	49.95	.70	.56
Sick Children's	Ottawa		76.53	.76	1.03
Maternity	Ottawa			1.97	1.85
St. Luke's General	Ottawa			.84	1.83
General	London	88.29	85.32	.84	1.07
St. Joseph's	London		57 22	.98	.95
General and Marine	St. Catharines	81.06	65.85	.82	1.16
Galt	Galt		88 10	1.11	1.06
General	Guelph	77.69	82.68	.69	.75
St. Joseph's	Guelph	43.57	32.28	.91	.86
General	Pembroke	67.0	61.63	.49	.71
General	Mattawa	77.90	54.51	.45	.70
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	59.78	77.06	.75	.77
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	60.00	1.20.71	.39	.74
Belleville	Belleville	85.70	92.70	.78	.89
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	28.23	53 56	.59	.52
General	Brockville	97.46	1.21.66	.66	.78
General and Marine	Collingwood	1.01.00	71.02	1.14	.87
Nichol's	Peterborough	2.11.00	88.65	1.29	.52
St. Joseph's	Peterborough		74 07	.72	.45
Hotel Dieu	Windsor		37 85	.65	.67
St. Joseph's	Chatham		76 17	.56	.68
General	Chatham		56.20	.53	.76
General	Stratford		80 38	.95	1.20
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas		1.23.65	1.24	1.40
General and Marine	Owen Sound		1.00.90	.63	.77
General	Sudbury		1.36.41	.77	1.19
St. Joseph's	Sudbury			1.05	.73
General	Huntsville			.57	.90
Huntsville	Huntsville			.63	.80
Woodstock	Woodstock			1.23	1.17
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin			1.13	1.80
General	Sarnia			1.05	1.20
Royal Victoria	Barrie			.84	.90
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall			.42	.44
General	Cornwall			.71	.74
National Sanatorium	Gravenhurst			1.29	1.26
General	Rat Portage			1.16	1.27
General	Parry Sound			1.05	1.30
General	Sault Ste. Marie			.54	.61
Victoria	Renfrew				1.26
Victorian	Thessalon				.84
Royal Alexandra	Fergus				.60
Ross Memorial	Lindsay				1.46
The Cottage	Pembroke				1.16
St. Joseph's	Rat Portage				1.76
John McKellar Memorial	Fort William				.91
				.83½	.89

SEPARATE REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October, 1902	250
Admitted	3,296
Births in Hospital	154
Total number under treatment	3,700
Discharges, including infants	3,170
Died	262
Under treatment, 30th September 1903	268
Total	3,700

Of the 3,700 persons treated during the year, 186 males and 111 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 346 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 83 male and 71 female children born in the institution.

Sex.

Male	2,067
Female	1,633
	3,700

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year:

Typhoid fever	125
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,524 47
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	12,675 20
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	724 85
From other municipalities of the Province	590 63
From paying patients themselves	43,889 45
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	20,893 74
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	487 02
From other sources, not above enumerated	3,494 86
Total	$95,280 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$10,649 08
Butter	4,251 20
Eggs	1,664 00
Flour, bread and meal	3,360 34
Milk	3,873 15
Tea and coffee	1,334 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	4,371 18
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,825 54
Drugs and medicines	4,905 33
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc	4,763 89
Surgical instruments, ordinary	903 91
Beer, wine and spirits	622 14
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	4,981 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	880 23
Fuel	7,218 12
Electric light	2,250 94
Water supply	502 61
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc	547 81
Ice supply	420 54
Salaries and wages	25,857 00
Insurance	1,150 80
Contingencies and rent of emergency branch	878 87
Repairs, ordinary	5,659 30
Telephone and elevator service	329 00
Laundry machinery renewals	44 64
Total	$95,245 98
Government grant for 1903	$12,9[illegible] 06

GRACE (HOMOEOPATHIC) HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital	84
Admitted	994
Births in Hospital	114
Total number under treatment	1,192
Discharges, including infants	1,050
Died	59
Under treatment, 30th September 1903	83
	1,192

Sex.

Male	449
Female	743
	1,192

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homoepathic Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	74
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	2
Cerebo spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 2,[illegible]
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,176 40
From paying patients themselves	16,758 21
Income from endowments or other property of the Hospital	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	30 00
From all sources not above enumerated	60 30
Total	$22,814 82

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 2,066 31
Butter and eggs	598 09
Flour, bread and meal	611 34
Milk	1,148 95
Tea and coffee	176 79
Potatoes and other vegetables	457 36
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	1,344 68
Drugs and medicines	773 71
Medical and surgical appliances	892 98
Surgical instruments	21 91
Beer, wine and spirits	107 67
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,386 07
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning apliances	320 49
Fuel	1,748 59
Light—gas, oil and candles	585 39
Water supply	140 82
Hay and straw	4 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	11 72
Ice	158 61
Salaries and wages	5,867 41
Insurance	98 38
Contingencies	440 34
Repairs, ordinary	710 32
Advertising, stationery, etc	183 57
Interest	303 18
Total	$20,159 28
Government grant for 1903	$ 2,531 00

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment 1st October, 1902	122
Admitted	746
Total number under treatment	868
Discharged	668
Died	69
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	131
	868

Sex.

Male	524
Female	344
	868

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	29
Typhoid fever	26
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	3
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 6,789 65
From municipalities	3,322 00
From the City of Toronto	7,500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,310 00

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.—*Continued:*

From property belonging to the Hospital	
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	18,228 62
From all other sources, not enumerated	1,425 97
Total	$42,174 84

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	2,318 64
Butter	848 88
Flour, bread and meal	720 94
Milk	1,482 67
Tea and coffee	139 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	744 49
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,732 37
Drugs and medicines	1,799 46
Medical and surgical appliances	1,220 98
Surgical instruments	107 48
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	713 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,319 40
Fuel	3,400 98
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,620 74
Water supply	825 45
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	1,987 24
Ice	228 13
Salaries and wages	12,846 98
Insurance and taxes	1,168 68
Contingencies	701 58
Repairs, ordinary	1,334 94
Printing, stationery, etc	5,024 15
Telephone and electricity	419 04
Total	$44,705 67
Government grant for 1903	$ 7,361 50

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	166
Admitted	2,360
Births in Hospital	104
Total number under treatment	2,630
Discharges, including infants	2,269
Died	190
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	171
	2,630

Sex.

Male	1,397
Female	1,233
Total	2,630

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	110
Typhus	
Puerperal	
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario.	$ 9,785 31
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	10,414 40
From County of York	5 60
From other municipalities	61 60
From paying patients themselves.	19,564 66
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,907 34
From all other sources not above enumerated	1,428 00
	$43,166 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish.	$ 5,500 57
Butter and eggs	3,259 77
Flour, bread and meal	1,915,15
Milk	3,436 98
Tea and coffee	695 44
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	2,299 28
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,589 04
Drugs and medicines	2,995 23
Medical and surgical appliances	2,437 08
Surgical instruments	478 88
Beer, wine and spirits	264 60
Beding, napery and general house furnishing	1,647 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	614 06
Fuel	3,441 98
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,421 16
Water supply	321 90
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	23 35
Ice	296 58
Salaries and wages	6,684 00
Taxes and insurance	554 19
Contingencies	42 25
Repairs, ordinary	1,981 65
Telephone service	63 75
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc	223 30
Total	$43,187 69
Government grant for 1903	$ 8,417 07

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	87
Admitted	888
Births in Hospital	16
Total number under treatment	991
Discharged	832
Died	77
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	82
	991

Sex.

Male	396
Female	595
	991

...The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Western Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	66
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 4,117 34
From the City of Toronto	3,501 40
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	14,545 23
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	388 09
	$22,552 06

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,627 05
Butter and eggs	1,443 98
Flour, bread and meal	486 26
Milk	1,037 26
Tea and coffee	200 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	241 99
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,338 35
Drugs and medicines	1,393 68
Medical and surgical appliances	1,328 19
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	201 60
Bedding, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	4 00
Fuel	1,461 18
Light—gas, oil and candles	639 37
Water	132 70
Ice supply	.....
Salaries and wages	4,566 98
Taxes, insurance and rent	1,729 50
Contingencies	1,725 06
Repairs, ordinary	123 06
Total	$20,285 94
Government grant for 1903	$ 4,256 85

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1903	322
Admitted	322
Total number under treatment	353
Discharged	323
Died	1
Under treatment 30th Sept., 1903	29
	353

Sex.

Male	203
Female	150
	353

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Orthopedic Hospital of Toronto during the year:

Bow legs	2
Club-foot and other deformities of feet	65
Congenital dislocation of the hips	4
Curvature of spine	22
Hip disease	46
Elbow, ankle and knee-joint disease.	28
Deformity from spastic paralysis	13
Knock knee	1

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 2,166 40

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—Continued.

From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients, maintenance	
From County of York	
From paying patients themselves.	9,628 60
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	268 48
From all other sources not above enumerated	106 15
	$12,169 63

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats	$ 277 29
Butter	264 08
Flour, bread and meal	188 45
Milk	482 75
Tea and coffee	69 63
Potatoes and other vegetables	112 69
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	634 39
Drugs and medicines	61 18
Medical and surgical appliances, and surgical instruments	703 33
Beer, wine and spirits	90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	405 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	53 20
Fuel	852 90
Light—gas, oil and candles	222 24
Water supply	118 98
Clothing for patients	
Ice	47 80
Salaries and wages	3,384 44
Taxes and insurance	156 42
Contingencies	1,906 67
Repairs, ordinary	409 40
Total	$10,452 25
Government grant for 1903	$ 1,934 74

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Nnmber under treatment 1st October, 1903	64
Admitted	1,429
Births in the Hospital	30
Total number under treatment	1,523
Discharged	1,300
Died	113
Under treatment 30th Sept., 1903	110
	1,523

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	46
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro fever	
Diphtheria	75

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,647 52
From the City of Hamilton	19,847 94
From the County of Wentworth	
From other municipalities	
From paying patients themselves.	10,838 75
From all other sources	
Total	$33,334.21

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,856 86
Butter	2,496 39
Flour, bread and meal	739 28
Milk	969 47
Tea and coffee	340 53
Potatoes and other vegetables	762 30
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,940 36
Drugs and medicines	1,933 54
Surgical instruments and appliances	463 17
Beer, wine and spirits	104 70
Bedding, etc	1,137 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	305 17
Fuel	4,948 54
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,376 10
Water supply	350 00
Hay and straw	28 10
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	48 52
Ice	276 92
Salaries and wages	9,023 98
Taxes and insurance	786 00
Contingencies	2,658 45
Repairs, ordinary	545 51
Advertising, printing and stationery	242 75
Total	$33,334 21
Government grant for 1903	2,269 31

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	39
Admitted	485
Total number under treatment	524
Discharged	462
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	37
	524

Sex.

Male	234
Female	290
	524

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	17
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,379 53
From the City of Hamilton	
From other municipalities in the Province	97 92
From paying patients themselves	6,475 63
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	316 53
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	504 00
Received from other sources	159 75
Total	$ 8,933 36

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,268 95
Butter	600 00
Flour, bread and meal	424 90
Milk	455 42
Tea and coffee	227 33
Potatoes and other vegetables	311 70
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,277 87
Drugs and medicines	449 73
Medical and surgical appliances	343 09
Surgical instruments	33 71
Beer, wine and spirits	332 61
Bedding, etc	507 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	40 14
Fuel	868 67
Light—gas, oil and candles	285 43
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	390 06
Ice supply	29 54
Salaries and wages	299 94
Taxes, insurance and interest	287 56
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	149 45
Repairs, ordinary	326 50
Total	$ 8,950 41
Government grant for 1903	$ 1,492 94

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st of October, 1902	77
Admitted	1,310
Births in Hospital	40
Total number under treatment	1,427
Discharged	1,296
Died	59
Under treatment 30th Sept., 1903	72
	1,427

Sex.

Male	698
Female	729
	1,427

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	93
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro and spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	52
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,216 61
From the Dominion Government	
From the County of Frontenac	700 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.—Continued.

From the City of Kingston.....	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	890 00
From patients themselves for treatment	10,090 26
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital..	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,178 44
From all other sources not enumerated	1,336 80
Total	$19,912 11

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,583 70
Butter	999 60
Flour, bread and meal	339 69
Milk	727 01
Tea and coffee	285 40
Potatoes and other vegetables..	548 17
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,654 20
Drugs and medicines	1,030 34
Surgical instruments and appliances	925 51
Beer, wine and spirits	108 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	773 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	230 89
Fuel	2,709 40
Light—gas, oil and candles	546 47
Water supply and ice	124 00
Clothing for patients.....	4 02
Salaries and wages.....	4,134 43
Insurance and taxes	97,50
Contingencies	660 88
Repairs, ordinary	760 41
Total	$19,409 63
Government grant for 1903.....	3,149 26

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	87
Admitted	1,319
Total number under treatment.	1,460
Discharged	1,312
Died	35
Under treatment, 30th September-1903	59
	1,406

Sex.

Male	667
Female	739
	1,406

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	53
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	2
Cerebro spinal fever	3
Diphtheria	20
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...	$ 5,380 68
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From the County of Frontenac.	400 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment ..	4,084 74
Income from investments..	375 46
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	3,450 37
From other sources not enumerated	2,230 09
Total	$16,421 34

Expenditure.

Butchers' Meat	$ 882 11
Butter	1,254 70
Flour, bread and meal	1,290 23
Milk	1,592 00
Tea and coffee	578 33
Potatoes and other vegetables..	851 34
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,994 92
Drugs and medicines	676 00
Medical and surgical appliances	916 68
Surgical instruments	189 55
Beer, wine and spirits	327 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	742 09
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	424 99
Fuel	2,750 38
Light—gas, oil and candles	872 40
Water supply	90 00
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	306 72
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	705 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	26 00
Contingencies	608 12
Repairs, ordinary	540 02
Total	$20,654 02
Government grant for 1903..	5,366 44

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st of October, 1902	96
Admitted	1,178
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment..	1,274
Discharged	1,133
Died	71
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903..	70
	1,274

Sex.

Male	679
Female	595
	1,274

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	34
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	74
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario..	$ 3,187 29
From the City of Ottawa	8,004 20
From the County of Carleton...	600 00
From other municipalities	200 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment ...	11,767 51
Income and endowments, investments, etc.	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals..	17,738 75
From other sources not enumerated	399 66
Total	$41,897 41

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 4,446 97
Butter and eggs	2,123 09
Flour, bread and meal	772 00
Milk	2,141 78
Tea and coffee	170 87
Potatoes and other vegetables	817 67
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,614 43
Drugs and medicines; medical and surgical appliances	3,882 48
Surgical instruments	
Beer, wine and spirits	289 21
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	713 36
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	231 82
Fuel	8,384 74
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,405 56
Water supply	668 31
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	
Ice	86 03
Salaries and wages	8,383 50
Taxes, insurance and interest...	169 00
Contingencies	483 41
Repairs, ordinary	447 48
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc.	738 96
Total	$39,970 67
Government grant for 1903..	2,608 77

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	132
Admitted	1,475
Total number under treatment.	1,607
Discharged	1,433
Died	81
Under treatment, 30 September, 1903	93
	1,607

Sex.

Male	906
Female	701
	1,607

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	56
Puerperal fever	2
Diphtheria	3

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 5,063 71
From the City of Ottawa	5,106 24
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	9,316 89
Income from property	128 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	926 00
From all other sources not enumerated	990 12
	$21,830 96

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 3,150 20
Butter	1,640 75
Flour, bread and meal	963 15
Milk	1,720 72
Tea and coffee	299 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	433 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	$ 1,990 00
Drugs and medicines	1,250 00
Medical and surgical appliances.	991 42
Surgical instruments	525 82
Beer, wine and spirits	216 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	636 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	200 00
Fuel	3,295 73
Light—gas, oil, candles	289 09
Water supply	325 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	250 00
Ice	45 75
Salaries and wages	1,931 68
Taxes and insurance	1,729 74
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	
Repairs, ordinary	856 90
Total	$22,741 39
Government grant for 1903	4,686 11

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	33
Admitted	198
Births in Hospital	177
Total number under treatment	40
Discharged	361
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	32
	408

Sex

Male	90
Female	318
	408

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,339 85
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	1,396 00
Income and investments	
From subscriptions and donations	3,337 81
From other sources	4,279 91
	$10,603 57

Expenditure.

Butchers' Meat	760 95
Butter	387 94
Flour, bread and meal	415 98
Milk	370 02
Tea and coffee	28 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	211 72
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	428 87
Drugs and medicines	71 68
Medical and surgical appliances.	
Surgical instruments	
Beer, wine and spirits	16 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	860 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	170 88
Fuel	642 29
Light—gas, oil and candles	111 79
Water supply and ice	190 85
Hay and straw	29 45
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	135 65
Salaries and wages	875 70
Taxes, insurance	555 56
Coffins and funerals	14 75
Contingencies	240 13
Repairs, ordinary	257 44
Total	$ 6,777 25
Government grant for 1903	1,317 94

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	71
Admitted	71
Total number under treatment.	79
Discharged	69
Died	3
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	7
	79

Sex.

Male	43
Female	36
	79

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	3
Typhus	....
Puerperal	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 502 13
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	761 43
Income from endowments	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,898 10
From other sources not enumerated	68 93
Total	$ 3,480 59

Expenditures.

Butchers'' meat	$ 160 02
Butter	110 60
Flour, bread and meal	104 02
Milk	56 04
Tea and coffee	10 56
Potatoes and other vegetables	47 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	520 48
Drugs and medicines; medical and surgical appliances; surgical instruments	203 43
Beer, wine and spirits	3 35
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	5 05
Fuel	400 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	93 28
Water supply	16 45
Ice	6 00
Salaries and wages	1,090 80
Taxes, insurance and interest	28 50
Telephone	17 50
Repairs, ordinary	120 49
Advertising, postage, stationery.	26 95
Total	$ 3,012 01
Government grant for 1903	453 03

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment from 1st October, 1902	13
Admitted	176
Number of births to 30th September, 1903	170
Total number under treatment	359
Discharged	332
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	7
	359

Sex.

Male	87
Female	272
	359

Revenue.

From the City of Ottawa	$ 200 00
From the Province of Ontario	406 96
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	2,843 4
From paying patients themselves	2,843 40
From subscriptions and donations	853 43
From other sources	294 85
Total	$ 4,648 64

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—Continued.

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 302 12
Butter	147 73
Flour, bread and meal	76 86
Milk	122 20
Tea and coffee	73 26
Potatoes and other vegetables	128 92
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	338 15
Drugs and medicines	302 22
Medical and surgical appliances.	187 58
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	252 99
Fuel	832 53
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	93 27
Water supply	53 96
Ice	11 00
Salaries and wages	1,110 60
Insurance	10 46
Contingencies	257 31
Repairs, ordinary	165 31
Total	$ 4,466 47
Government grant for 1903	391 72

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	45
Admitted	900
Total number under treatment	945
Discharged	875
Died	32
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	38
	945

Sex.

Male	478
Female	467
	945

The following table gives a summary of certain disease treated in the St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,040 58
From the City of Ottawa	2,189 88
From the County of Carleton	200 00
From paying patients themselves	8,754 67
Income from investments	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	8,484 87
From other sources	7,835 32
	$30,705 32

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 2,532 34
Butter	1,418 51
Flour, bread and meal	875 29
Milk	1,411 89
Tea and coffee	444 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	416 20
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,089 51
Drugs and medicines	1,456 72
Medical and surgical appliances.	2,634 24
Surgical instruments	313 47
Beer, wine and spirits	182 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	462 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	481 10
Fuel	3,848 52
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	636 82
Water supply	563 51
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	613 48
Ice	276 14
Salaries and wages	6,376 44
Taxes and insurance	5 95
Contingencies	2,485 85
Repairs, ordinary	1,961 99
Total	$31,487 72
Government grant for 1903	2,653 21

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	90
Admitted	1,572
Births in the Hospital	41
Total number under treatment..	1,703
Discharged	1,487
Died	99
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903..	117
	1,703

Sex.

Male	844
Female	859
	1,703

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	33
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	2
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	191
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,609 34
From the City of London	12,740 46
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	2,841 08
From paying patients themselves.	19,981 79
From income from property or investments	401 16
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,453 74
Total	$41,027 57

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 3,373 33
Butter	1,377 12
Flour, bread and meal	881 32
Milk	1,823 48
Tea and coffee	459 64
Potatoes and other vegetables	519 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,436 41
Drugs and medicines	3,058 81
Surgical instruments	73 94
Medical and surgical appliances.	1,349 99
Beer, wine and spirits	333 17
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,734 58
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	756 39
Fuel	4,243 47
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,200 00
Water	50 00
Hay and straw	3 50
Clothing for patients	10 10
Ice	382 00
Salaries and wages	12,505 87
Insurance	237 57
Contingencies	1,142 79
Repairs, ordinary	838 70
Total	$39,791 66
Government grant for 1903	3,607 91

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	38
Admitted	481
Births in Hospital	13
Total number under treatment..	532
Discharged	468
Died	22
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	42
	532

Sex.

Male	174
Female	358
	532

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	2
Cerebro spinal fever	..

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 771 27
From paying patients	10,365 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,077 45
Other sources	221 00
Total	$12,434 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,137 93
Butter	426 34
Flour, meal and bread	494 16
Milk	747 72
Tea and coffee	221 37
Potatoes and other vegetables	148 94
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	900 18
Drugs and medicines	709 15
Medical and surgical appliances.	259 78
Beer, wine and spirits	27 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,414 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	154 00
Fuel	920 04
Light—gas, oil and candles	448 43
Water	112 07
Telephone	47 10
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	2,121 75
Taxes, insurance	805 00
Contingencies	216 78
Repairs, ordinary	684 16
Total	$12,031 77
Government aid for 1903	616 19

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	19
Admitted	334
Births in Hospital	11
Total number under treatment	364
Discharged	300
Died	38
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	26
	364

Sex.

Male	197
Female	167
	364

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	40
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 810 99
From the City of St. Catharines.	1,000 00
From the County of Lincoln	600 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,425 17
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	200 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	840 02
From all other sources not above enumerated	938 80
	$ 9,099 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 903 79
Butter and eggs	363 04
Flour, bread and meal	223 55
Milk	334 34
Tea and coffee	129 44
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	162 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	520 06
Drugs and medicines	654 07
Medical and surgical appliances.	371 87
Surgical instruments and dressing materials	153 73
Beer, wine and spirits	63 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	407 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	79 91
Fuel	1,043 34
Light—gas, oil and candles	205 91
Water supply	35 38
Boots and shoes (nurses)	106 35
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	2,021 33
Taxes and insurance	135 85
Contingencies	242 26
Repairs, ordinary	948 63
Total	$ 9,146 36
Government grant for 1903	800 97

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	22
Admitted	348
Number of births in the Institution.	7
Total number under treatment	377
Discharged	321
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	25
	377

Sex

Male	151
Female	226
	377

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Galt Hospital, Galt, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	31
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 663 87
From the Town of Galt	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,000 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients themselves.	4,343 42
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	401 38
From other sources	479 20
Total	$ 7,987 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 493 04
Butter	294 01
Flour, bread and meal	250 11
Milk	94 40
Tea and coffee	37 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	60 77
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	500 60
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	840 27
Beer, wine and spirits	85 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	115 24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	82 18
Fuel	1,674 99
Light—gas, oil and candles	287 16
Water	85 91
Hay and straw	107 39
Ice	54 00
Salaries and wages	2,269 02
Taxes and insurance	25 40
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc.	269 83
Repairs, ordinary	110 83
Total	$ 7,737 65
Government aid for 1903	625 04

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	57
Admitted	671
Births in Hospital	42
Total number under treatment	770
Discharged	675
Died	29
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903.	66
	770

Sex

Male	373
Female	397
	770

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	33
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	7
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$ 2,705 78
From the City of Guelph	1,000 00
From the County of Wellington..	1,200 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.—Continued.

From other municipalities of the Province	135 00
From paying patients	11,027 89
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,942 87
From sources not enumerated	348 01
Total	$18,359 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 2,135 78
Butter	748 50
Flour, bread and meal	429 50
Milk	120 39
Tea and coffee	171 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	147 37
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,207 70
Drugs and medicines; surgical instruments and appliances	2,278 96
Beer, wine and spirits	357 33
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	365 54
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	211 30
Fuel	1,832 33
Light—gas, oil and candles	613 70
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	149 17
Ice	40 00
Salaries and wages	4,325 61
Contingencies	1,560 83
Repairs, ordinary	787 99
Insurance	
Total	$17,523 70
Government aid for 1903	2,896 44

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	30
Admitted	434
Total number under treatment	464
Discharged	402
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	37
	464

Sex.

Male	206
Female	258
	464

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, this year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	12
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	5
Smallpox	1

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,205 17
From the City of Guelph	100 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From other municipalities of the Province	
From paying patients	5,360 32
Income from property	
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	407 50
Other sources	1,471 90
Total	$ 9,344 89

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,243 00
Butter	500 00
Flour, bread and meal	
Milk	600 00
Tea and coffee	250 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	235 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,089 75
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	445 64
Beer, wine and spirits	201 00
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	700 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	160 01
Fuel	950 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	250 00
Printing, stationery	
Water supply	50 00
Ice	
Salaries and wages	300 00
Taxes and insurance	
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	1,215 82
Repairs, ordinary	1,230 00
Total	$ 9,770 47
Government grant for 1903	1,200 38

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	22
Admitted	393
Total number under treatment	415
Discharged	371
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	32
	415

Sex.

Male	209
Female	206
	415

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	24
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebero spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,362 10
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From patients themselves	2,722 55
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	560 75
From all other sources	494 30
Total	$ 5,339 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 469 62
Butter	253 41
Flour, bread and meal	286 31
Milk	60 10
Tea and coffee	100 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	81 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	455 46
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	335 28
Beer, wine and spirits	121 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	308 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	133 59
Fuel	695 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	112 55
Water	96 60
Hay and straw	103 08
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	75 50
Ice	16 95
Salaries and wages	1,255 00
Contingencies	59 65
Repairs, ordinary	200 37
Taxes, insurance, etc.	34 72
Total	$ 5,254 80
Government grant for 1903	1,369 06

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	..
Admitted	128
Total number under treatment	128
Discharged	104
Died	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	18
	128

Sex.

Male	81
Female	47
	128

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	35
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebero spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 675 00
From the Town of Mattawa	
From the County of Pontiac	

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.—Continued.

From patients for maintenance and treatment	252 84
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	1,072 41
Total	$ 2,000 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 272 09
Butter	98 28
Flour, bread and meal	115 15
Milk	58 00
Tea and coffee	35 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	55 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	297 35
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	76 09
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	322 34
Brooms, brushes, etc.	772 10
Fuel	135 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	30 00
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	20 00
Clothing for patients	100 00
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages	240 00
Taxes and insurance	33 00
Coffins and funerals	4 00
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Contingencies	.....
Total	$ 2,000 25
Government grant for 1903	$ 445 06

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	41
Admitted	540
Births in Hospital	1717
Total number under treatment	598
Discharged	503
Died	43
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	52
	598

Sex.

Male	320
Female	278
	598

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	73
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebero spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	24
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,194 89
From the City of Brantford	3,000 00
From the County of Brant	1,000 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,190 80
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	428 35
From all other sources	.....
	$9,814 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	639 90
Butter and eggs	308 91
Flour, bread and meal	182 39
Milk	348 93
Tea and coffee	67 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	104 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	219 52
Drugs and medicines	628 38
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	584 60
Beer, wine and spirits	92 68
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	630 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	64 07
Fuel	1,038 73
Light—gas, oil and candles	321 68
Ice	45 00
Salaries and wages	3,196 23
Taxes and insurance	259 36
Contingencies	320 66
Repairs, ordinary	629 51
Total	$ 9,683 23
Government grant for 1903	$ 818 03

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	40
Admitted	585
Births in Hospital	6
Total	631
Discharged	574
Died	30
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	27
	631

Sex

Male	535
Female	96
	631

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	130
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	9
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,575 66
From the Town of Port Arthur	400 00
From the Town of Fort William	.....
From the Dominion Government	100 00
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
From paying patients themselves	4,296 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,476 25
From other sources	245 00
Total	$ 8,092 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 485 57
Butter	328 00
Flour, bread and meal	462 15
Milk	248 40
Tea and coffee	111 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	190 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,125 69
Drugs and medicines	459 50
Surgical instruments and appliances	902 76
Beer, wine and spirits	87 00
Bedding, etc.	329 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	95 00
Fuel	707 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	141 00
Water supply	46 00
Ice supply	7 00
Hay and straw	165 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	210 00
Salaries and wages	1,344 00
Insurance	90 00
Coffins and funerals	931 07
Contingencies	794 43
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$ 9,260 75
Government grant for 1903	1,448 99

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	18
Admitted	419
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	441
Discharged	395
Died	23
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	23
	441

Sex.

Male	207
Female	234
	441

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	27
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	5

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,039 96
From the City of Belleville	511 31
From the County of Hastings	69 40
From other municipalities	
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,024 47
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,129 97
From other sources	255 85
Total	$ 7,030 96

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 456 59
Butter	338 12
Flour, bread and meal	213 84
Milk	317 63
Tea and coffee	92 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	207 10
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	535 44
Drugs and medicines	636 39
Medical and surgical appliances	294 80
Beer, wine and spirits	55 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	343 38
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 62
Fuel	1,018 49
Light—gas, oil and candles	488 45
Clothing for patients	30 43
Ice supply	32 00
Salaries and wages	1,454 00
Contingencies	231 08
Repairs, ordinary	276 13
Total	$ 7,083 69
Government grant for 1903	935 46

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:

Movements of Patients.

Remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1902	47
Admitted	875
Total unmber under treatment	922
Discharged	832
Died	35
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	55
	922

Sex.

Male	407
Female	515
	922

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	32
Diphtheria	62

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,360 24
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	300 00
From paying patients	5,660 66
From property belonging to the Hospital	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,436 46
From other sources not enumerated	2,163 67
Total	$12,441 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,309 68
Butter	551 65
Flour, bread and meal	561 73
Milk	615 42
Tea and coffee	295 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	399 18
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,371 31
Drugs and medicines	917 86
Medical and surgical appliances.	595 60
Beer, wine and spirits	391 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	900 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	241 50
Fuel	877 95
Light—gas, oil and candles	479 76
Water supply	29 26
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	378 10
Ice supply	20 00
Salaries and wages	437 50
Taxes, insurance and interest	651 31
Contingencies	448 27
Repairs, ordinary	868 41
Total	$12,342 47
Government grant for 1903	2,694 57

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1902	42
Number admitted	608
Number of births	27
Total number under treatment	677
Discharged	592
Died	31
Remaining under treatment, 30th September, 1903	54
	677

Sex

Male	264
Female	413
	677

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	24
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	20

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,002 18
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	450 00
From other municipalities of the Province	190 00
From paying patients	8,822 07
From property belonging to the Hospital	504 98
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	681 60
From other sources, not enumerated	2,350 36
Total	$14,401 19

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 907 26
Butter and eggs	550 00
Flour, bread and meal	435 52
Milk	576 60
Tea and coffee	315 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	241 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,014 53
Drugs and medicines	809 38
Medical and surgical appliances	1,232 09
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,236 82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	329 75
Fuel	1,164 90
Light,—gas, oil and candles	428 77
Water supply	29 76
Ice supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	3,189 63
Taxes and insurance	240 50
Contingencies	476 17
Repairs, ordinary	538 78
Coffins and funerals	20 00
Total	$13,778 15
Government grant for 1903	1,445 49

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1902	19
Admitted	222
Number of births in the institution during the year	10
Total number under treatment	251
Discharged	209
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1903	28
	251

Sex

Male	127
Female	124
	251

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Collingwood, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	..
Typhus	34
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.—Continued.

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$	429 92
From the Town of Collingwood		200 00
From the County of Simcoe		250 00
From paying patients		2,706 98
Subscriptions, donations, etc.		1,047 92
From other sources not enumerated		10 78
Total	$	4,645 60

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$	386 20
Butter		94 33
Flour, bread and meal		105 22
Milk		89 48
Tea and coffee		31 00
Potatoes and other vegetables		95 57
Groceries and provisions not enumerated		416 23
Drugs and medicines		257 68
Surgical appliances		54 63
Beer, wine and spirits		24 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings		554 79
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.		52 57
Fuel		621 26
Light—gas, oil and candles		160 85
Water supply		24 00
Ice		15 00
Salaries and wages		1,485 22
Contingencies		152 31
Repairs, ordinary		40 80
Total	$	4,661 49
Government grant for 1903		567 12

THE NICHOLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	16
Admitted	389
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	412
Discharged	360
Died	34
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	18
	412

Sex.

Male	221
Female	191
	412

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nichols' Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	19
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Diphtheria	20

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$	674 22
From the Town of Peterborough.		.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment		3,037 51
From property belonging to the Hospital endowments, etc.		4,072 00
From other sources		53 00
Total	$	8,836 73

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$	659 30
Butter		479 82
Flour, bread and meal		366 85
Milk		72 08
Tea and coffee		85 20
Potatoes and other vegetables		252 37
Groceries and provisions not enumerated		460 33
Drugs and medicines		985 70
Surgical instruments and appliances		593 47
Beer, wine and spirits		89 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings		703 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances		.....
Fuel		2,074 63
Light—gas, oil and candles		474 62
Water supply		253 13
Clothing for patients		55 00
Ice		81 25
Salaries and wages		3,411 07
Taxes and insurance		.....
Hay and straw		12 78
Contingencies		535 63
Repairs, ordinary		943 66
Total	$	12,645 01
Government grant for 1903		923 38

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	35
Admitted	404
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	439
Discharged	374
Died	34
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	31
	439

Sex.

Male	227
Female	212
	439

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	3
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	91

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 1,743 34
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,355 95
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	497 00
From all other sources	170 00
Total	$ 4,766 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 454 77
Butter and eggs	236 77
Flour, bread and meal	234 85
Milk	136 00
Tea and coffee	110 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	201 94
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	448 15
Drugs and medicines	250 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	50 00
Beer, wine and spirits	69 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	100 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	64 99
Fuel	686 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	129 35
Water supply	72 28
Hay and straw	30 00
Clothing for patients	207 48
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,000 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	10 00
Contingencies	182 24
Repairs, ordinary	302 27
Total	$ 4,995 03
Government grant for 1903	1,304 55

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	22
Admitted	418
Total number under treatment	440
Discharged	394
Died	28
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	18
	440

Sex.

Male	196
Female	244
	440

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	14
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Smallpox	..
Diphtheria	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 598 13
From the Town of Windsor	334 77
From the County of Essex	218 95

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.—Continued.

From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,565 08
From endowments, investments, etc.	
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	245 71
From other sources not enumerated	
Total	$ 4,962 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 401 01
Butter	281 44
Flour, bread and meal	170 10
Milk	258 78
Tea and coffee	65 51
Potatoes and other vegetables	187 17
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	564 90
Drugs and medicines	342 22
Medical and surgical appliances	192 79
Surgical instruments	52 50
Beer, wine and spirits	128 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	306 40
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	57 06
Fuel	557 06
Light—gas, oil and candles	168 89
Water supply	24 00
Hay and straw	287 94
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	70 30
Ice	37 95
Salaries and wages	337 75
Taxes and insurance	2 00
Contingencies	309 55
Repairs, ordinary	271 79
Total	$ 5,075 61
Government grant for 1903	836 24

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	26
Admitted	458
Births in Hospital	36
Total under treatment	520
Discharged	449
Died	23
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	48
	520

Sex.

Male	213
Female	307
	520

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, during the past year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	37
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	22
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 704 92
From the Town of Chatham	104 15
From the County of Kent	181 37
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,797 15
Total	$ 6,787 59

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 625 33
Butter	358 70
Flour, bread and meal	337 01
Milk	478 58
Tea and coffee	131 61
Potatoes and other vegetables	137 55
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	813 48
Drugs and medicines	210 72
Medical and sufgical appliances.	178 20
Beer, wine and spirits	17 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	593 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	52 83
Fuel	764 74
Light—gas, oil and candles	278 23
Ice supply	33 10
Salaries and wages	1,410 55
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	312 02
Repairs, ordinary	392 71
Total	$ 7,125 91
Government grant for 1903	837 44

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	46
Admitted	424
Births in Hospital	40
	510
Discharged	437
Died	27
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	46
	510

Sex.

Male	158
Female	352
	510

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Chatham Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	30
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	26
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 1,984 73
From the Town of Chatham	30 25
From the County of Kent	190 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,625 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	301 00
From all other sources	.....
Total	$10,095 93

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 621 39
Butter	400 54
Flour, bread and meal	205 05
Milk	419 27
Tea and coffee	170 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	290 82
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,002 12
Drugs and medicines	160 82
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	307 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,189 52
Light—gas, oil and candles	719 22
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	2,652 75
Taxes and insurance	19 20
Contingencies	601 73
Repairs, ordinary	271 32
Total	$ 9,031 94
Government grant for 1903	1,770 52

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	25
Admitted	226
Number of births during the year	8
Total number under treatment	259
Discharged	210
Died	22
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	27
	259

Sex.

Male	137
Female	122
	259

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Stratford, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	50
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$ 468 20
The Province	100 00
From the City of Stratford	500 00
From the County of Perth	1,000 00
From other municipalities of the Province	100 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.—Continued.

From paying patients	4,488 08
Income from endowments, investments, etc	347 47
Subscriptions, donations, etc	781 26
From other sources	844 92
	$ 8,529 93

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 588 67
Butter	238 62
Flour, bread and meal	177 15
Milk	132 64
Tea and coffee	66 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	72 19
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	561 42
Drugs and medicines	457 10
Surgical instruments and appliances	277 66
Beer, wine and spirits	51 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	375 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	105 67
Fuel	1,543 72
Light—gas, oil and candles	244 41
Water supply	66 65
Hay and straw	31 68
Clothing	
Ice	52 99
Salaries and wages	2,149 35
Taxes and insurance	54 30
Contingencies	394 92
Repairs, ordinary	401 62
Total	$ 8,044 07
Government grant for 1903	411 98

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	13
Admitted	198
Births in the Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	214
Discharged	188
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	9
	214

Sex.

Male	136
Female	78
	214

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	11
Typhus	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 592 30
From the City of St. Thomas	2,500 00
From property belonging to the Hospital	50 40
From paying patients themselves	2,558 75
Other sources	
Total	$ 5,701 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 250 36
Butter	325 00
Flour, bread and meal	90 00
Milk	216 00
Tea and coffee	41 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	57 68
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	638 78
Drugs and medicines	297 19
Surgical instruments and appliances	156 44
Beer, wine and spirits	20 70
Bedding, etc	314 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and appliances	148 44
Fuel	655 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	242 90
Water supply	26 00
Clothing for patients	13 50
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,528 00
Taxes and income	23 69
Contingencies	97 50
Repairs, ordinary	42 18
Total	$ 5,203 91
Government grant for 1903	129 67

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	18
Admitted	257
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	278
Discharged	213
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	35
	278

Sex.

Male	165
Female	113
	278

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	45
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,019 50
From the Dominion Government	
From the Town of Owen Sound	500 00
From the County of Grey	
From other municipalities	162 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,708 37
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	82 57
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	287 73
From all other sources not enumerated	605 55
	$ 6,366 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 444 40
Butter	205 95
Flour, bread and meal	153 20
Milk	64 50
Tea and coffee	94 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	617 38
Drugs and medicines	561 26
Medical and surgical appliances	16 75
Surgical instruments	107 85
Beer, wine and spirits	88 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	81 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	16 10
Fuel	790 29
Light—gas, oil and candles	257 69
Water supply	25 00
Hay and straw	66 12
Ice	68 29
Salaries and wages	1,686 49
Insurance and interest	36 67
Contingencies	83 10
Repairs, ordinary	166 56
Total	$ 5,707 63
Government grant for 1903	312 96

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1902	7
Number admitted	186
Number of births	1
Total number under treatment	194
Discharged	180
Died	11
Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1903	3
	194

Sex.

Male	184
Female	10
	194

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Sudbury General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	9
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 492 56
From the Town of Sudbury	
From the District of Nipissing, etc.	
From paying patients	909 77
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	
From other sources not enumerated	1,520 75
Total	$ 2,923 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 225 50
Butter	96 00
Flour, bread and meal	106 75
Milk	195 00
Tea and coffee	52 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	100 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	175 00
Drugs and medicines	118 25
Medical and surgical appliances	50 00
Beer, wine and spirits	15 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	40 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 00
Fuel	360 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	75 00
Water supply	33 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	25 00
Ice supply	16 50
Salaries and wages	1,388 00
Taxes and insurance	24 00
Coffins and funerals	12 00
Contingencies	101 00
Repairs, ordinary	45 25
Total	$ 3,366 90
Government grant for 1903	456 54

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1902	25
Number admitted	288
Total number under treatment	313
Discharged	276
Died	20
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1903	17
	313

Sex.

Male	283
Female	30
	313

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	38
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 839 17
From paying patients themselves	1,605 15
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	292 19
Other sources	1,939 48
	$ 4,675 99

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 499 20
Butter	218 18
Flour, bread and meal	343 44
Milk	103 00
Tea and coffee	120 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	99 32
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	189 85
Drugs and medicines	152 07
Medical and surgical appliances.	
Beer, wine and spirits	85 58
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	197 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	
Fuel	577 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	75 13
Water	34 00
Hay and straw	223 10
Clothing for patients	82 44
Ice	
Salaries and wages	1,148 16
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	
Repairs, ordinary	
Total	$4,147 97
Government grant for 1903	920 65

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HUNTSVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	14
Admitted	339
Number of births	12
	365
Discharged	344
Died	6
Under treatment, 30th September 1903	15
	365

Sex

Male	294
Female	71
	365

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Huntsville, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	7
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	4
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,326 01
From the Village of Huntsville	.....
From the District of Muskoka	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	473 36
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	3,560 35
From all other sources	365 00
Total	$5,724 72

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 430 54
Butter and eggs	512 27
Flour, bread and meal	368 82
Milk	372 94
Tea and coffee	116 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	275 37
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	577 02
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	631 00
Beer, wine and spirits	39 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	135 40
Brooms, brushes, etc.	36 58
Fuel	455 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	80 00
Water supply	61 83
Ice	55 30
Salaries and wages	1,524 00
Insurance	100 50
Repairs, ordinary	45 00
Contingencies	72 00
Total	$ 5,889 87
Government grant for 1903	1,051 26

HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	16
Admitted	304
Number of births	7
Total number under treatment	327
Discharged	311
Died	2
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	14
	327

Sex.

Male	229
Female	98
	327

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Huntsville Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,232 79
From the Village of Huntsville	.....
From the District of Muskoka	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	432 00

HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Income from endowments, investments, etc.	80 50
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	2,025 00
From all other sources	1,100 00
Total	$ 4,870 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 485 15
Butter	275 20
Flour, bread and meal	215 85
Milk	180 30
Tea and coffee	103 26
Potatoes and other vegetables	162 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	515 00
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	534 03
Beer, wine and spirits	35 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	118 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	30 56
Fuel	237 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	75 00
Water supply	45 30
Ice	20 25
Salaries and wages	1,993 00
Taxes and insurance	40 00
Repairs, ordinary	156 00
Contingencies	55 00
	$ 5,276 94
Government grant for 1903	1,071 98

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	12
Admitted	194
Births	..
Total number under treatment	206
Discharged	180
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	15
	206

Sex.

Male	106
Female	100
	206

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Woodstock Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	18
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 627 53
From the Town of Woodstock	600 00
From the County of Oxford	500 00
From paying patients themselves	3,293 19
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	448 88
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	.....
Received from other sources	12 75
Total	$ 5,482 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 378 45
Butter	186 43
Flour, bread and meal	94 80
Milk	154 40
Tea and coffee	70 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	35 58
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	614 06
Drugs and medicine	204 72
Surgical appliances	149 29
Beer, wine and spirits	29 50
Bedding, etc.	36 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	65 40
Fuel	433 57
Light—gas, oil and candles	399 44
Water supply	.....
Ice	32 40
Salaries and wages	1,772 00
Insurance	.....
Contingencies	217 42
Repairs, ordinary	54 69
Total	$ 4,929 74
Government grant for 1903	663 95

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1902	10
Admitted	167
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment...	183
Discharged	164
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	12
	183

Sex.

Male	90
Female	93
	183

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	7
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	8
Smallpox	2

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario...$	589 10
From the Town of Berlin	1,200 00
From the County of Waterloo ...	1,700 00
From the Town of Waterloo	400 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,454 95
From endowments, investments, etc	37 83
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	125 00
From other sources	149 23
$	5,656 11

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat $	393 43
Butter	171 27
Flour, bread and meal	118 37
Milk	195 33
Tea and coffee	39 89
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	787 43
Drugs and medicines	326 51
Medical and surgical appliances..	346 55
Beer, wine and spirits	25 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	336 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	75 59
Fuel	980 20
Light—gas, oil and candles	487 53
Water	89 48
Ice supply	70 00
Salaries and wages	1,642 41
Taxes and insurance	101 57
Contingencies	608 91
Repairs, ordinary	162 22
Total $	6,958 60
Government grant for 1903	557 61

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	27
Admitted	316
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment..	349
Discharged	292
Died	31
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	26
	349

Sex.

Male	193
Female	156
	349

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	90
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	3
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,192 69
From the Town of Sarnia	500 00
From the County of Lambton	600 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,610 25
From property belonging to the Hospital	180 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	574 56
From all other sources	1,197 50
Total	$ 9,855 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 617 40
Butter and eggs	391 69
Flour, bread and meal	153 52
Milk	417 38
Potatoes and other vegetables	223 17
Tea and coffee	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	644 73
Drugs and medicines	145 28
Surgical instruments and appliances	375 72
Beer, wine and spirits	91 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	290 93
Fuel	1,480 32
Light—gas, oil and candles	453 21
Laundry, etc	584 99
Ice	49 17
Salaries and wages	2,029 88
Insurance	11 30
Contingencies	399 43
Repairs, ordinary	497 84
Stationery and printing	76 53
Total	$ 8,934 24
Government grant for 1903	1,191 30

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	13
Admitted	157
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	177
Discharged	152
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	14
	177

Sex.

Male	77
Female	100
	177

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	1

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 582 10
From the Town of Barrie	200 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,578 95
From other sources	512 00
Total	$ 4,123 05

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 453 40
Butter	126 93
Flour, bread and meal	134 47
Milk	120 09
Tea and coffee	55 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	152 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	618 17
Drugs and medicines	181 80
Medical and surgical appliances	106 75
Beer, wine and spirits	9 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	202 36
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	19 55
Fuel	485 08
Light—gas, oil and candles	136 68
Water	10 00
Clothing for patients	
Ice supply	76 00
Salaries and wages	1,046 31
Taxes and insurance	16 60
Contingencies	194 07
Repairs, ordinary	35 04
Total	$ 4,179 53
Government grant for 1903	715 21

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	36
Admitted	489
Total number under treatment	592
Discharged	477
Died	18
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	30
	525

Sex.

Male	255
Female	270
	525

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, during the year: :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	19
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,444 16
From the Town of Cornwall	200 00
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	300 00
From other municipalities in the Province	75 00
From paying patients themselves.	1,960 55
From subscriptions, donations, etc	980 00
From other sources	250 00
Total	$ 6,209 71

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 750 20
Butter	380 10
Flour, bread and meal	410 60
Milk	360 40
Tea and coffee	140 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	310 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	910 74
Drugs and medicines	251 14
Medical and surgical appliances.	270 04
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	30 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	384 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	92 00
Fuel	1,099 80
Light—gas, oil and candles	244 44
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	310 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	414 10
Repairs, ordinary	127 00
Total	$ 6,399 66
Government grant for 1903	2,347 90

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	23
Admitted	207
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	330
Discharged	289
Died	23
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	18
	330

Sex.

Male	167
Female	163
	330

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Cornwall, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,165 88
From the Town of Cornwall	400 00
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	300 00
From other municipalities in the Province	225 00
From paying patients themselves.	3,011 64
From subscriptions, donations, etc	2,077 02
From other sources	877 22
	$ 8,056 76

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 422 03
Butter	215 00
Flour, bread and meal	216 30
Milk	251 46
Tea and coffee	99 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	118 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	399 23
Drugs and medicines	341 33
Medical and surgical appliances.	433 27
Surgical instruments	25 87
Beer, wine and spirits	1 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	589 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	107 74
Fuel	788 30
Light—Gas, oil and candles	288 04
Salaries and wages	1,832 17
Insurance	108 40
Contingencies	603 61
Repairs, ordinary	313 98
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc	182 22
Coffins and funerals	19 75
Total	$ 7,357 32
Government grant for 1903	$ 1,397 56

NATIONAL SANITORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	104
Admitted	272
Total number under treatment	376
Discharged	260
Died	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	110
Total	376

Sex.

Male	218
Female	158
	376

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,636 16
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	2,959 60
From Hamilton	165 60
From paying patients themselves.	31,417 75
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	10,430 96
From other sources	3,184 42
	$51,794 49

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 7,656 93
Butter and eggs	2,957 60
Flour, bread and meal	984 16
Milk	2,674 42
Tea and coffee	530 24
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,008 26
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,809 61
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc	1,266 09
Disinfectants	446 55
Beer, wine and spirits	4 44
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,329 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	314 74
Fuel	2,869 37
Light—oil, candles and electric light	847 90
Horse feed	564 65
Ice	75 05
Salaries and wages	12,688 67
Insurance	311 25
Freight and expenses	888 75
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	4,307 75
Contingencies	2,718 30
Repairs, ordinary	1,076 50
Travelling expenses	396 69
Total	$48,727 55
Government aid for 1903	5,351 64

GENERAL HOSPITAL, RAT PORTAGE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	3
Admitted	222
Number of births in Hospital	
Total number under treatment	225
Discharged	207
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	7
	225

Sex

Male	223
Female	2
	225

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Rat Portage, Rainy River District:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	40
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 452 84
From the Town of Rat Portage	.....
From paying patients	3,580 85
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	551 85
Other sources	481 88
Total	$ 5,067 42

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 318 71
Butter	36 79
Flour, bread and meal	148 33
Milk	241 32
Tea and coffee	33 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	32 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	807 19
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	214 77
Beer, wine and spirits	21 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	314 53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	20 30
Fuel	221 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	81 95
Hay and straw	20 90
Ice	38 00
Salaries and wages	2,346 30
Contingencies	29 47
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Taxes and insurance	.....
Total	$ 4,926 71
Government grant for 1903	623 12

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	9
Admitted	116
Number of births in the institution.	1
Total number under treatment	126
Discharged	109
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	8
	126

Sex.

Male	83
Female	43
	126

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Parry Sound, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.—Continued.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 430 94
From the Dominion Government.	85 00
From paying patients themselves.	1,032 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	1,786 94
Total	$ 3,334 88

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 217 20
Butter	197 60
Flour, bread and meal	158 40
Milk	98 00
Tea and coffee	43 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	35 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	354 52
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc	635 00
Surgical instruments	103 36
Beer, wine and spirits	13 75
Bedding, napery and general home furnishings	57 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	45 20
Fuel	219 85
Light—gas, oil and candles	115 00
Water	17 00
Ice	17 50
Salaries and wages	984 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc	.....
Repairs, ordinary	26 75
Total	$ 3,338 88
Government aid for 1903	389 11

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, RAT PORTAGE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 28th February, 1903	5
Admitted	60
Total number under treatment	65
Discharged	57
Died	3
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	5
	65

Sex.

Male	46
Female	19
	65

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Rat Portage, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	1
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province	$ .....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	839 01
From subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,209 55
From other sources	185 15
Total	$ 2,233 71

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 145 60
Butter	53 25
Flour, bread and milk	63 40
Milk	58 75
Tea and coffee	30 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	23 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	115 26
Drugs and medicines	330 30
Surgical instruments and appliances	223 40
Beer, wine and spirits	64 01
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	245 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	115 49
Fuel	190 65
Light—gas, oil and candles	39 81
Water supply	.....
Clothing for patients	75 23
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	334 95
Taxes and insurance	37 50
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	54 65
Total	$ 2,231 50
Government grant for 1903	202 54

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	65
Admitted	575
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	640
Discharged	560
Died	44
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	36
	640

Sex.

Male	503
Female	137
	640

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	159
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,676 63
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	400 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,801 38
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,460 05
From other sources not enumerated	1,421 15
Total	$10,759 21

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,113 69
Butter	504 35
Flour, bread and meal	305 81
Milk	634 71
Tea and coffee	85 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	51 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	512 00
Drugs and medicines; medical and surgical appliances	765 10
Surgical instruments	72 50
Beer, wine and spirits	190 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	363 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	82 80
Fuel	782 70
Light—gas, oil and candles	85 20
Water supply	43 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	195 30
Salaries and wages	1,696 00
Contingencies	350 58
Repairs, ordinary	388 86
	$ 8,253 61
Government grant for 1903	2,142 33

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	4
Admitted	113
Births in Hospital	7
Total under treatment	124
Discharged	110
Died	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	6
	124

Sex.

Male	62
Female	62
	124

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Victoria General Hospital Renfrew, during the past year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	8
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 243 89
From the Town of Renfrew	300 00
From the County of Renfrew	200 00

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.—Continued.

From other municipalities	100 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,065 35
From endowments, investments, etc	
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	432 87
From all other sources	45 59
Total	$ 2,387 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 188 46
Butter	34 35
Flour, bread and meal	43 60
Milk	68 37
Tea and coffee	34 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	28 36
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	169 59
Drugs and medicines	100 76
Medical and surgical appliances	54 69
Beer, wine and spirits	4 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	31 04
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	32 98
Fuel	448 87
Light—gas, oil and candles	99 60
Water supply	22 27
Ice supply	7 00
Salaries and wages	923 70
Contingencies	66 31
Repairs, ordinary	26 70
Total	$ 2,384 70
Government grant of 1903	301 87

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	7
Admitted	63
Births in Hospital	
Total number under treatment	70
Discharged	64
Died	2
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	4
	70

Sex.

Male	45
Female	25
	70

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Thessalon Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	8
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province	$ 154 88
From the Town of Thessalon	75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	632 65
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	
From other sources	182 76
Total	$ 1,045 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 69 00
Butter	40 15
Flour, bread and milk	30 48
Milk	32 80
Tea and coffee	13 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	9 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	97 46
Drugs and medicines	47 06
Surgical instruments and appliances	95 67
Beer, wine and spirits	
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	10 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	6 74
Fuel	79 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	63 75
Water supply	11 25
Clothing for patients	
Ice	30 75
Salaries and wages	185 21
Taxes and insurance	37 00
Coffins and funerals	
Contingencies	109 37
Repairs, ordinary	5 19
Total	$ 974 74
Government grant for 1903	181 97

ROYAL ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	15
Admitted	363
Births in Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	385
Discharged	340
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	33
	385

Sex.

Male	173
Female	212
	385

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Royal Alexandria Hospital, Fergus, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	3
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 419 07
From the County of Wellington	400 00
From other municipalities	20 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,762 37
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	9 05
From other sources	6 45
Total	$ 5,616 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 501 00
Butter	212 34
Flour, bread and meal	190 46
Milk	492 46
Tea and coffee	70 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	122 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	310 99
Drugs and medicines	378 59
Medical and surgical appliances.	163 09
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	148 93
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	90 32
Fuel	630 04
Light—gas, oil and candles	298 12
Water	50 00
Clothing for patients	38 23
Ice supply	44 35
Salaries and wages	1,904 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	200 00
Repairs, rodinary	115 65
Total	$5 ,997 38
Government grant for 1903	1,619 50

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	...
Admitted	148
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment.	148
Discharged	130
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	13
	148

Sex.

Male	81
Female	67
	148

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	7
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ .....
Typhus fever	..
From the County of Victoria	1,500 00
From other municipalities	16 80

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment....	2,220,20
Income and endowments	178 81
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	43 50
From other sources, not enumerated	668 10
Total ....$	5,127 41

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat ....$	365 55
Butter	97 09
Flour, bread and meal	93 15
Milk	118 21
Tea and coffee	53 75
Potatoes and other vegetables ..	73 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	340 98
Drugs and medicines, medical and surgical appliances	261 37
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	11 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	124 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	97 70
Fuel	917 21
Light—gas, oil and candles	112 71
Water supply	80 55
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	17 47
Ice	57 30
Salaries and wages	1,828 08
Contingencies	265 07
Repairs, ordinary	129 36
Total ....$	5,044 60
Government grant for 1903	550 89

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	..
Admitted	61
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment...	61
Discharged	51
Died	3
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	7
	61

Sex.

Male....	35
Female	26
	61

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Cottage Hospital, Pembroke, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever ....!	5
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province .. ..$	.....
From the County of Renfrew....	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment ...	500 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,277 30
From other sources	.....
Total ....$	1,877 30

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat ....$	83 00
Butter	60 00
Flour, bread and milk	50 00
Milk	70 00
Tea and coffee	15 73
Potatoes and other vegetables...	30 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	120 40
Drugs and medicines	55 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	250 50
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	90 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	30 00
Fuel	150 20
Light—gas, oil and candles.....	50 07
Water supply	24 00
Clothing for patients	20 00
Ice	25 08
Salaries and wages	395 00
Taxes and insurance....	34 70
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	49 12
Repairs, ordinary	10 07
Total ....$	1,612 92
Government grant for 1903	224 61

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1902	..
Admitted	92
Births	..
Total number under treatment	92
Discharged	70
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1903	15
	92

Sex.

Male	76
Female	16
	92

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the John McKellar General Memorial Hospital, Fort William, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ .....
From the Town of Fort William.	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves.	507 45
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	.....
Received from other sources	703 48
Total	$ 1,210 93

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 12 63
Butter	.....
Flour, bread and meal	.....
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	31 25
Drugs and medicines	10 05
Surgical appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, etc	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	160 30
Light—gas, oil and candles	.....
Water supply	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	461 57
Insurance	11 01
Contingencies	291 34
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$ 978 15
Government grant for 1903	174 18

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	1,924	
Female	3,238	
		5,162

Previous Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	3,670	
Received from counties in which Refuges are located	602	
Received from other counties in the Province	805	
Immigrants and foreigners	85	
		5,162

TABLE No. 1.

SCHEDULE B.—Table 1 gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year:

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1902.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgement during the year ending 30th Sept., 1903.	Number discharged dur the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in refuge on 30th Sept., 1903.
House of Industry	Toronto	112	204	316	179	21	116
House of Providence	"	430	334	764	277	50	437
Home for Incurables	"	123	36	159	18	31	110
St. John's Hospital	"	18	155	173	150	10	13
Convalescent Home	"	5	204	209	188		21
The Church Home	"	22	11	33	5	3	25
The Haven	"	88	328	416	321	25	70
Old Folk's Home	"	24	5	29	1	3	25
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	96	51	147	51	2	94
Aged Men's Home	"	23	11	34	3	6	25
Aged Women's Home	"	54	11	65	7	2	56
House of Refuge	Hamilton	90	43	133	30	14	89
Home for Aged Women	"	36	3	39	1	4	34
St. Peter's Home	"	21	26	47	15	6	26
House of Industry	Kingston	46	77	123	77	7	39
House of Providence	"	162	101	263	63	20	180
Home for Friendless Women	"	24	43	67	32	14	21
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	106	55	161	39	14	108
Home for Aged People	"	73	26	99	11	14	74
Convalescent Home	"	3	44	47	44		3
Home for Incurables	"	23	17	40	4	10	26
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	97	30	127	24	12	91
St. Charles Hospice	"	154	117	271	65	27	179
Home for the Aged	"	33	22	55	20	5	30
Refuge Branch, Orphan's Home	"	18	16	34	11	2	21
The Home for Friendless Women	"	42	75	117	77	5	35
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	209	223	432	195	2	235
Home for Incurables	"	19	6	25	1	4	20
House of Providence	Guelph	66	38	104	33	10	61
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	15	9	24	4	5	15
House of Providence	Dundas	115	127	242	83	14	145
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	11	15	26	7	2	17
The Widows' Home	Brantford	11	5	16	2	2	12
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	10	10	20	8	6	6
The Protestant Home	Peterboro'	19	7	26	8	1	17
House of Providence	"	55	58	113	54	10	49
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	15	22	37	16	1	20
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	6	4	10	2	2	6
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	20	4	24	4	2	18
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	43	36	79	16	19	44
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	6	10	16	5	1	10
Totals for 1903		2,543	2,619	5,162	2,151	388	2,623
Totals for 1902		2,412	2,555	4,967	2,072	333	2,562

TABLE No. 2.

Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	The number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	316	46,082	146
House of Providence	"	764	160,260	210
Home for Incurables	"	159	43,709	275
St. John's Hospital	"	173	6,979	34
Convalescent Home	"	209	5,332	26
The Church Home	"	33	8,765	266
The Haven	"	416	29,209	70
Old Folk's Home	"	29	9,626	332
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	147	34,769	236
Aged Men's Home	"	34	8,654	255
Aged Women's Home	"	65	20,061	309
House of Refuge	Hamilton	133	33,604	253
Home for Aged Women	"	39	12,771	327
St. Peter's Home	"	47	8,777	195
House of Industry	Kingston	123	14,855	121
House of Providence	"	263	69,613	264
Home for Friendless Women	"	67	5,861	87
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	161	37,811	235
Home for Aged People	"	99	25,820	261
Convalescent Home	"	47	1,792	38
Home for Incurables	"	40	7,729	194
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	127	36,894	291
St. Charles' Hospice	"	271	61,130	225
Home for the Aged	"	55	12,531	228
Refuge Branch, Orphan's Home	"	34	7,008	206
The Home for Friendless Women	"	117	14,724	126
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	432	74,332	172
Home for Incurables	"	25	7,385	296
House of Providence	Guelph	104	23,544	226
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	24	5,957	248
House of Providence	Dundas	242	50,182	207
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	26	4,769	183
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	4,274	267
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	20	2,984	149
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	26	6,790	261
House of Providence	"	113	19,209	170
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	37	7,765	210
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	10	2,224	222
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	24	6,734	280
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	79	18,285	231
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	16	3,362	210
Totals for 1903		5,162	961,162	186
Totals for 1902		4,967	934,526	181

TABLE No. 3.

Shows the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of Inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
House of Industry	Toronto	46,082	4,963 54	4,155 32	* 9,118 86	.1979
House of Providence	"	160,260	16,817 91	17,374 91	34,192 53	.2133
Home for Incurables	"	43,709	8,194 17	12,939 69	21,133 86	.4835
St. John's Hospital	"	5,979	2,892 52	4,058 76	6,951 28	1.1626
Convalescent Home	"	5,332	2,165 16	2,688 23	4,063 39	.9102
The Church Home	"	8,765	1,080 12	1,983 98	3,064 10	.3496
The Haven	"	29,209	2,898 27	3,778 03	6,676 30	.2286
Old Folk's Home	"	9,626	1,713 42	2,399 77	4,113 19	.4273
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	34,769	2,304 40	4,652 43	6,956 83	.2001
Aged Men's Home	"	8,654	1,248 05	2,202 03	3,450 08	.3986
Aged Women's Home	"	20,061	2,136 77	3,620 24	5,757 01	.2869
House of Refuge	Hamilton	33,604	3,347 54	5,672 83	9,020 37	.2654
Home for Aged Women	"	12,771	1,545 62	2,171 70	3,717 32	.2910
St. Peter's Home	"	8,777	1,071 12	1,242 37	2,313 49	.2636
House of Industry	Kingston	14,855	1,222 33	1,186 61	2,408 94	.1621
House of Providence	"	69,613	7,437 05	10,351 68	17,788 73	.2555
Home for Friendless Women	"	5,861	458 42	1,216 39	1,674 81	.2857
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	37,811	6,184 16	8,640 11	18,824 27	.3920
Home for Aged People	"	25,820	3,282 34	3,703 81	6,986 15	.2705
Convalescent Home	"	1,792	242 86	460 79	703 83	.3927
Home for Incurables	"	7,729	1,550 53	2,913 49	4,564 02	.5905
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	30,894	5,495 19	6,181 77	11,676 96	.3165
St. Charles' Hospice	"	61,130	5,709 90	3,263 65	8,973 55	.1468
Home for the Aged	"	12,531	1,035 75	1,432 62	2,468 37	.1969
Refuge Branch Orphan's Home	"	7,008	1,664 53	3,267 39	4,931 92	.7037
The Home for Friendless Women	"	14,724	1,383 32	3,963 01	5,346 33	.3631
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	74,332	5,482 01	6,782 68	12,264 69	.1649
Home for Incurables	"	7,585	955 24	2,181 40	3,136 64	.4247
House of Providence	Guelph	23,544	2,619 12	1,653 95	4,273 07	.1815
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	5,954	774 52	1,487 26	2,261 78	.3796
House of Providence	Dundas	50,182	5,041 90	3,636 85	5,041 90	.1004
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4,769	663 50	1,801 29	2,464 79	.5768
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,274	304 32	860 85	1,165 17	.2726
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,984	194 52	410 38	604 90	.2027
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	6,790	812 33	773 29	1,585 62	.2335
House of Providence	"	19,209	2,203 55	2,043 58	4,247 13	.2211
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	7,765	877 77	721 17	* 1,598 94	.2059
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	2,224	521 00	406 05	927 05	.4168
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	6,734	636 40	800 73	1,437 13	.2134
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	18,285	1,720 04	1,313 80	3,033 84	.1659
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	3,362	322 31	464 82	787 13	.2341
Totals for 1903		961,162	111,173 52	140,859 60	247,706 27	2577
Totals for 1902		934,526	106,525 91	131,777 25	238,303 20	.2549

* House of Industry, Toronto, exclusive of outdoor relief, $9,925.40.
* Home for the Friendless, Windsor, " $1,029.47.

TABLE No. 4.—Shows the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 7 cents per day.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1903.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	46,082		17,025 63	3,225 74		3,225 74
House of Providence	"	160,260		33,408 70	11,218 20		11,218 20
Home for Incurables	"	43,709		18,581 39	3,059 63		3,059 63
St. John's Hospital	"	5,979		6,392 99	896 85		896 85
Convalescent Home	"	4,908	424	5,206 92			*
The Church Home	"	8,765		2,440 10	613 55		613 55
The Haven	"	23,966	1,610	7,026 86			*
Old Folk's Home	"	9 626		3,449 61	673 82		673 82
Good Shepherds Female Ref.	"	27,686	7,083	4,702 00	1,938 02	141 66	2,079 68
Aged Men's Home	"	8,654		4,643 77			*
Aged Women's Home	"	20,061		5,616 99	1,404 27		1,404 27
House of Refuge	Hamilton	33,604		6,562 74	2,352 28		2,352 28
Home for Aged Women	"	12,771		2,435 32	893 97		893 97
St. Peters' Home	"	8,777		2,006 42	614 39		614 39
House of Industry	Kingston	13,855		1,438 21	1,039 85		1,039 85
House of Providence	"	69,613		12,547 96	4,872 91		4,872 91
Home for Friendless Women	"	1,470	1,824	1,391 31	102 90	36 48	139 38
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	37,811		12,826 71	2,646 77		2,646 77
Home for Aged People	"	25 820		7,497 66			*
Convalescent Home	"	1,721	71	617 50	120 47	1 42	121 89
Home for Incurables	"	7,729		3,375 19	541 03		541 03
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	36,894		8,454 82	2,582 58		2,582 58
St. Charles' Hospice	"	60,533	597	7,478 20	4,237 31	11 94	4,249 25
Home for the Aged	"	12,531		1,760 47	877 17		877 17
Refuge Branch, Orph's Home	"	7,008		6,288 97	490 56		490 56
The Home for Friendless Women	"	10,745	3,979	4,871 99	752 15	79 58	831 73
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	55,927	18,405	10,422 72	3,914 89	368 10	4,282 99
Home for Incurables	"	7,385		2,265 00	516 95		516 95
House of Providence	Guelph	23,544		2,631 74	1,647 98		1,647 98
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	5,957		1,903 69	416 99		416 99
House of Providence	Dundas	50,182		8,272 32	3,512 74		3,512 71
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4 643	126	2,391 39	325 01	2 52	327 53
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,274		567 86	299 18		299 18
The Home for Friendless	Belleville	2,984		644 44	208 88		208 88
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	2,790		1,384 96	475 30		475 30
House of Providence	"	14,104	5,066	2,851 31	987 28	101 32	1,088 60
Home for Friendless	Windsor	7,765		2,282 55	543 55		543 55
Home for the Ag'd and Infi'm	Cobourg	2,214		840 75	155 68		155 68
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	6,734		1,431 92	471 38		471 38
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	18,285		1,709 25	1,279 95		1,279 95
Home for the Ag'd and Infi'm	Bowmanville	3,362		625 10	235 34		235 34
Totals for 1903		915,738	39,185	218,243 40	60,145 52	743 02	60,888 54
Totals for 1902		896,225	30,466	260,583 38	64,130 73	535 46	61,870 11

* Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 59.

STATEMENT No. 3.---Concluded!

Name of Work.		Expenditure 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1871.	Expenditure 1st Jan., 1872, to 31st December, 1902.	Expenditure 1903.	Total expenditure to 31st December, 1903.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
NOTE:—					
Certificates issued to railways	$9,528,474 85				
Cash paid direct to railways	1,782,942 42				
Aid granted 2,394,696 miles	$11,311,417 27				
Certificates outstanding	3,973,581 72				
Actual cash expended to 31st December, 1903	$7,337,835 55				
Totals		1,389,147 67	21,170,310 73	695,199 43	23,254,657 83

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January, 1904.

J. P. EDWARDS,
Accountant.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	123
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates	159
Discharged	18
Died	31
In residence, 30th September, 1903	110
	159

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	147
From the County of York	1
From other counties	11
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	
	159

Sex.

Male	76
Female	83
	159

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,221 26
From the City of Toronto	3,000 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments from inmates	5,406 17
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	5,795 87
Other sources	1,535 09
Total	$18,958 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 8,194 17
Clothing and furnishings	1,611 18
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,241 16
Salaries and wages	5,251 70
Repairs, grounds, etc	590 75
Medicine and medical comforts	1,038 21
Other expenses	1,206 69
Total	$21,133 86
Government aid for 1903	3,059 63

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	18
Admitted	155
Total number of inmates	173
Discharged	150
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1903	13
	173

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	109
County of York	3
Other counties	53
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	8
	173

Sex

Female	173
	173

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 984 45
From the City of Toronto	128 00
From other municipalities	10 40
From the inmates	5,786 70
Subscriptions	5,880 49
Other sources	91 00
Total	$12,891 04

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,892 52
Furniture and furnishings	132 92
Fuel, gas and cleaning	1,377 04
Salaries and wages	1,790 64
Repairs, ordinary	119 85
Medicine, medical comforts and ice	463 53
Other expenses	174 78
Total	$ 6,951 28
Government aid for 1903	896 85

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	22
Admitted	187
Total number of inmates	209
Discharged	188
Died	..
In residence, 1st October, 1902	22
	209

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	70
County of York	104
Other counties	28
	209

Sex.

Male	18
Female	191
	209

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	447 34
From the City of Toronto	721 60
Payment from inmates	4,203 53
Income from property belonging to the Home	153 50
Subscriptions and donations	114 29
Other sources	14 00
Total	5,654 26

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,165 16
Furnishings, etc	307 10
Fuel, light and cleaning	783 95
Salaries and wages	1,230 94
Ordinary repairs, etc	179 56
Other expenses	186 68
Total	4,853 39
Government aid for 1903	.....

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	22
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates	33
Discharged	5
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1903	25
	33

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	23
Other counties of Ontario	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	33

Sex.

Male	12
Female	21
	33

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	604 59
From the City of Toronto	130 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	1,703 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	607 10
Total	3,044 69

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,080 12
Clothing and furnishings	118 55
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	545 10
Salaries and wages	453 20
Repairs	57 60
Other expenses	624 53
Total	$ 2,879 10
Government aid for 1903	613 55

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	88
Admitted	328
Total number of inmates	416
Discharged	321
Deaths	25
In residence, 30th September, 1903	70
	416

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	360
Other cities and counties	53
County of York	3
	416

Sex.

Male	38
Female	378
	416

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,805 38
From the City of Toronto	1,408 00
From inmates	824 45
Income from laundry	3,440 45
Subscriptions and donations	1,353 96
From other sources	
Total	$ 8,832 24

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,898 27
Clothing, furnishings, etc	733 20
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	1,077 80
Salaries and wages	1,456 34
Repairs	191 04
Other expenses	319 65
Total	$ 6,676 30
Government aid for 1903	

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	24
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	29
Discharged	1
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1903	25
	29

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	29
	29

Sex.

Females	29
	29

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 674 31
From the City of Toronto	
Payments from inmates	2,048 00
Income from property belonging to the House	208 36
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,193 25
Other sources	
Total	$ 4,123 92

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,713 42
Clothing and furnishings	130 44
Fuel, light and cleaning	554 69
Salaries and wages	174 75
Repairs	322 90
Other expenses	216 99
Total	$ 4,113 19
Government aid for 1903	673 82

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	96
Admitted	51
	147
Discharged	51
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	94
	147

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto	137
From the County of York and other counties	3
Immigrants and foreigners	7
Total	147

Sex.

Female	147
Total	147

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,252 74
From the City of Toronto	300 00
From inmates	25 00
Income from property belonging to the House	
Subscriptions and donations	200 00
From other sources	4,177 00
Total	$ 6,954 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,304 40
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	845 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,125 40
Salaries and wages	520 00
Repairs	35 00
Other expenditures	2,126 18
Total	$ 6,956 83
Government aid for 1903	2,079 68

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	23
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates	34
Discharged	3
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1903	25
Total	34

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	30
County of York and other counties	4
Total	34

Sex.

Male	34
Total	34

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 585 90
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From payments made by inmates	2,068 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,423 65
Received from all other sources	1 37
Total	$ 5,229 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,248 05
Clothing and furnishings	266 52
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	502 61
Salaries and wages	1,101 95
Repairs	87 20
Other expenses	243 75
Total	$ 3,450 08
Government aid for 1903	

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	54
Admitted	11
Total number of inmates	65
Discharged	7
Deaths	2
In residence ,30th September, 1903	56
	65

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	48
Other cities and counties	16
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	1
	65

Sex.

Female	65
	65

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,329 23
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From inmates	5,155 75
Subscriptions and donations	152 60
From other sources	158 64
Total	$ 6,946 22

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,136 77
Clothing, furnishings, etc	722 87
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	669 62
Salaries and wages	1,721 00
Repairs	298 76
Other expenses	207 99
Total	$ 5,557 01
Government aid for 1903	1,404 27

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	90
Admitted	43
Total number of inmates	133
Discharged	30
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1903	89
	133

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	133
County of Wentworth and other counties	2
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	
	133

Sex.

Male	88
Female	45
	133

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 2,457 63
From the City of Hamilton	6,133 24
From the inmates	313 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	100 00
From all other sources	16 50
Total	$ 9,020 37

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 3,347 54
Clothing, furnishings, etc	328 05
Fuel, gas, etc	1,954 03
Salaries and wages	2,135 49
Ordinary repairs	523 08
Other expenses, taxes, etc	732 18
Total	$ 9,020 37
Government aid for 1903	$ 2,352 82

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	36
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	39
Number discharged	1
Number of deaths	4
In residence, 30th September, 1903	34
	39

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	39
	39

Sex.

Female	39
	39

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 877 66
From the City of Hamilton	255 98
Income from property	562 34
From the inmates	
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,527 71
From all other sources	89 29
Total	$ 2,435 32

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,545 62
Clothing, furnishings, etc	107 42
Fuel, gas, etc	576 68
Salaries and wages	1,106 97
Other expenses and out-door relief	380 63
Total	$ 3,717 32
Government aid for 1903	893 97

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	21
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	47
Discharged	15
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1903	26
	47

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	29
County of Wentworth and other counties	18
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	
	47

Sex.

Male	25
Female	22
	47

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$ 633 50
From the City of Hamilton	558 13
From the Co. of Wentworth	300 00
From the inmates	586 72
From subscriptions, donations, etc	561 57
From other sources	
Total	$ 2,639 92

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,071 12
Clothing, furnishings, etc	132 59
Fuel, light and cleaning	289 76
Salaries and wages	409 50
Ordinary repairs	72 68
Other expenses	97 01
Live stock and farm grounds	240 83
Total	$ 2,313 49
Government aid for 1903	614 39

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	46
Admitted	77
Total number of inmates	123
Discharged	77
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1903	39
	123

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	89
County of Frontenac	20
Other Counties of Ontario	14
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	123

Sex.

Male	96
Female	27
	123

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,103 34
From the City of Kingston	800 00
County of Frontenac	75 00
Payments from inmates	148 00
Income from property	10 95
Subscriptions and donations	283 00
Other sources	121 26
Total	$ 2,541 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,222 33
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	102 39
Fuel, light and cleaning	500 31
Salaries and wages	470 00
Ordinary repairs	65 76
Other expenses	48 15
Total	$ 2,408 94
Government aid for 1903	1,039 85

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	162
Admitted	101
Total number of inmates	263
Discharged	63
Died	20
In residence, 30th September, 1903	180
	263

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	59
County of Frontenac	30
Other Counties	163
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	11
	263

Sex.

Male	125
Female	138
	263

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 5,205 51
From the City of Kingston	
From the Co. of Frontenac	100 00
From other municipalities	175 00
Income from property	301 35
Payment from inmates	2,090 52
Subscriptions and donations	4,602 54
Sisters' earnings, etc	2,335 88
Other sources	2,942 64
	$17,753 44

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 7,437 05
Clothing, furnishings, etc	3,831 86
Salaries and wages	
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,841 41
Repairs, ordinary	1,044 12
Live stock and farm grounds	346 65
Taxes and insurance	577 42
Other expenses	1,710 22
	$17,788 73
Government aid for 1903	4,872 91

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	24
Admitted	43
Total number of inmates	67
Discharged	32
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1903	21
	67

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Kingston	38
From the County of Frontenac	30
Other counties in Ontario	4
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	5
	67

Sex.

Male	32
Female	35
	67

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 203 92
From the City of Kingston	225 00
From the Co. of Frontenac	75 00
From inmates	752 15
Subscriptions and donations	309 16
Other sources	30 00
Total	$ 1,595 23

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 458 42
Clothing and furnishings	120 39
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	180 80
Salaries and wages	477 00
Repairs	129 93
Other expenses	308 27
Total	$ 1,674 81
Government aid for 1903	139 33

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	100
Admitted	55
Total number of inmates	161
Discharged	39
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1903	108
	161

Places Admitted From.

City of London	72
County of Middlesex	6
Other counties in Ontario	83
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	161

Sex.

Male	71
Female	90
	161

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,280 96
From the City of London	300 00
Payments from inmates	3,113 56
Subscriptions and donations	8,517 53
Other sources	895 62
Total	$16,035 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 6,184 16
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,111 27
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,985 11
Salaries and wages	669 98
Repairs, ordinary, medicine, taxes, etc	1,495 06
Live stock and farm grounds	631 18
Other expenses	1,747 71
Total	$14,824 27
Government aid for 1903	2,646 77

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	73
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	99
Discharged	11
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1903	74
	99

Places Admitted From.

City of London	78
County of Middlesex	12
Other counties of Ontario	8
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	1
	99

Sex.

Male	51
Female	48
	99

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,906 73
From the City of London	2,951 36
Payments from inmates	2,521 00
Subscriptions and donations	1,495 00
Other sources	530 30
Total	$ 9,404 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 3,282 34
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	389 19
Fuel, gas, candles, etc	1,322 32
Salaries and wages	1,481 44
Repairs, ordinary	160 30
Other expenses and taxes	350 56
Total	$ 6,981 15
Government aid for 1903	

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	3
Admitted	44
Total number of inmates	47
Discharged	44
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	3
	47

Places Admitted From.

City of London	32
From other places	15
	47

Sex.

Male	12
Female	35
	47

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 122 78
From the City of London	100 00
Payments from inmates	181 00
Subscriptions and donations	327 14
Other sources	9 36
Total	$ 740 28

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 242 86
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	
Fuel, gas, etc	91 05
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	10 15
Other expenses	143 77
Total	$ 703 83
Government aid for 1903	121 89

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	23
Admitted	17
Total number of inmates	40
Discharged	4
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1903	26
	40

Places Admitted From.

City of London	21
County of Middlesex	..
Other counties of Ontario	19
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	..
	40

Sex.

Male	13
Female	27
	40

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 517 09
From the City of London	968 08
From the County of Middlesex	.....
Payments from inmates	2,158 50
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	186 75
Other sources	61 86
Total	$ 3,892 28

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,550 53
Clothing and furnishings	397 53
Fuel, light and cleaning	693 14
Salaries and wages	1,150 00
Repairs	117 99
Other expenses	654 83
Total	$ 4,564 02
Government aid for 1903	541 03

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	97
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	127
Discharged	24
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1903	91
	127

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	92
County of Carleton	17
Immigrants	14
Other counties in Ontario	4
	127

Sex

Male	61
Female	66
	127

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 2,956 70
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	75 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From payments made by inmates	1,376 28
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,362 63
Other sources	3,415 91
Total	$11,411 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,495 19
Clothing and furnishings	745 71
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,078 41
Salaries and wages	794 70
Repairs, ordinary	417 21
Live stock and farm grounds	995 82
Taxes, printing and insurance	306 81
Other expenses	843 11
Total	$11,676 96
Government aid for 1903	2,582 58

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence.1st October, 1902	154
Admitted	117
Total number of inmates	271
Discharged	65
Died	27
In residence, 30th September, 1903	179
	271

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	161
County of Carleton	51
Other counties	49
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	10
	271

Sex

Male	109
Female	162
	271

Receipts.

From the City of Ottawa	$ 150 00
From the Government of Ontario.	3,623 83
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Income from property belonging to the House	2,997 35
From payments made by inmates.	2,922 95
Subscriptions, donations, etc	698 05
Other sources	659 85
Total	$11,102 03

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,709 90
Clothing and furnishings	59 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	1,412 27
Salaries and wages	360 00
Repairs, ordinary	188 99
Live stock and farm grounds	490 15
Taxes, printing and interest	616 83
Other expenses	136 41
Total	$ 8,973 55
Government aid for 1903	4,249 26

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	33
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates	55
Discharged	20
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1903	30
	55

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	34
County of Carleton	21
Other counties	..
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	55

Sex.

Male	55
Female	..
	55

Receipts.

From the City of Ottawa	$ 150 00
From the Government of Ontario.	940 38
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From payments made by inmates	99 35
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,111 12
Other sources	
Income from property	
Total	$ 2,700 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,035 75
Clothing and furnishings	
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	239 31
Salaries and wages	1,050 00
Repairs, ordinary, farm, printing	109 81
Other expenses	33 50
Total	$ 2,468 37
Government aid for 1903	877 17

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	18
Admitted	16
Total number of inmates	34
Discharged	11
Died	2
In residence, 1st September, 1903	21
	34

Sex.

Female	34
	34

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	26
County of Carleton	7
Other counties of Ontario	1
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	34

Government aid for 1903 ..... $490 56

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	42
Admitted	75
Total number of inmates	117
Discharged	77
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1903	35
	117

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	55
County of Carleton	62
Other counties in Ontario	..
Immigrants, etc	..
	117

Sex.

Male	102
Female	15
	117

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 774 81
From the City of Ottawa	100 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Payments from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	237 50
Income from laundry	4,433 00
From all other sources	51 49
	$ 5,646 80

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,383 31
Clothing, furniture and furnishing	129 38
Fuel, light and cleaning appliances	852 57
Salaries and wages	1,813 06
Repairs, ordinary	86 50
Other expenses	1,081 50
	$ 5,346 33
Government aid for 1903	831 73

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	209
Admitted	223
Total number of inmates	432
Discharged	195
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	235
	432

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	350
County of Carleton	70
Other counties in Ontario	12
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	432

Sex.

Female	432
	432

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 3,616 58
From the City of Ottawa	.....
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	879 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,725 50
Other sources	7,768 22
Total	$14,039 30

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,482 01
Clothing and furnishings	1,050 70
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	2,076 00
Salaries and wages	725 00
Repairs, ordinary	378 72
Live stock and farm grounds	1,024 21
Other expenses	889 95
Taxes and insurance	638 10
Total	$12,264 69
Government aid for 1903	4,282 99

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	19
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	25
Discharged	1
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1903	20
	25

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	23
County of Carleton	..
Province of Quebec	2
	25

Sex.

Male	9
Female	16
	25

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 504 77
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa	500 00
From payments made by inmates	477 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,456 27
Other sources	331 23
Total	$ 3,269 77

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 955 24
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	37 00
Fuel	448 68
Salaries and wages	1,032 00
Repairs, ordinary	64 73
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance	598 99
Total	$ 3,136 64
Government aid for 1903	516 95

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	66
Admitted	38
Total number of inmates	104
Discharged	33
Died	10
In residence, 30 September, 1903	61
Total	104

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	20
From the County of Wellington	44
Other counties in Ontario	40
Foreigners, etc	..
	104

Sex.

Male	58
Female	46
	104

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$ 1,758 61
City of Guelph	521 00
County of Wellington and other municipalities	200 00
From inmates in part payment for board	1,220 86
Income from property	130 88
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	.....
From other sources	559 00
Total	$ 4,390 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,619 12
Clothing and furnishings	340 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	769 46
Salaries and wages	.....
Ordinary repairs	.....
Other expenses	744 49
Total	$ 4,473 07
Government aid for the year 1903	1,647 98

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	15
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	24
Discharged	4
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1903	15
	24

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas	24
	24

Sex

Male	15
Female	9
	24

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 471 10
From the City of St. Thomas	183 51
From payments by inmates	248 00
From other sources, subscriptions, etc	1,465 68
Income from property	6 50
Total	$ 2,374 79

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 774 52
Clothing and furnishings	116 94
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	301 09
Salaries and wages	566 50
Repairs, ordinary	254 29
Other expenses	203 44
Total	$ 2,261 78
Government aid for 1903	416 99

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	115
Admitted	127
Total number of inmates	242
Discharged	83
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1903	145
	242

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	93
County of Wentworth	47
Other counties in Ontario	98
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	4
	242

Sex.

Male	98
Female	144
	242

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,536 94
From the Town of Dundas	100 00
From the Co. of Wentworth	450 00
From other municipalities	1,174 25
From inmates	1,565 43
Income from property	310 08
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	3,690 56
Other sources	982 00
Total	$10,809 26

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,041 90
Clothing, furniture, furnishings	992 53
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,368 94
Salaries	399 63
Repairs, ordinary	21 75
Other expenditures	372 81
Live stock and farm grounds	481 19
Total	$ 8,678 75
Government aid for 1903	3,512 74

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	11
Admitted	15
Total number of inmates	26
Discharged	7
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	17
	26

Places Admitted From.

Town of Chatham	22
County of Kent	..
Other counties	4
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	26

Sex

Male	16
Female	10
	26

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 301 63
From the City of Chatham	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	300 00
From other sources, income and subscriptions	91 39
Total	$ 2,693 02

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 663 50
Clothing and furnishings	69 94
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	800 61
Out-door relief and medicine	28 07
Salaries and wages	286 06
Other expenses	516 61
Total	$ 2,464 79
Government aid for 1903	327 53

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	11
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	16
Discharged	2
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	12
	16

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	13
Co. Brant	3
	16

Sex.

Female	16
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 307 79
From inmates	110 00
Subscriptions and donations	384 23
From other sources	25 63
Income from property	48 00
Total	$ 875 65

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 304 32
Clothing and furnishings	9 99
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	201 38
Salaries and wages	221 10
Repairs, ordinary, etc	338 40
Other expenses	89 98
Total	$ 1,165 17
Government aid for 1903	299 18

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	10
Admitted	10
Total number of inmates	20
Discharged	8
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1903	6
	20

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	20
From the Co. of Prince Edward	..
From other counties, and foreigners	..
	20

Sex.

Male	6
Female	14
	20

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 264 88
From the City of Belleville	300 00
From inmates	
Subscriptions and donations	314 44
Total	$ 879 32

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 194 52
Clothing and furnishings	42 91
Fuel, light and cleaning	240 33
Salaries and wages	86 50
Other expenses	23 48
Repairs, ordinary	17 16
Total	$ 604 90
Government aid for 1903	208 88

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	19
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	26
Discharged	8
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1903	17
	26

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	16
From the Co. of Peterborough	9
From other counties	1
	26

Sex.

Male	14
Female	12
	26

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 453 04
From the Town of Peterborough.	
From inmates	330 00
Other sources	74 06
Income from property	980 00
Total	$ 1,838 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 812 33
Clothing and furnishings	55 28
Fuel, light and cleaning	287 14
Repairs, ordinary	30 63
Salaries and wages	244 50
Other expenses	155 74
Total	$ 1,585 62
Government aid for 1903	475 30

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	55
Admitted	58
Total number of inmates	113
Discharged	54
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1903	49
	113

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborough	38
From the Co. of Peterborough and other counties	75
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	113

Sex.

Male	53
Female	60
	113

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 976 05
From the Town and County of Peterborough	48 00
From municipalities for board of inmates	61 00
From inmates	873 98
Subscriptions and donations	1,599 00
Other sources	269 33
Total	$ 3,827 36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 2,203 55
Clothing and furnishings	514 12
Fuel, light and cleaning	724 00
Repairs, ordinary	119 65
Other expenses	645 81
Salaries and wages	40 00
Total	$ 4,247 13
Government aid for 1903	1,088 60

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	15
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates	37
Discharged	16
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1903	20
	37

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Windsor	37
	37

Sex

Male	19
Female	18
	37

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 365 05
From the City of Windsor	2,100 00
From inmates	78 50
Subscriptions and donations	17 55
Other sources	86 50
Total	$ 2,647 60

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 877 77
Clothing and furnishings	65 73
Fuel, light and cleaning	124 19
Repairs, ordinary	115 88
Salaries and wages	392 00
Other expenses	23 37
	$ 1,598 94
Government aid for 1903	543 55

HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	6
Admitted	4
Total	10
Discharged	2
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	6
	10

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cobourg	10
	10

Sex.

Male	7
Female	3
	10

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 205 17
From the Town of Cobourg	
From the County of Northumberland	75 00
Payments from inmates	42 00
Subscriptions and donations	562 75
Other sources	161 00
Total	$ 1,045 92

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	521 00
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	37 93
Fuel, gas, etc	141 60
Salaries and wages	154 00
Repairs, ordinary	52 27
Other expenses	20 25
Total	927 05
Government aid for 1903	155 68

HOME FOR THE AGED, LINDSAY.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	20
Admitted	4
Total number of inmates	24
Discharged	4
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	18
	24

Places Admitted From.

Town of Lindsay	..
County of Victoria	..
Other counties in Ontario	..
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	24

Sex.

Male	19
Female	5
	24

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 485 52
From the Town of Lindsay	347 30
Payments from inmates	247 45
Subscriptions, donations, etc	.....
From the County of Victoria	222 50
From other municipalities	603 22
From all other sources	11 45
Total	$ 1,917 44

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$ 636 40
Clothing and furnishings	80 85
Salaries and wages	285 95
Fuel, light and cleaning	163 65
Repairs, ordinary, and printing, etc	30 60
Other expenses	239 68
Total	$ 1,437 13
Government aid for 1903	471 38

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	43
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates	79
Discharged	16
Died	19
In residence, 30th September, 1903	44
	79

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cornwall	15
County of Stormont	21
Other counties	41
Immigrants	2
	79

Sex.

Male	43
Female	36
	79

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,254 54
From the Town of Cornwall	300 00
From other municipalities	268 75
From inmates themselves	61 00
From other sources, income and subscriptions	990 50
Donations in kind and value	89 00
Total	$ 2,963 79

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,720 04
Clothing and furnishings	476 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	393 80
Salaries and wages	62 00
Repairs, ordinary, and medicine.	192 00
Other expenses	190 00
Total	$ 3,033 84
Government aid for 1903	1,279 95

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BOWMANVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	6
Admitted	10
Total	16
Discharged	5
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1903	10
	16

Places Admitted From.

Town of Bowmanville	14
County of Ontario	2
	16

Sex.

Male	7
Female	9
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$	197 47
From the Town of Bowmanville.		200 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham		75 00
Payments from inmates		116 25
Subscriptions and donations		88 85
From other municipalities		145 00
Total	$	822 57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$	322 31
Clothing, furniture and furnishings		85
Salaries and wages		132 00
Fuel, gas, etc		147 08
Repairs, ordinary		2 25
Other expenses		182 64
Total	$	787 34
Government aid for 1903		235 34

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,116, as compared with 4,092 in 1902.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,160
Female	1,956
	4,116

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,292
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	365
Received from other counties in the Province	425
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	34
	4,116

TABLE No. 1.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanages.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1903.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	110,503		12,100 15	2,210 06		2,210 06
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	58,219		9,759 33	1,164 38		†.....
Girls' Home	"	33,530		5,561 36	670 60		670 60
Boys' Home	"	25,609		4,870 38	512 18		512 18
The Working Boys' Home	"	16,831		6,930 35	336 62		336 62
Infants' Home	"	17,355	6,680	6,278 10	347 10	468 23	815 33
St. Nicholas' Home	"	22,025		4,816 00	440 50		440 50
Rescue Home for Women	"	3,751	7,379	2,411 20	75 02	446 53	521 55
Children's Shelter	"	5,452		810 55	109 04		109 04
Industrial Refuge	"	10,853		3,669 44	217 06		217 06
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	30,120		12,761 75	602 40		602 40
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	678		593 87	13 56		13 56
Boys' Home	"	23,435		4,068 09	468 70		468 70
Girls' Home	"	11,001		2,250 58	220 02		220 02
Home for the Friendless	"	8,064	2,038	2,337 95	161 28	142 66	303 94
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	2,193	2,822	962 01	43 86	197 54	241 40
Orphans' Home	Kingston	14,461		2,636 04	289 22		289 82
House of Providence	"	18,763		*.....	375 26		375 26
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	16,705		750 25	334 10		834 10
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	15,225		*.....	304 50		304 50
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	21,594		*.....	431 88		431 88
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	63,973		8,752 66	1,279 46		1,279 46
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	8,456	6,130	2,027 30	169 12	429 10	598 22
Infants' Home	"	12,785		2,931 18	255 70		255 70
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	26,994		*	539 88		539 88
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,118		3,058 67	282 36		282 36
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	4,500	1,688	559 35	90 00	118 16	208 16
Rescue Home for Women	"	6,762	5,431	1,769 17	135 24	380 17	515 41
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	10,942		2,546 48	218 84		218 84
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	21,786		2,245 51	435 72		435 72
Orphans' Home	Fort William	20,138		1,369 00	402 76		402 76
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	5,591		519 27	111 82		111 82
Loyal Orange True Blue Orphanage	Pieton	21,140		7,482 57	422 80		422 80
Totals for 1903		683,552	31,177	116,829 06	13,671 04	2,182 39	14,689 05
Totals for 1902		666,369	18,177	94,094 72	12,615 06	1,118 09	14,066 57

* Included in the Refuge Branch.

† Receipts for the year being greater than expenditure, not entitled to Government grant. Vic. 63, chap. 59.

TABLE No. 2.

Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1902.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1903.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1903.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	280	300	580	227	49	304
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	145	82	227	75	.....	152
Girls' Home	"	84	56	140	47	.....	93
Boys' Home	"	70	62	132	64	.....	68
The Working Boys' Home	"	38	117	155	113	.....	42
Infants' Home	"	51	68	119	47	27	45
St. Nicholas' Home	"	63	71	134	65	.....	69
Rescue Home for Women	"	25	49	74	43	.....	31
Children's Shelter	"	18	22	40	23	.....	17
Industrial Refuge	"	32	13	45	17	2	26
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	85	48	133	39	7	87
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	5	.....	5	4	.....	1
Boys' Home	"	58	37	95	27	.....	68
Girls' Home	"	23	38	61	34	.....	27
Home for the Friendless	"	23	63	86	54	4	28
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	13	60	73	58	1	14
Orphans' Home	Kingston	40	24	64	21	.....	43
House of Providence	"	47	47	94	55	.....	39
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	48	69	117	82	.....	35
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	49	54	103	52	.....	51
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	68	21	89	33	.....	56
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	161	215	376	196	1	179
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	34	157	191	149	6	36
Infants' Home	"	35	202	237	126	80	31
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	68	88	156	75	2	79
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	36	40	76	36	1	39
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	19	38	57	41	6	10
Rescue Home for Women	"	32	139	171	121	10	40
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	36	10	46	20	.....	26
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	56	9	65	11	.....	54
Orphans' Home	Fort William	55	35	90	39	1	50
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	14	9	23	10	.....	13
Loyal Orange True Blue Orphanage	Picton	29	33	62	28	.....	34
Totals for 1903	.....	1,840	2,276	4,116	2,032	197	1,887
Totals for 1902	.....	1,832	2,260	4,092	2,069	200	1,823

TABLE No. 3.

Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1903.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	110,503	14,314 90	12.95
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	58,219	9,139 81	15.69
Girls' Home	"	33,530	6,084 98	18.14
Boys' Home	"	25,609	6,365 08	24.82
The Working Boys' Home	"	16,831	6,781 56	40.29
Infants' Home	"	24,044	7,348 50	30.56
St. Nicholas' Home	"	22,025	6,276 92	23.92
Rescue Home for Women	"	10,130	2,646 53	26.12
Childrens Shelter	"	5,452	984 97	18.06
Industrial Refuge	"	10,853	4,217 01	38.85
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	30,120	13,280 57	44.09
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	678	*	.....
Boys' Home	"	23,435	4,528 36	19.28
Girls' Home	"	11,001	2,328 73	21.16
Home for the Friendless	"	10,102	2,705 53	26.78
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	5,015	1,063 24	21.20
Orphans' Home	Kingston	14,461	2,993 95	20.70
House of Providence	"	18,763	*	.....
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	16,705	1,020 75	6.11
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	15,205	*	.....
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	21,594	*	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	63,963	9,952 84	15.55
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	14,586	2,278 83	15.62
Infants' Home	"	12,785	3,143 38	24.58
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	26,994	*	.....
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,118	4,403 87	31.19
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	6,188	1,586 94	25.64
Rescue home for Women	"	12,193	2,294 12	18.81
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	10,942	2,672 27	24.42
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	21,786	2,634 20	12.09
Orphans Home	Fort William	20,138	3,599 00	17.87
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	5,591	756 55	13.53
Loyal Orange True Blue Orphanage	Pictou	21,140	6,649 34	31.45
Totals for 1903	.....	714,729	110,852 73	15.51
Totals for 1902	.....	684,486	106,741 02	15.59

* Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	280
Admitted	300
Total number of inmates	580
Discharged	227
Died	49
In residence, 30th September, 1903	304
	580

Sex.

Male	332
Female	248
	580

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	532
County of York	8
Other parts of Ontario	40
	580

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,116.38, were $14,215.53, and the expenditures were $14,-314.90.

Government aid for the year 1903, $2,210.06.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	145
Admitted	82
Total number of inmates	227
Discharged	75
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1903	152
	227

Sex.

Male	135
Female	92
	227

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	227
	227

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,136.82, were $10,896.15, and the expenditures were $9,139.-81.

Government aid for the year 1903.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st of October, 1902	84
Admitted	56
Total number of inmates	140
Discharged	47
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	93
	140

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	140
	140

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $616.52, amounted to $6,178.38, and the expenditure $6,084.98.

Government aid for 1903, $670.60.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	70
Admitted	62
Total number of inmates	132
Discharged	64
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	68
	132

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	132
Counties of Ontario	..
	132

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $571.18, amounted to $5,441.56, and the expenditures were $6,356.-08.

Government aid for the year 1903, $512.18.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	38
Admitted	117
Total number of inmates	155
Discharged	113
In residence, 30th September, 1903	42
	155

Sex.

Male	155
	155

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	155
	155

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $342.60, amounted to 7,254.95, and the expenditures were $6,781.56,

Government aid for year 1903 $336.62.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	51
Admitted	68
Total number of inmates	119
Discharged	47
Died	27
In residence, 30th September, 1903	45
	119

Sex.

Male	77
Female	42
	119

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	119
	119

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,284.04, were $7,562.14, and the expenditures were $7 348.50.

Government aid for the year 1903, $815.33.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	63
Admitted	71
Total number of inmates	134
Discharged	65
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	60
	134

Sex.

Male	134
	134

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	134
	134

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $446,22, was $5,282.22, and the expenditure was $5,276.92.

Government aid for 1903. $440.50.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1903	25
Admitted	49
Total number of inmates	74
Discharged	43
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	31
	74

Sex.

Male	56
Female	18
	74

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	35
Other cities and counties	39
Aliens	..
	74

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $197.90, amounted to $2,609.10, and the expenditure to $2,646.53.

Government aid for 1903, $521.55.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Shelter during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	18
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates	40
Discharged	23
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	17
	40

Sex.

Male	13
Female	27
	40

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	35
Other parts of Ontario	5
	40

The revenue of the Shelter during the year, including the Government grant of $118.62, amounted to $929.17, and the expenditure to $984.97.

Government aid for 1903, $109.04.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	32
Admitted	13
Total number of inmates	45
Discharged	17
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	26
	45

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	40
From counties in the Province	5
Foreigners	..
	45

The revenue of the Refuge, including the Government grant of $216.26, amounted to $3,885.70, and the expenditure to $4,217.01.

Government aid for 1903, $217.06.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	85
Admitted	48
Total number of inmates	133
Discharged	39
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1903	87
	133

Sex.

Male	55
Female	78
	133

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	97
County of Wentworth	4
Other counties and countries	32
	133

Including the Government grant of $517.24, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $13,278.99, and the expenditure to $13,280.57.

Government aid for 1903, $602.40.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	3
Admitted	2
Total number of inmates	5
Discharged	4
Deaths	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	1
	5

Sex.

Male	5
Female	..
	5

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	5
	5

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1903, $13.56.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	58
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	95
Discharged	27
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	68
	95

Places Admitted From.

Hamilton City	95
County of Wentworth	..
	95

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $464.88, were $4,532.97, and the expenditures were $4,528.36.

Government aid for 1903, $468.70.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	23
Admitted	38
Total number of inmates	61
Discharged	34
Number of deaths	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	27
	61

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	61
Other parts of the Province	..
	61

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $189.60, was $2,440.18, and the expenditure was $2,328.73.

Government aid for 1903, $220.02.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	23
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates	86
Discharged	54
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1903	28
	86

Sex.

Male (infants)	35
Female (infants)	22
Female Adults	29
	86

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	62
County of Wentworth	6
Other places and counties	18
	86

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $333.47, was $2,371.42, and the expenditure $2,705.53.

Government aid for 1903, $303.94.

SALVATION ARMY REFUGE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	13
Admitted	60
Total number of inmates	73
Discharged	58
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1903	14
	73

Sex.

Male	9
Female	64
	73

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	62
County of Wentworth	5
Other counties and countries	6
	73

The revenue of the Refuge for the year, including the Government grant of $103,40, amounted to $1,065.51, and the expenditure to $1,063.24.

Government aid for 1903, $241.40.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	40
Admitted	24
Total number of inmates	64
Discharged	21
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	43
	64

Sex.

Male	36
Female	28
	64

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	35
County of Frontenac	17
Other counties in Ontario	12
	64

The revenue of the Home during the year was $2,636.04, and the expenditure was $2,993.95.

Government aid for 1903, $289.22.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	47
Admitted	47
Total number of inmates	94
Discharged	55
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	39
	94

Sex

Male	81
Female	13
	94

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	15
County of Frontenac	55
Other counties	24
	94

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1903, $375.26.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	48
Admitted	69
Total number of inmates	117
Discharged	2[illegible]2
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	35
	117

Sex.

Male	8
Female	109
	117

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	97
County of Frontenac	16
Other counties in Ontario	4
	117

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant of $275.00, amounted to $1,025.25, and the expenditure to $1,020.75.

Government aid for 1903, $539.88.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	49
Admitted	54
Total number of inmates	103
Discharged	52
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	51
	103

Sex.

Male	65
Female	38
	103

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	86
County of Carleton	9
Other counties	2
Other countries	6
	103

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $7,127.16, and the expenditures were, Refuge Branch included, $7,115.92.

Government aid for 1903, $304.50.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	68
Admitted	21
Total number of inmates	89
Discharged	33
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	56
	89

Sex.

Male	46
Female	43
	89

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	77
County of Cerleton	6
Other parts of the Province	2
Other countries	4
	89

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statement of the Refuge Department, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1903, $1131.88.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	161
Admitted	215
Total number of inmates	376
Discharged	196
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1903	179
	376

Sex.

Male	216
Female	160
	376

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	258
County of Carleton	96
Other counties in Ontario	22
	376

The receipts of the Institution, including the Government grant of $1,240.98, were $9,993.64, and the expenditures $9,952.84.

Government aid for 1903 $1,279.46.

THE RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st of October, 1902	34
Admitted during the year	157
Total number of inmates	191
Discharged	149
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1903	36
	191

Sex.

Male	44
Female	147
	191

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	140
County of Carleton	25
Other counties	26
	191

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $223.06, was $2,250.36, and the expenditures were $2,278.83.

Government aid for 1903, $598.22.

INFANTS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	35
Admitted	202
Total number of inmates	237
Discharged	126
Died	80
In residence, 30th September, 1903	31
	237

Sex.

Male	115
Female	122
	237

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	143
County of Carleton	69
Other counties in Ontario	25
	237

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $221.00, was $3,152.18, and the expenditure was $3,143.38.

Government aid for 1903, $255.70.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	68
Admitted	88
Total number of inmates	156
Discharged	75
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1903	79
	156

Sex.

Male	84
Female	72
	156

Places Admitted From.

City of London	32
County of Middlesex	4
Other parts in Ontario	120
	156

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1903, $339.88.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	36
Admitted	40
Total number of inmates	76
Discharged	36
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1903	39
	76

Sex.

Male	42
Female	34
	76

Places Admitted From.

City of London	76
	76

The revenue of the Home including the Government grant of $240.52 was $3,349.19 and the expenditures were $4,403.87.

Government aid for 1903, $282.36.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	19
Admitted	38
Total number of inmates	57
Discharged	41
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1903	10
	57

Sex

Male	30
Female	27
	57

Places Admitted From.

City of London	40
County of Middlesex	8
Other counties	..
	57

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $231.41, were $790.76, and the expenditures $1,586.94.

Government aid for 1903, $208.16.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	32
Admitted	139
	171
Died	10
Discharged	121
In residence, 30th September, 1903	40
Total number of inmates	171

Sex.

Male	30
Female	141
	171

Places Admitted From.

City of London	136
Middlesex and other counties	35
	171

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $467.87, was $2,237.04, and the expenditure $2,294.12.

Government aid for 1903, $515.41.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	36
Admitted	10
Total number of inmates	46
Discharged	20
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	26
	46

Sex.

Male	27
Female	19
	46

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Catharines	30
County of Lincoln	12
Other counties	4
Foreigners	..
	46

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $2,546.48, and $2,672.27, respectively.

Government aid for 1903, $218.84.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	56
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	65
Discharged	11
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	54
	65

Sex.

Male	35
Female	30
	65

Places Admitted From.

County of Waterloo	59
Other counties	6
Other countries	..
	65

The revenue of the asylum was $2,628.31, including the Government grant of $382.80, and the expenditure $2,634.20.

Government aid for 1903, $435.72.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	55
Admitted	35
Total number of inmates	90
Discharged	39
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1901	50
	90

Sex.

Male	32
Female	58
	90

Places Admitted From.

District of Thunder Bay	88
From other countries, including immigrants	2
	90

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $2,150.98, and the expenditure $3,599.00.

Government aid for 1903, $402.76.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	14
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	23
Discharged	10
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	13
	23

Sex.

Male	12
Female	11
	23

Places Admitted From.

Berlin	13
Waterloo	10
Other counties in Ontario	..
Other countries	..
	23

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $592.71, and the expenditures were $756.55.

Government aid for 1903, $111.82.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1902	29
Admitted	33
Total number of inmates	62
Discharged	28
Died	..
In residence, 30th September, 1903	34
	62

Sex.

Male	45
Female	17
	62

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	28
City of Ottawa	2
County of Prince Edward	4
Other countries	28
	62

The revenue of the Home was $7,482.57, and the expenditures were $6,649.34.

Government aid for 1903, $422.80.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

BRANTFORD

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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TORONTO.

Front View of Institution.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November, 1903.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith the Thirty-Second Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honorable J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November, 1903.

To His Honour The Honourable Wm. Mortimer Clark, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-Second Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. R. STRATTON,

Provincial Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

In submitting the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford, I shall say little more as to its management, and the course of instruction imparted to the blind children in the respective departments of music, literature, manual work, etc., than to refer those desirous of information to the reports of the Principal and the Examiners.

Since my last annual report Mr. A. U. Dymond, late Principal, after twenty-two years of faithful service in the Institution, has passed over the river of death to the land of the majority, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, not only in the Institution, and in the city of Brantford, but over the whole Province, and, I may say, the Dominion of Canada, as he was well known as a ripe scholar and writer, and teacher of the blind, and in his earlier years took a prominent part in politics. Dying on the 12th May, after a few weeks' illness and in the midst of the school term, his place and work in the Institution devolved upon Mr. W. B. Wickens up to the close of the term in June. Soon after the close of the school Mr. H. F. Gardiner, M. A., was appointed as Principal, and Mr. Wickens as Assistant Principal. No other changes have taken place in the staff during the year.

The school was re-opened on the 16th September, after the usual annual repairs and renovation had been completed, with a full staff of officers and 103 pupils, being four less than at the opening of the session last year. I have in previous reports alluded to the fact that in all probability the number of blind children in the Province would decrease, rather than increase, taking our population as it exists. This is the result of improved methods now adopted in the treatment of the eyes of children diseased during infancy or childhood, which, if not attended to, would lead up to total blindness.

We are receiving many applications from time to time from the adult blind for admission to this Institution, who appear to think it is a Home, or Asylum, for the blind who are friendless and have no means of support. I have endeavored in past reports to make it clear that this Institution is a school for the education of the blind, and not a home or shelter for the blind who have no means of support. As nearly as I can ascertain, we have from fifty to seventy-five adult blind people in the Province of Ontario who are homeless and without any person to care for them; and they have no kind of employment to occupy their time or make life less burdensome for them. I would recommend the erection of a suitable house, and workshop, on the premises of the present Institution, to be under the supervision of the Principal and the Bursar, and provided with such attendants as would be necessary to look after the requirements of the inmates. Its maintenance would not be expensive, and it would accomplish a great good.

We have found the system of distributing literature for the blind by means of our circulating library to be a very great benefit, not only to those who have graduated from the Institution, but to others who have not had the advantages of an education in their early years, and to those who have become blind late in life.

The literary examinations were made by Dr. J. J. Wadsworth, and the examinations in music by Mr. Fairclough, both of whose reports are well worth a careful perusal, setting forth as they do the various branches of literature and music taught in the Institution.

The report of Dr. Marquis, the attending physician, shows the health of the pupils and officers to have been generally good during the year. Dr. Bell, oculist to the Insti-

tution, states in his report that he has examined the condition of the eyes of the blind, and those whose sight is so much impaired that it is impossible for them to be educated at the common schools.

The products of the farm in grain, vegetables and fruit have been more than an average crop this year and have been exceptionally good, considering the character of the soil. The farm implements are in good condition and well cared for, as well as the farm stock, horses, carriages, etc.

During the past year I have made several visits to the Institution and found all departments in good order, and the officials attentive and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The total attendance for the year 1902-3 was 131, namely, 67 males and 64 females. I have to thank the officers and employees for their kind and courteous attention and the information they have given me on the occasions of my visits of inspection. The per capita cost of maintenance during the year was $309.57, the apparent cost being about $30 per pupil more than the actual cost, on account of paying for two years' fuel supply in 1903. I find on comparison with the amount expended for maintenance of similar institutions in Canada and the United States that this is most favorable to this Institution.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.
PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my Report for the year ending September 30, 1903.

In preparing a review of the work of the year, I am embarrassed by lack of personal knowledge of the undertakings and achievements, the successes of failures, that went to make up the history of the Institution since the compilation of my esteemed predecessor's last report. Mr. A. H. Dymond, after twenty two years of faithful and efficient service as Principal, died on the 12th of May, 1903. He had been ill for four weeks, during which time his duties were performed by Mr. W. B. Wickens, the senior teacher in the literary department. Well equipped by natural ability, ripe scholarship and wide experience as a teacher and journalist, Mr. Dymond, in the years which intervened before his death, made himself familiar with every detail of his duties, took part in the proceedings of many conventions of educators of the blind, and collected a mass of literature relating to his chosen occupation. His heart was in his work, and I have found abundant evidence that he spared neither time nor labor to promote the welfare of those entrusted to his charge. As a citizen of Brantford, he was highly respected, and his death was the cause of sincere sorrow, not only in this Institution, but throughout the community.

I was appointed Principal on July 15th, therefore my connection with the Institution, at the date of this report, exends over less than one-quarter of the official year, while my opportunity of becoming acquainted with the pupils covers only the fortnight which has elapsed since the opening of the school term on September 16th. The two months included in the vacation were by no means a period of idleness. Apart from the labor and anxiety connected with moving to Brantford and getting settled here, I found plentiful employment in overlooking the house-cleaning, repairs and improvements to the buildings, becoming acquainted with the farm and grounds, studying the records of the Institution, and conducting an extensive correspondence with pupils, ex-pupils and their friends. I soon detected a disposition in certain quarters to unload a class of undesirables upon the Institution, not for the sake of the educational advantages, but as a cheap place to board

and lodge persons whose maintenance was felt as a burden by relatives or municipalities. Many of these cases had been investigated and pronounced upon by Mr. Dymond, and with the assistance of the information contained in his letter books, I was able to resist the renewed attempts to convert or enlarge the School for the Blind into a house of refuge for idiots and epileptics, or into a place of detention for the vicious.

To Provide Employment.

Yet there were some cases brought to my notice which excited pity rather than resentment. My predecessor, in his last report, enlarged upon the necessity for a workshop in some populous centre, where blind adults might be instructed in some trade, and where graduates of this Institution might be temporarily employed. He pointed out that a blind man or woman can work at various trades and produce many useful articles, but notwithstanding skill and industry in the mechanical part of the business, the blind person who fails on the commercial side, just as a large portion of workmen who can see would fail if they had to provide their own materials and themselves dispose of the products of their labor.

A place where blind men and women, able to work, would be sure of constant employment, would be a great boon to a most deserving class. And something ought to be done for the indigent blind, incapable of producing, under the most favorable circumstances, enough to live upon. A school intended for the general education of the youth is surely not the place for such as these, but they should not be confined in the jail, committed to the poorhouse, nor left to depend upon private charity. Ontario has done so much to mitigate the sorrows of her unfortunates that she can be depended upon to do whatever more may be really required.

The 56th annual report of the General Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England (1902-3), contains a reference which may indicate a method of dealing with this need :

"Your Committee have always felt that the technical education of the blind must to a large extent fail in its object, if the knowledge gained cannot afterwards be used by them as a means of earning a livelihood. There is no better provision for the employment of the majority of the blind than the workshops which have been established for them in various parts of the country. The workshops in connection with this Institution have done much to supply the needs of the blind in Birmingham and the district. The sales in the Trading Department have now reached nearly £7,000 per annum, and the wages paid to the blind workers over £1,900, being increases over any previous year of £700 and £150 respectively.

"Your Committee again very earnestly appeal to all friends of the blind to patronize the Institution, and thus provide suitable employment for the blind workers. Were it not for the existence of the Trading Department, between 60 and 70 able and willing workers, handicapped by the terrible deprivation of sight, would have no means of subsistence. The fact was forcibly expressed recently by one of the workers, who, when he lost his sight at the age of twenty-nine, was a married man, with three children. He said :

"'If it were not for such an Institution as this I do not know what the blind would do; I and my family would certainly be in the workhouse, or I should have been begging from door to door.

"The Committee feel that they owe special thanks to many of the manufacturers of the city and district for the practical interest they have shown in the Institution by purchasing the goods made by our blind employees."

Sewing Room.

The same Institution maintains an Adult Blind Home Teaching Branch, which has benefited 369 members during the year. At the London Conference on the Blind, the General Superintendent explained the objects and work of this Branch as follows:

"In connection with our work for the Blind at Birmingham we have an Adult Blind Home Teaching Branch with 400 members and two Blind Visitors one male and one female. It is the least known of all the departments of our work, because it is carried on not in any palatial building but in the homes of the poor, infirm and aged blind; but of this I am convinced, that no part of our work is more owned and blessed of God than this department, as the many grateful letters I receive from members show. The duties of the Home Visitor consist in teaching the blind to read, lending them books, relieving those in distress, and generally assisting them in any way within his power. Through his kindly help many of the pensions are secured. He acts as Medical Missionary, by distributing hospital and dispensary notes."

Attendance.

The number of pupils in attendance at this institution on September 30th, 1903, is 103, as compared with 107 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 117 at the closing of the school term in June last. Of those in attendance last term, 91 have returned, 3 former pupils, who were not here last term, have come back; and 9 new pupils have been enrolled. The absence of the 26 who have not returned is thus explained:

Graduated.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In piano tuning	1		1
In piano tuning, literary and music classes	1		1
In music (Artists' Diploma, A.T.C.M.), literary and industrial		1	1
Other causes.			
Secured employment	3		3
Impaired health	2	4	6
Physical infirmity (other than blindness)	1	1	2
Mentally defective	1	1	2
Domestic requirements		3	3
Removed from the Province	1		1
Various causes	5	1	6
Total	15	11	26

The ages of the newly admitted pupils are as follows:

Males.		Females.	
Thirty-seven years	1	Nineteen years	1
Twelve years	1	Fourteen years	1
Seven years	2	Twelve years	1
Five years	1	Ten years	1
	5		4
			9

Several of those who have been detained at their homes by illness and other causes will doubtless be with us in the course of a few weeks, though it is doubtful if the total registration for the year 1903-04 will equal that of 1902-03, which was 131, for the census returns show that the blind population is decreasing, principally because more care and attention are given to the eyes of young children.

Cause and Prevention of Blindness.

The report for 1902 of the Cardiff Institute for the Blind quotes from the report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, etc., that over 30 per cent. of the inmates of the schools for the blind are blinded by the neglect and unsuitable treatment of the inflammation of the eyes of new-born infants, which can be prevented, and, if taken in time, cured. About 7,000 persons in the United Kingdom have lost their sight from that cause. Priestly Smith, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Birmingham Institution, says in his report :

"It cannot be too widely known that many persons are blinded every year by diseases which are preventible and curable. The most destructive of these diseases is the Ophthalmia of new-born infants. Nearly one-third of the present inmates of this Institution owe their blindness to this cause, and the same high proportion has been found in other schools for the blind. It is not too much to say that in nearly all these cases the eyesight might have been saved by proper treatment at the commencement of the disease. The disaster usually arises through ignorance of the danger and consequent delay in obtaining medical treatment.

"This form of ophthalmia is due to the infection of the baby's eyes with irritating matter during or very soon after birth—sometimes earlier, sometimes a little later—the child's eyelids become red and swollen, and begin to discharge yellow matter. This is the sign of danger. Skilled medical advice should be obtained without a day's delay, and in the meantime the baby's eyes should be thoroughly and frequently cleansed in the following way :—

"Place the baby on its back, witha cloth under the head : separate the eyelids gently with the thumb and finger, and with a bit of solft, clean rag drip warm water freely into the eyes, so as to wash away the matter as thoroughly as possible. Work the lids about gently over the eyes so as to bring the matter out from underneath them, and do not be content till you have got it all away. Repeat this, in a bad case, at least every hour through the day, and every two hours through the night. In addition to this, the drops or solution ordered by the medical man must be regularly and carefully used according to his directions. If this treatment be begun at once the eyes will probably be out of danger in a few days. If it is neglected they may be permanently blinded within a fortnight.

"Caution.—The discharge is very catching. Be most careful that no particle of it finds its way to your own eyes. Burn every bit of rag after you have used it, and wash your hands thoroughly.

"In maternity hospitals and similar institutions for the help of women of the poorer classes, this disease was formerly very common. It has now been almost banished from such institutions by the routine practice of dropping into the eyes of every infant, immediately after birth, one drop of a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. The non-infected infants are not injured in any way thereby, while the infected ones are saved from possible disaster. The general adoption of this practice, especially among the poorer classes, would undoubtedly diminish the number of persons blinded from birth to a very considerable extent."

Examinations.

The report of Dr. J. J. Wadsworth, the examiner of the literary classes, expresses his decided satisfaction with the labors of the teachers and the progress of the pupils. It does not require a long acquaintance with the members of the teaching staff, nor an extended observation of their methods, to become convinced that all are doing their

work conscientiously, with a fixed determination to make the best possible use of the material entrusted to them. Among the pupils, I have found, in certain quarters, an inclination—not encouraged by any of the teachers—to put all their eggs into one basket: to study music, or piano-tuning, or basket-making exclusively, even to the neglect of the three R's. I have endeavored to impress upon them that the first and great requirement is a good English education, to be supplemented, if possible, by accomplishments and manual training; but that the latter should never be regarded as a substitute for the former. A very large proportion of the pupils will be found in the music classes, and that should be the case, for the ability to play and sing gives pleasure and comfort even to boys and girls who come from pianoless homes. But the passport to the music classes must be proficiency in reading, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, etc.

Musical Instruction.

The report of Mr. Fairclough, the examiner in music, indicates that there is no present or prospective deterioration from the high standard attained by the Institution, and he speaks encouragingly of the pleasant relations between the students and their teachers.

At the June examinations, Toronto College of Music, Charles Carruthers, Catharine Curry, Louise Deschenes, Grace Knight, Matilda Sauve, Alice Stickley, Frederick Trencer, Gertrude Coll, Charles Llwydd, Mary Macdonald, Anna Thomson and Mary Williams passed in First Year Piano, and Marion Crockett was prevented by illness from taking her place in the same class.

Mary Williams, Eva Bullock, Charles Miller and Hester Ponting passed in Second Year Piano.

Almeda Hart and Maud Young passed in Third Year Piano.

Charles Llwydd and Mary Macdonald passed in First Year Organ.

Charles Miller, Hester Ponting and Mary Macdonald passed in First Year Theory.

Maud Young took the Artists' Diploma.

The members of the vocal class made substantial progress, and many of the junior pupils, of both sexes, learned to sing well in connection with the religious exercises at daily roll call and at the Sabbath afternoon services.

The Industries.

The willow shop does not appear to be as attractive as, judging from the annual reports, it was in some former years. During the present period of commercial and industrial prosperity, the piano factories have been working full time and finding a ready market for all the instruments they could produce. This state of affairs necessarily caused a brisk demand for piano tuners, and as a blind man is at little or no disadvantage as a tuner, compared with one who can see, the favor with which this trade is regarded is easily explained. Yet the time may come when the blind basket-maker can find employment while the blind piano tuner waits in idleness. One trade caters to a necessity, the other to a luxury. There are now twenty-two pupils in the tuning class. Even if the profit in basket-making were less than it is, the advisability of teaching the trade to the boys, and requiring them to work at it during periods when they would otherwise would be idle, cannot be questioned, for pretty constant employment is as essential to the mental and bodily health of the blind as it is to the welfare and happiness of those who see. It is to be regretted that the field of profitable occupation for the blind is so contracted, or at least that nobody seems able to discover and recommend a variety of openings for their remunerative employment. One

Vocal Class.

ex-pupil, now employed as a tuner in a piano factory, summing up the results of his own experience, tells me that there are many things a blind man can do as a helper to a seeing workman, either in town or country. A blind man at one end of a cross-cut saw, for instance, can do his full share of the work. Co-operation with those who can see is of course necessary to enable the blind to do their best.

A Record of Success.

A blind man, Robert Scott, of Pembroke, whose success in business should be noted for the encouragement of others, visited the institution in the second week of September, shortly before the session opened. He had been a pupil here in his boyhood, and left the school seventeen years ago. For a time he worked at odd jobs for the farmers of Renfrew County, and then embarked in the sale of agricultural implements, representing a United States firm, until he had saved enough money to go into business for himself. Now, at the age of thirty-four, he is worth eight or ten thousand dollars, has a warehouse of his own and a well-established business connection with a wide circle of customers. He buys and sells horses, and strange to say, drives about the country without the aid of a guide or companion. He can lay his hand upon any article in his stock and is careful to keep everything in its proper place. A more cheerful and optimistic spirit than his is seldom encountered. He scorned the suggestion of any assistance to find his way from the Institution to his hotel, and marched off with firm and rapid step, occasionally tapping the sidewalk with his cane but exhibiting no fear or hesitation. Mr. Scott makes no claim to exceptional ability, and he was not regarded as a brilliant student when here; indeed, his teachers say that he was rather mischievous, and he corroborates their testimony. But he had the will to succeed in spite of his disability and the success which his efforts deserved has come to him.

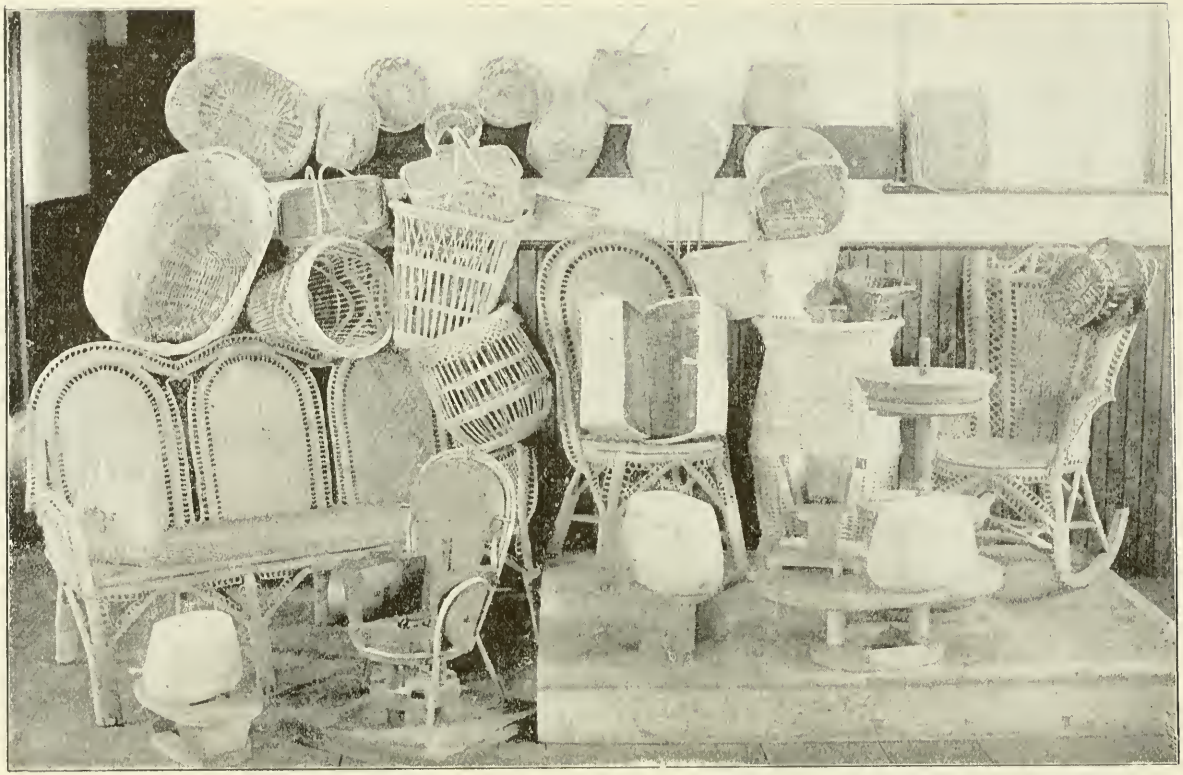
Employment for the Girls.

The teachers of the sewing and knitting classes show good results from their labors. Possibly the preference for fancy work and the disinclination to learn and practice plain darning and mending are too pronounced, but those tendencies can be corrected. The younger girls are fond of bead work, instruction in which begins in the Kindergarten. On the whole, the means of training the girls in habits of industry are rather more varied and extensive than those available to produce like results in the boys.

Circulating Library.

The circulating library continues to be much appreciated by its patrons throughout the Province, the ex-pupils for the most part preferring books in point-print, while many older people have learned to read the Moon type, which does not require such fineness of touch. The Bible is taken out and read in separate books, to the great comfort and edification of the borrowers, who are lavish in their expressions of gratitude for the privilege thus afforded them. Among the additions to the library is a point-print dictionary in eighteen volumes, and the following new books have been put upon the shelves since the last report :

Living by the Spirit—Horatio W. Dresser.
Story of the Stars.
Story of the Living Machine—H. W. Conn.
Story of Life on the Seas—S. J. Hickson.
Story of Geographical Discovery.
Story of the Extinct Civilizations of the East R. E. Anderson.



Workshop Products.

Story of the Solar System—G. F. Chambers, F.R.S.
Stories of Kindness.
Stories of Purpose.
Stories of Success.
In Porto Rico.
In the Philippines.
Mid-Ocean America.
Life in the Sea.
The American Tropics.
At Home in the Forest.
Bits of Bird Life.
On the Gulf.
Old Ocean.
Friends in Feathers and Fur—Johonnot.
Heart of the Ancient Wood—Roberts.
Great Lake Country.
In Alaska.
In the Southwest.
Among the Rockies.
Sketches of the Orient.
On the Plains.
Mother Nature Studies—Andrews.
Our Little Neighbors.
In Memoriam—Tennyson.
Samson's Agonistes—Milton.
People and Places—India—Pratt.
People and Places—China—Pratt.
People and Places—Australia—Pratt.
People and Places—England—Pratt.
People and Places—Northern Europe—Pratt.
Glimpses of Europe.
Saul and other Poems—R. Browning.
Julius Caesar—2 volumes—W. Ward Fowler.
Cicero—2 volumes—J. S. Strachan Davison.
Bob, son of Battle—2 volumes—Ollivant.
England in the Nineteenth Century—2 volumes—McCarthy.
Literary Friends and Acquaintances—2 volumes—Howells.
Story of My Life—Helen Keller.
The Battle Ground—2 volumes—Ellen Glasgow.
Up from Slavery—Booker T. Washington.

The total number of borrowers from the library is..... 98
These include—former pupils, who learned to read at the Institution. 68
Persons, mostly advanced in years, who have learned in their own homes to read raised type. 30
Names added to the list of borrowers during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1903..... 17
Number of books issued during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1903..... 245

Kindergarten Class.

Correspondence.

The typewriter has almost entirely superseded the groove card for the pupils' correspondence with those who see, and the point print is the favorite medium between blind persons. Many of the pupils are quite expert and correct in the use of the typewriter.

The Farm.

The yield of the farm has been abundant this year, the corn, potatoes and garden vegetables doing particularly well, while the grain and fruit are above the average. Turnips were almost a failure. To make the light, sandy soil of the Institution farm highly productive would require a very large expenditure for manure, which, in view of the situation of the property at the very edge of a rapidly growing city, would hardly be advisable. If the whole farm is not ultimately required for a park, a portion of it can be advantageously disposed of for building lots, whenever the powers that be decide that it is cheaper to buy milk than to keep cows. The farm buildings are inadequate even for present purposes, the grain having to be stacked for threshing and the corn left in the shock until it is fed. A small silo would soon pay for itself, and an addition to the barn, including a shed large enough to shelter all the farm implements, would be a good investment. The Grand River, noted for its destructive spring floods, is gradually encroaching upon the gravelly bank, and the landmarks show that a strip of land a rod wide has disappeared during the last twenty years. The construction of a jetty or breakwater might prevent further loss from this cause. Several acres of willow, planted years ago on what ought to be the best part of the farm, return no profit and appear to serve little useful purpose. The only objection to rooting the willows is the attendant expense. In portions of the orchard the trees are too close together, and judicious thinning out would increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fruit.

The trees in the park are healthy and well grown, requiring little addition or attention, beyond the labor of trimming the branches near the walks and drives. The plank sidewalks are for the most part in fairly good repair, but it would be economical to replace them, as they wear out, with cement walks on account of the increasing cost of lumber.

Water Supply.

Whether on account of the construction of city sewers in the vicinity, or from some other cause, the independent spring water supply, which sufficed for the needs of the Institution before the city waterworks were in operation, is no longer adequate. The spring, except in very wet weather, is nearly empty. Fortunately, the city water, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality, can be obtained for an outlay not exceeding what used to be paid for fuel when the Institution pumps were in use. As machinery of that kind is apt to deteriorate in value when standing idle, I would recommend that the plant be disposed of and the pumping-house used for some other purpose.

Visitors.

Visitors who desire to see the working of the Institution are welcome to come any day except Saturdays and Sundays and on public holidays. It is best to arrive in the forenoon, or before two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to get around before the classes are dismissed for the day.

Parents or other relatives of the pupils are permitted to visit them, but it is not desirable that they should come too often or stay too long, as visitations have an unset-

tling effect and interfere seriously with study. There is no provision for entertaining visitors over night, nor for supplying them with meals. Ex-pupils and others who come to see their friends in the Institution should arrange for accommodation at the city hotels.

As in past years the city ministers have earned the thanks of the teachers, officers and pupils by their faithful attendance at the Sunday afternoon services, and the helpful and instructive addresses delivered from weekto week have been much appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. GARDINER.

Brantford. Oct. 15th, 1903. Principal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions :

Sir :—I have the honor to present my report for the year ending September 30th, 1903.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. There have been no deaths among them and no outbreaks of contagious diseases, with the exception of mumps and chickenpox of mild types. In mentioning these diseases of childhood, I feel it my duty to again remind you of the lack of room on the girl's side. Among the female pupils these diseases spread rapidly in case of an outbreak, because of the lack of an isolated room for suspects.

Among the officers and employees I cannot report so favorably. In October, 1902, the oldest employee, Mr. George Lambden, suffered from an attack of typhoid fever, from which he made a slow but satisfactory recovery. In February, 1903, our senior official, Mr. W. B. Wickens, had a sharp attack of pneumonia, from which he rapidly regained his usual vigor. Later in the spring our late Principal, Mr. A. H. Dymond, was seized with broncho-pneumonia which, with succeeding complications, caused his death on May 12th, 1903. I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my deep regard for this old and faithful servant of the Government, by whose death we lose not only a warm friend but an ever wise adviser. I feel it an honor to have been associated even for a few years with such a master.

There has been a creditable improvement in the plumbing arrangements of the buildings during the past vacation. It is my duty to again call your attention to the system of heating now in use. It is my opinion that, in this age of sanitary heating, the present system is a disgrace to any Government or any community. The officials and pupils alike are subjected to sudden changes of temperature entirely at variance with modern sanitary ideas of heating buildings. I would urge upon you the necessity for improvement in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARQUIS.

Brantford. Oct. 15th, 1903. Physician to O.I.B.

OCULIST'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions of Ontario :

Sir,—As oculist to the Ontario Institution for the Blind I have the honor to report :

On April 7th I examined all of the new pupils and many of the old ones. Of the new pupils, all unquestionably eligible, there was an unusually large number entered during the year, thirteen males and thirteen females, as compared with seven males and eight females entered last year.

The causes of blindness were not much different in proportions from former years, except a lamentably large number of injuries, which naturally affected more particularly the elder males. The other eye conditions found were in the majority of cases those parculiar to, or most frequently found in, children, and we tre glad to notice that these cases are coming to the institution earlier in life than formerly, eleven of the new pupils being under twelve years of age. For many reasons it seems highly advisable that pupils should enter while young, and especially because of their greater susceptibility to the peculiar methods of training adapted to the blind as well as the excellent effect the routine life and discipline have on their physical condition. The fact that more are entering while young reflects well on the management of the institution, showing greater confidence on the part of the parents, and not a little wisdom, by entrusting their children while yet of tender years to the training of proficient teachers rather than trying to educate a blind child at home.

My services were not often required during the year, as there were but few acute diseases of the eyes or exacerbations of former troubles to attend, and none resulting seriously.

Of the pupils examined on former occasions and again now, the conditions were very satisfactory, a number of cases showing, what is to them, a considerable amount of improvement in sight.

Respectfully submitted,

Brantford, Sept. 15th, 1903. B. C. BELL.

LITERARY EXAMINER'S REPORT.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions for Ontario :

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the following report of the literary examinations made by me under your instructions at the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford for the academic year 1903.

The examinations were held on 20th, 21st, 22nd, 26th and 27th May, including written and type-written work.

I need not repeat what I said in my report for 1902 in regard to the impression made upon a visitor to this noble Institution. My pleasure indeed at re-visiting it was very seriously tinged with regret and sorrow that I should not meet there the noble and honorable gentleman who for so many years has filled the position of Principal, and whose death is mourned by all who are connected with the establishment.

The examinations were conducted on the usual lines, and the results may be summarized as follows :

Mr. Wickens' Classes.

Mr. Wickens is a most capable teacher, and one of the most industrious men I know. He has not only numerous classes to teach, but carries on his shoulders the burdens of responibility involved in superintending the whole Institute. Since the late Principal's

final illness began. Mr. Wickens has been Acting Principal, and indeed for years he has had a great deal to do with the general work of the Institution, and in fact if not in name has been vice-Principal. I was not surprised therefore to find that the classes were being managed in the usual manner, that the staff was pursuing its usual course with unabated energy, that perfect order, excellent discipline and marked industry were conspicuous, and that the educational progress of the pupils was very satisfactory.

But apart from the general management I may note the work of Mr. Wickens' classes.

(1) Arithmetic, class B. limit fractions. Present, 13. Average marks won, 61 per cent.

(2) Geography, class A. general geography and Asia in detail. Present, 19. Average marks, 86 per cent. This is a very fine class and displayed great skill with the special maps used by the blind, as well as great knowledge of cities, climate, products, etc.

(3) Reading, class A. Sixteen present. In both reading and spelling the class averaged higs, 90 per cent. Some members who had recently joined averaged 45 per cent. It is wonderful to hear beautiful renderings with admirable tone and emphasis of the Prisoner of Chillon and many similar literary extracts which the raised letter and point-print books enable these pupils to study and enjoy as fully as those who possess eyesight.

(4) Writing, seventeen present. Average marks, 85 per cent. Poetry and prose written from dictation with capitals and proper punctuation.

(5) Bible class. Twenty-seven present. Limit, Old Testament history, Samuel to Kings. Excellent work done.

(6) Spelling. Thirty present. With a few exceptions this class spelled all the words I gave them.

(7) Typewriting. I have before me 41 typewritten communications covering a page of post each, from 41 pupils. Many of these are free from errors and all are highly creditable. They are produced on ordinary typewriters, and in many cases with facility.

Miss Gillin's Classes.

(1) Arithmetic, class C. Limit to weights and measures. Fourteen present. Very good work done. Average marks, 85 per cent.

(2) Grammer, class A, 5 advanced pupils in attendance. Four of them showed a thorough knowledge of analysis and parsing, the fifth was too young to grasp the abstractions of High School grammar, but has a good knowledge of the memory work. The course includes also history of the English language and false syntax.

(3) Geography, class B. Eleven present. Limit, United States and South America in detail. West Indies and Central America in outline. Average marks, 78 per cent. It is remarkable to see the pupils pick up any State of the Union and immediately identify it by its form. I think these block maps would be of great advantage to our High and Public School pupils. There are very few of us who know the outlines of States and Provinces as clearly as these pupils.

(4) Writing, class D. Fourteen present. Average marks, 80 per cent.

(5) English history and Canadian history. Thirteen present. Limit from Henry VII. to end of Charles I., and Canada from 1492 to Constitutional Act, 1791. With the exception of a few juniors this class averaged 80 per cent. Good knowledge of facts and keen appreciation of character, motives and principles.

(6) English literature. Eighteen present. This is Miss Gillin's pet class and she certainly has taught them well. Their grasp of literature would do credit to any High School. The special work this year has been Canadian authors, Canadian universities, Canadian literary and scientific societies; "How we are Governed" and Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Memory has been stored with many noble passages and perception of literary beauty and force has been successfully cultivated. Average marks, 95 per cent.

(7) Bible class. Twenty present. Nearly all knew the history of Saul, David and Solomon in detail, in every minute detail, in fact. No Public or High School could compete with these blind children in this department.

(8) Spelling. Twenty-two present. I gave five words from Blaisdell's Speller to each pupil. Replies oral. Only two failed to spell the five words. I gave a separate set to each.

Miss Walsh's Classes.

(1) Arithmetic, class A. This is the highest arithmetic class. Fourteen present. They study as far as percentage. discount, commission, interest, etc., and use the High School arithmetic. The work is done mentally, and involves concentration of the most intense kind. Their knowledge of the extended multiplication table, to 20 times 20, aids them greatly. They also use special devices for multiplying. Five averaged over 90 per cent. Others not so gifted ranged from 30 to 70 per cent. But on the whole their analysis and accuracy were very gratifying.

(2) Grammar, class B. Sixteen present. Limit, definitions and easy analysis and parsing. Their attainments varied somewhat. Five took 80 per cent. Others less, depending on age and ability. A well taught class.

(3) Geograhy, class D. Twenty-one present, of whom nine were seniors and averaged high, 80 per cent. All were evidently taught with the most persistent care by Miss Walsh.

(4) Reading, class B. Thirteen members. I had to give six of them the full mark, 100 per cent., their atriculation and modulation being remarkably striking. But all read with accuracy and evidently knew their reading books. In all the reading classes I had the pupils read the lines backwards at times, and feel assured that word recognition was prompt and accurate.

(5) Writing, class C. Nine present. Can make all the small letters and are learning the capitals.

(6) Natural History—or nature study as we call it now. Twenty present. This is a favorite class with Miss Walsh, and I had to spend two separate hours on it to satisfy her and the pupils that I appreciated their knowledge of the various stuffed birds and animals they had been studying, as well as objects, such as glass, paper, soap, etc. As a result, I came to the conclusion that their knowledge of these animals and objects surpassed my own. Nor is it mere memory cramming. Miss Walsh stimulates the children to observe for themselves as far as it is possible to do so through the touch.

(7) Bible class. The Douay Bible, 18 present, all Catholics. Limit this term Acts, chap. 1-12. Sketches of St. Paul'c journeys and life. Class showed thorough knowledge of the work.

(8) Spelling (the same class), Blaisdell's Speller. Average marks, 70 per cent., including several juniors.

Mr. Roney's Classes.

Mr. Roney was appointed last fall, succeeding Mr. Padden, who resigned. He is an experienced Public School teacher and a graduate of the Normal School. He has taken hold of the work earnestly and bids fair to succeed.

(1) Arithmetic, class D. Simple rules. Twenty-three present. Results good.

(2) Grammar, class C, parts of speech, etc. This class knew its work. Twenty-one present.

(3) Geography, class C, fifteen present. Canada, on wooden dissected maps. Many of these children are advancing very satisfactorily. They had learned their definitions very thoroughly.

(4) Reading, class C. Sixteen present. First, Second and Third Readers. I gave nine of them 80 per cent. or over. Only two were marked 40 or less.

(5) Writing, class B. Nine present. They are well taught.

(6) Gymnastics and calisthenics. I made several visits to the gymnasium. The girls marched, performing many complicated evolutions, and exercised with Indian clubs very gracefully. The boys use dumb bells and the horizontal bar. The vaulting was remarkably good. Mr. Roney is evidently at home in this department.

In addition to the above, I visited the Kindergarten under Miss Lee. Her care and skill are highly commendable. It is surprising how much Kindergarten work comes within the range of the blind. Miss Lee also teaches arithmetic, spelling and the Bible to juniors.

Miss Haycock is also doing very satisfactory work with junior pupils in reading the Bible, spelling, etc. She also has accomplished much in teaching older pupils knitting and crochet work. Her class room in this line is adorned with a great variety of beautiful articles made by the pupils under the direction of this highly efficient teacher.

Miss Lovey's work includes sewing, netting and bead work, and she keeps many hands busy and many souls happy.

Out in the workshop is to be found the Technical School of the Blind, conducted by Mr. Truss. Basket work is a prominent industry. Willow baskets, some of vast size, are to be seen, the work of the twenty-one pupils under Mr. Truss. Chair seats of rattan, etc., and many other plaited and woven articles are here. Two young men, who lost their sight in a mine explosion, have made rapid progress toward self-support.

In conclusion, although not connected with the literary examination, I may express my appreciation of the work of Mr. Hayter in teaching a number of the inmates the art of tuning pianos and thus enabling them to earn a good living.

Nor can I omit my sincere thanks to Miss Rice, Matron of the Institution, for her kindness to me, a visitor and guest.

Upon the whole, I was impressed with the conviction that the Ontario Institution for the Blind was accomplishing a highly important work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Your humble servant,

J. J. WADSWORTH,

P. S. Inspector, Co. Norfolk.

Simcoe, June 9th, 1903.

REPORT ON MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

T. F. Chamberlain, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Public Institutions :

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the musical instruction given at the Ontario Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

The examination was held on June 2nd and 3rd, 1903, and was conducted under the following heads. Theory of Music (including Harmony, Counterpoint and Musical History), Piano, Organ and Choral Class. The work of the class in piano-tuning was also examined.

Fifty-two pupils of the Institution are studying music, and all of these (except four who were ill at the time of the examination) were heard separately. All of the pupils study the piano, five the organ, and fourteen musical theory.

The classes in piano-tuning are divided into five grades, with sub-divisions. Of the twenty pupils in the first, or lowest grade, eight appeared to be bright, and to possess more than the average amount of musical talent. These young pupils are being carefully taught, and give much promise; and the others, less bright, are being well looked after by their teachers, who use good methods, and are evidently doing conscientious work. In grade II. there are nine pupils, of whom two are very promising. In the next grade there are nineteen pupils, of whom eleven passed the first and four the second examination of the Toronto College of Music this year. This grade has several young players, who, in a few years, will no doubt give a good account of themselves. The four pupils in grades IV. and V. are doing advanced work, and two of them play remarkably well. One of these has obtained her A. T. Coll, M. ; and at the recital which is required in connection with her diploma, proved herself a very capable solo player.

The pupils in the organ class do fair work. Two of them passed the first organ examination of the Toronto College of Music this year, and one of these can accompany a service very creditably. Another pupil, of less than a year's study, gives promise of becoming a very good player.

The result of the examination in Theory shows an average of 52 per cent. This is lower than last year ; but individual students obtained between 80 and 85 per cent. It must also be mentioned that two of the pupils who tried the first year Theory examination of the Toronto College of Music this year were at the head of the list of successful candidates.

The pupils in the vocal classes sang several choruses with a good deal of attention to detail. The girls' voices are delightfully fresh and bright, and showed to advantage in a composition for female voices.

The class in piano-tuning, which is in charge of Mr. Hayter, has some pupils who are nearly ready to graduate. These pupils submitted some finished "scales" which were tuned to the entire satisfaction of the examiner.

At the morning devotional exercises, the hymns, which are sung by all the pupils, were given with much spirit; and one of the pupils who was at the organ showed himself a very capable accompanist.

This year's inspection of the musical department of the Ontario Institution for the Blind shows that the good reputation which the Institution enjoys is being maintained; and the prospects for its continuance are good. Mr. Humphries, the musical director, and his assistants, Miss Moore and Miss Harrington, are doing well by the pupils committed to their charge ; and it is pleasant to see the good feeling which exists between pupils and teachers, as well as the evident delight the students take in their musical studies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. FAIRCLOUGH.

Toronto, August 11th, 1903.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Statistics for the Year ending 30th September. 1903.

I. Attendance.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending September 30th, 1872	20	14	34
" for year ending 30th September, 1873	44	24	68
" " " 1874	66	46	112
" " " 1875	89	50	139
" " " 1876	84	64	148
" " " 1877	76	72	148
" " " 1878	91	84	175
" " " 1879	100	100	200
" " " 1880	105	93	198
" " " 1881	103	98	201
" " " 1882	94	73	167
" " " 1883	88	72	160
" " " 1884	71	69	140
" " " 1885	86	74	160
" " " 1886	93	71	164
" " " 1887	93	62	165
" " " 1888	94	62	156
" " " 1889	99	58	167
" " " 1890	95	69	164
" " " 1891	91	67	158
" " " 1892	85	70	155
" " " 1893	90	64	154
" " " 1894	84	66	150
" " " 1895	82	68	150
" " " 1896	72	69	141
" " " 1897	76	73	149
" " " 1898	74	73	147
" " " 1899	77	71	148
" " " 1900	77	67	144
" " " 1901	72	66	138
" " " 1902	68	70	138
" " " 1903	67	64	131

II. Age of Pupils.

	No.		No.
Five years	1	Seventeen years	5
Six "	4	Eighteen "	10
Seven "	4	Nineteen "	5
Eight "	4	Twenty "	12
Nine "	2	Twenty-one "	5
Ten "	5	Twenty-two "	4
Eleven "	9	Twenty-three "	0
Twelve "	9	Twenty-four "	0
Thirteen "	9	Twenty-five "	2
Fourteen "	6	Over twenty-five years	16
Fifteen "	8		
Sixteen "	11	Total	131

III. Nationality of Parents.

——	No.	——	No.
American	4	German	7
Canadian	65	Scotch	17
English	23	Unknown	2
Irish	12		
Italian	1	Total	131

IV. Denomination of Parents.

——	No.	——	No.
Brethren	1	Evangelical Association	1
Baptist	4	Presbyterian	31
Congregational	1	Roman Catholic	23
Disciples	2	Salvationist	3
Episcopilian	37		
Methodist	28	Total	131

V. Occupation of Parents.

——	No.	——	No.
Accountant	1	Machinists	3
Agent	1	Merchants	6
Bank Manager	1	Mill-wright	1
Bricklayer	1	Physician	1
Carpenters	6	Painters	5
Clergyman	1	Printer	1
Cooper	1	Plumber	1
Cook	1	Policeman	1
Carriage-builder	1	Railway manager	1
Conductor	1	Shipper	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Soda Water Manufacturer	1
Drover	1	Stone-mason	1
Electrician	1	Railway employees	5
Explorer	1	Repairer	1
Farmers	34	Tailors	2
Fireman	1	Teacher	1
Fisherman	1	Teamsters	5
Foreman	1	Tinsmith	1
Gardeners	2	Unknown	5
Government officers	3	Weaver	1
Hostler	1		
Huckster	1	Total	13
Laborers	26		

VI.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1903.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	1	3	4
City of Belleville	....	....	....
County of Brant	....	....	....
City of Brantford	2	1	3
County of Bruce	1	2	3
" Carleton	....	....	....
" Dufferin	1	....	1
" Dundas	....	....	....
" Durham	1	....	1
" Elgin	2	1	3
" Essex	1	6	7
" Frontenac	....	....	....
" Glengarry	1	1	2
" Grenville	....	1	1
" Grey	3	2	5
City of Guelph	2	1	3
County of Haldimand	....	....	....
" Haliburton	....	....	....
" Halton	....	....	....
City of Hamilton	1	3	4
County of Hastings	....	....	....
" Huron	2	1	3
City of Kingston	2	....	2
County of Kent	2	1	3
" Lambton	....	2	2
" Leeds	1	2	3
" Lanark	....	2	2
" Lennox	....	....	....
" Lincoln	....	....	....
City of London	1	....	1
County of Middlesex	2	4	6
Districts of Muskoka	1	....	1
District of Nipissing	3	1	4
County of Norfolk	2	3	5
" Northumberland	2	2	4
" Ontario	....	1	1
City of Ottawa	2	2	4
County of Oxford	3	3	6
" Peel	1	....	1
" Perth	2	2	4
" Peterborough	....	....	....
" Prince Edward	1	....	1
" Prescott	1	....	1
" Renfrew	1	3	4
" Russell	1	....	1
City of St. Catharines	....	....	....
" St. Thomas	....	1	1
" Stratford	1	....	1
County of Simcoe	2	1	3
" Stormont	....	....	....
City of Toronto	8	10	18
County of Victoria	2	....	2
" Waterloo	1	....	1
" Welland	....	1	1
" Wellington	1	....	1
" Wentworth	....	1	1
" York	1	1	2
*Quebec	2	1	3
North-West Territory	....	....	....
Manitoba	....	....	....
*British Columbia	1	....	1
Total	67	64	131

*On payment.

VII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September. 1903.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	4	4	8
City of Belleville	3	1	4
County of Brant	7	7	14
City of Brantford	15	10	25
County of Bruce	8	11	19
" Carleton	2	1	3
" Dufferin	2	1	3
" Dundas	3	3	6
" Durham	4	4	8
" Elgin	6	6	12
" Essex	10	20	30
" Frontenac	5	2	7
" Glengarry	8	1	9
" Grenville	2	2	4
" Grey	9	12	21
City of Guelph	4	3	7
County of Haldimand	4	5	9
" Halton	6	3	9
City of Hamilton	13	18	31
County of Hastings	5	4	9
" Huron	10	10	20
City of Kingston	7	4	11
County of Kent	9	5	14
" Lambton	14	5	19
" Leeds	13	4	17
" Lanark	2	4	6
" Lennox	4	1	5
" Lincoln	3	3	6
City of London	10	9	19
District of Nipissing	4	3	7
County of Middlesex	9	12	21
District of Muskoka	3	....	3

VII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September, 1903.—*Concluded.*

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
County of Norfolk	9	9	18	County of Stormont	5	....	5
" Northumberland	4	9	13	City of Toronto	53	36	89
" Ontario	7	9	16	County of Victoria	8	2	10
City of Ottawa	16	2	18	" Waterloo	10	4	14
County of Oxford	7	10	17	" Welland	6	4	10
" Peel	2	1	3	" Wellington	10	8	18
" Perth	4	9	13	" Wentworth	8	8	16
" Peterborough	11	3	14	" York	18	16	34
" Prince Edward	6	2	8	*Province of Quebec	4	1	5
" Prescott	3	....	3	*North-West Territory	1	1	2
" Renfrew	8	6	14	*United States	1	....	1
" Russell	3	1	4	*British Columbia	1	....	1
City of St. Catharines	2	1	3	*Manitoba	1	....	1
" St. Thomas	3	2	5				
" Stratford	3	1	4				
County of Simcoe	11	10	21	Total	433	334	767

*On payment

VIII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 30th September, 1903.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma	1	1	2	District of Muskoka	....	....	....
City of Belleville	....	....	....	" Nipissing	3	3	6
County of Brant	....	....	....	County of Norfolk	1	2	3
City of Brantford	2	1	3	" Northumberland	2	2	4
County of Bruce	....	2	2	" Ontario	....	....	....
" Carleton	....	....	....	City of Ottawa	1	2	3
" Dufferin	....	....	....	County of Oxford	1	2	3
" Dundas	....	....	....	" Peel	1	....	1
" Durham	1	....	1	" Perth	2	....	2
" Elgin	2	1	3	" Peterborough	....	....	....
" Essex	1	5	6	" Prince Edward	1	....	1
" Frontenac	....	....	....	" Prescott	1	....	1
" Glengarry	1	1	2	" Renfrew	....	2	2
" Grenville	....	1	1	" Russell	....	....	....
" Grey	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	....	....	....
City of Guelph	1	1	2	" St. Thomas	....	1	1
County of Haldimand	....	....	....	" Stratford	1	2	3
" Haliburton	....	....	....	County of Simcoe	3	1	4
" Halton	....	....	....	" Stormont	....	....	....
City of Hamilton	1	3	4	City of Toronto	6	7	13
County of Hastings	....	....	....	County of Victoria	....	....	....
" Huron	2	1	3	" Waterloo	....	....	....
City of Kingston	2	....	2	" Welland	....	1	1
County of Kent	1	....	1	" Wellington	....	....	....
" Lambton	1	2	3	" Wentworth	....	1	1
" Leeds	2	....	2	" York	1	1	2
" Lanark	....	2	2	British Columbia	1	....	1
" Lennox	....	....	....	Quebec	1	....	1
" Lincoln	....	....	....	Manitoba	....	....	....
City of London	....	....	....				
City of Woodstock	2	2	4				
County of Middlesex	1	2	3	Total	49	54	103

Maintenance Expenditure for the year ending 30 September, 1903, compared with the preceding year.

Item.	Service.	30 September, 1902, average number of pupils 111. Total Expenditure 1902.	Yearly cost per pupil av. 111.	Weekly cost per pupil av. 111.		30 September, 1903, average number of pupils 114. Total Expenditure 1903.	Yearly cost per pupil av. 114.	Weekly cost per pupil av. 114.	
		$ c.	$ c.	c.	m	$ c.	$ c.	c.	m
1	Medicine and medical comforts	82 53	74	1	4	125 69	1 10	2	1
2	Butcher's meat, fish and fowl	1,612 91	14 53	28		1,561 45	13 70	26	5
3	Flour, bread and biscuits	520 98	4 69	9		463 81	4 07	7	6
4	Butter and lard	985 73	8 88	17		1,039 87	9 12	17	5
5	General groceries	1,391 20	12 53	24		1,233 43	10 82	20	8
6	Fruit and vegetables	291 22	2 62	5		196 64	1 72	3	3
7	Bedding, clothing and shoes	449 93	4 05	7	8	357 28	3 14	6	
8	Fuel,—Wood, coal and gas	*136 40	1 22	2	3	†7,207 99	63 23	121	6
9	Light,—Electric and gas	727 99	6 56	12	6	735 78	6 46	12	4
10	Laundry, soap and cleaning	316 86	2 85	5	4	329 49	2 89	5	5
11	Furniture and furnishings	504 54	4 54	8	7	489 35	4 29	8	2
12	Farm and garden—Feed and fodder	700 56	6 31	12	1	560 75	4 92	9	5
13	Repairs and alterations	936 85	8 44	16	2	886 62	7 78	14	9
14	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	643 39	5 79	11	1	709 93	6 23	12	
15	Books, apparatus and appliances	1,158 45	10 43	20		665 13	5 83	11	2
16	Miscellaneous, unenumerated	1,204 58	10 85	20	8	1,009 48	8 85	17	
17	Pupils sittings at churches	200 00	1 80	3	4	200 00	1 75	3	1
18	Rent of hydrants	160 00	1 44	2	7	160 00	1 41	2	6
19	Extra water supply	123 08	1 10	2		287 72	2 52	4	8
20	Salaries and wages	17,080 78	153 88	295	9	17,070 79	149 74	288	1
		29,227 98	263 31	506	4	35,291 26	309 57	595	3

* No coal owing to strike. † Two years' supply paid this year.

Certified Correct,

30 September, 1903. W. N. Hossie.

Thirty-Third Annual Report

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER,

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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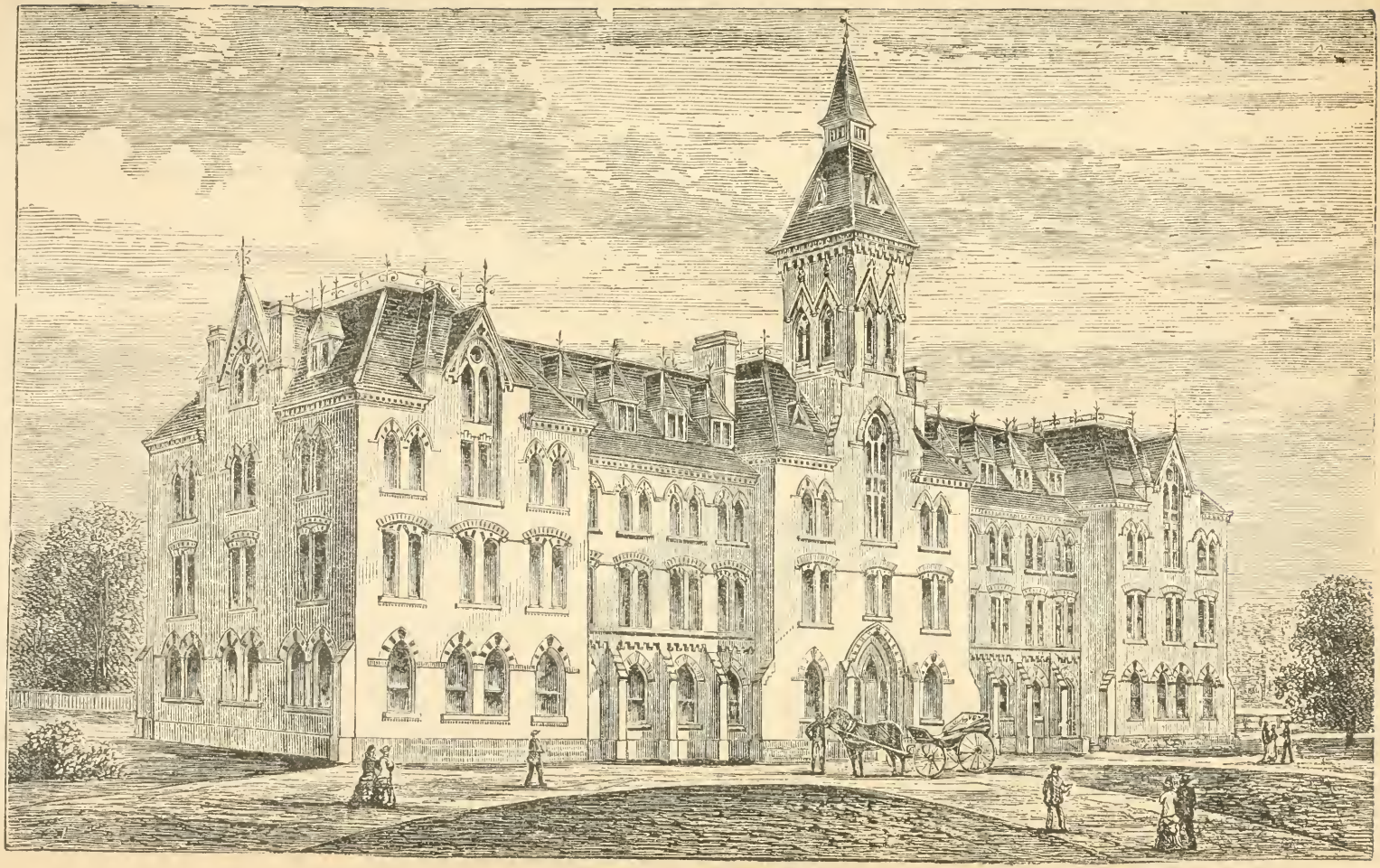


ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Parliament Buildings.

Toronto, November, 1903.

Sir,—I beg to transmit the Thirty-third Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honorable J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November, 1903.

To the Honorable Wm Mortimer Clark, etc., etc., and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

May it Please Your Honor :

I have the honor to submit herewith the Thirty-Third Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1903.

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb

In presenting the Thirty-third Annual Report, the very full and interesting portion of it prepared by Mr. Mathison, the Superintendent of this Institution, makes my task an easy one. Mr. Mathison gives a resume of its past history and the methods in use at the present time for the education of deaf mutes; he also gives details of the work in each department during the past year, as to literary and industrial work. The course pursued in educating the deaf and dumb is with a view to enabling them to become self-sustaining as well as useful members of society after leaving the Institution.

The school opened in September with 239 pupils, being a few less than last year; but a number have come in since the opening, bringing the attendance up to the usual average. The boys, in addition to their literary work, are taught printing, carpentry, moulding and drawing, shoemaking, barbering, and baking. The girls are instructed in domestic work, cooking, housekeeping, sewing, dress-making, and fancy work, besides the regular course in literary work.

On the return of the pupils in September they brought with them a number of diseases to which children are subject, such as scarlet fever, mumps, diphtheria, etc., and an epidemic of these contagious diseases was the result, taxing our resources to the utmost, notwithstanding all the appliances provided at the Institution for coping with such a contingency. A large expenditure was incurred in procuring medicines, antitoxin, and special nursing, and our appropriation for the year was exceeded in consequence by the sum of $2.428.86. I regret to have to report the death of two of the pupils.

There has been no change in the staff of officials during the year. The total number of pupils during the season was 140 boys and 143 girls, making a total of 283. Since the opening of this institution, 1,294 deaf and dumb children have been educated and gone out into the world to earn a livelihood for themselves, the great majority of whom have done well financially. The pupils come from all counties and districts in the Province. Their ages range from seven to thirty years. The tables in the report give the history of the cases, cause of deafness, etc.

The annual examinations were made by Mr. Johnston, Public School Inspector, whose report will be found interesting. The report of Dr. Goldsmith on the health of the pupils is also appended. The report is embellished with cuts showing the various class rooms in which the pupils are employed, illustrating the manual alphabet, etc.

The farm has been more than usually profitable during the past year and shows a substantial profit. The stock, and farm implements have been well cared for and are in good order and condition.

The per capita cost of the pupils for the past year will be higher owing to the account for part of the coal used last year being charged up in this year's accounts; and also on account of the contagious diseases which continued from the opening of the session.

It is very probable that in view of the growing population of the Province, the number of deaf and dumb children will increase rather than decrease, and it becomes

important, therefore, that further provision should be made for their accommodation. The present capacity of the Institution is taxed to its full extent, and unless more accommodation is available, further applications for admission will have to be refused.

All the officers, teachers, and attendants have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and zealous in their work. The religious training of the pupils has been carefully attended to by the clergymen of the various denominations.

I have to thank the Superintendent, and the officers for their kindness and courtesy to me on the occasions of my official visits to the Institution.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Belleville, Ont., 30th September, 1903.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector of Public Institutions, Toronto, Ont. :—

Sir,—The Thirty-third Annual Report of this Institution is herewith respectfully submitted :

Methods of Instruction.

The battle of the methods continues with unabated vigor in all parts of the world among those who are interested in the instruction of the deaf : and undoubtedly the rational system, known as the Combined Method, is making such headway that its final triumph and universal adoption is assured in the not far future. This is the system under which nine-tenths of the deaf in America are being educated, and it is admitted even by the opponents of this method, that the Canadian and American schools are more efficient than, and the results obtained greatly superior to, those in Europe, where the Oral System predominates. I have been frequently asked to explain the difference between these two methods, and though I have adverted to this subject in previous reports it would doubtless serve a useful purpose for me to give a somewhat fuller account of the various methods employed in teaching the deaf, and to point out the advantages, purposes and limitations of each. The two most prominent and the only important single methods are those known as the Manual and Pure Oral. Under the former system instruction is given by means of writing and the manual alphabet, with signs as an incidental, but very valuable—in fact almost indispensable aid—in explaining the meaning of words and ideas. This system is adapted to the deaf of all classes and degrees of ability, and in schools where it is used the great object kept in view is the development of the intellect and the fitting of the pupils for the greatest possible usefulness in life. Under the oral system, on the contrary, signs are entirely abolished in the class-room, and all instruction is given orally, with writing as an aid, which, however, is regarded as of secondary importance. The chief purpose sought by the oralists is to enable the deaf to speak and read the lips, which, they claim, will restore them to that place in society which they have lost because of their infirmity. This is a high ideal, to be sure, and greatly to be desired ; yet, even if it were approximately attainable, it is much lower than that which regards intellectual development and the preparing the deaf to hold their own in the great world of competition, as the great desideratum. The oralists must sacrifice the useful to the ornamental, and, even in what they seek to accomplish, their efforts are largely futile, for the plain truth is that not ten per cent. of the deaf can ever be taught to speak with sufficient dis-

tinctness for them to be understood by hearing people ; and even a smaller proportion ever learn to read the lips well enough to be of any real benefit to them. At the best lip-reading is possible only when the parties conversing are close together and directly facing each other ! hence, as a substitute for hearing it is very seldom available in ordinary conditions of life. It is a fact that is very significant that the great majority of the deaf educated under the oral system cease to use that method of communication entirely outside of the class-room, or as soon as they leave school, and revert to their natural language, that of signs, in talking to each other, and the use of writing in their intercourse with hearing people. Nor is this at all to be wondered at. Lip-reading, as I have pointed out, is rarely feasible, while, in speaking, the tones of the deaf are nearly always unnatural and generally more or less disagreeable, since they can never learn to modulate their words because of their lack of hearing. The deaf are quite aware of this, and therefore, are always quite reluctant to speak to, or in presence of hearing people, fearing to excite ridicule, or, at least, surprise and repugnance. Hence they always prefer to communicate with hearing people by writing and with each other by signs. The oralists seek to abolish signs altogether, a most cruel and reprehensible purpose,—though fortunately impossible of attainment—for this is the only language that the great majority of the deaf ever learn to use freely and with leasure to themselves. In nearly all of the continental schools, in many of those in Great Britain and a few in the United States, signs are absolutely prohibited and guarded against in every possible way. Yet as soon as the pupils are free from observation, and nearly always after they leave school, the deaf, there, as everywhere, utilize signs almost exclusively in their intercourse with each other. Nor could a more forceful and satisfactory medium well be devised for their purposes. The sign language is the primative and instinctive language of mankind. Under the name of gestures, it is used by most hearing people to a greater or less extent, and an orator whose gestures are easy, graceful and appropriate, greatly enhances his power over an audience. Gestures are absolutely essential to a good actor and are often a more important feature of a play than the words used: and a deaf mute can often follow a play with a fair degree of pleasure and understanding by watching the signs and actions of the players. On the other hand, the deaf often prepare pantomimes, which are readily understood and much enjoyed by hearing people, who had supposed they knew nothing about signs. It would be a great advantage if every actor, every preacher, every public speaker, were to take a course in the sign language. It would result in the abolition of the meaningless, grotesque and often very ludicrous gestures so often seen in the pulpit, and on the platform. At the Convention of the deaf in London last year the sessions were attended by a teacher of elocution, who, to paraphrase a common saying, come to be amused, but remained to learn. She thought she had pretty well mastered the art of gesture, but what she saw at the Convention was simply a revelation to her ; and she confessed that she had received some lessons and ideas which would be invaluable to her in her profession. It would be absolutely impossible for any considerable number of deaf persons to hold a convention or conduct a Sunday service by means of articulation and lip-reading, but, when signs are used, hundreds can meet together and carry on business, give addresses and engage in debates with as much freedom, intelligence and enjoyment as can hearing people. Those who have visited these conventions have been astonished and delighted to see with what facility the deaf could give expression to their thoughts. Ideas can be conveyed as freely and there is as quick a play of humor and repartee as is possible in any other audience ; and we have seen hearing people who had never witnessed the sign language before, charmed by the grace and

melted into tears by the pathos of the signs; for, beyond a doubt these surpass verbal language for many purposes, often being much more direct, forceful and expressive. Moreover, the sign language is a universal language. In spoken language there are hundreds of dialects, but while signs vary a little in different countries, yet the main elements are the same, and a deaf man can easily make himself understood in any part of the world. It is this effective medium of intercourse that the oralists seek to deprive the deaf of a purpose, however, in which they always have and always will fail, though much very valuable time and energy have been wasted in the attempt. The purpose of the pure oralists, as I have said, is to adopt the system exclusively and to reject all others. The manualists, however, are more liberal in their views and wiser in their aims. There are no purely manual schools, that I know of. The system in vogue in nearly all of the public institutions on this continent is that known as the Combined System, which seeks to utilize all that is best in all other methods. Efficiency is the result aimed at, and to this all theories and impractical ideas must give place The capability of each child is carefully tested, and that method applied which is best suited to the needs of each case. If there is any reasonable likelihood that a child can learn to speak sufficiently well to be of any practical utility, it is put in the articulation class; and, where such success is not attainable, the manual method is employed; while in nearly all such schools, signs are permitted to all the pupils in talking among themselves, and by teachers for purposes of explanation, lectures, etc. By this process the capacity of each child may be considered and humanely met and a system of education carried on broader than by a single method, and infinitely more elastic and effective.

The Combined System is the one in use in this Institution. I have taken every available opportunity to acquaint myself with the relative merits and demerits of the different methods, and have noted carefully the results attained, and I have no doubt whatever that the Combined System is immeasurably superior to Pure Oralism, or any other single method known. This is the inference of reason and this is the demonstration of experience. The vast majority of all instructors on this continent adhere to this system, nine-tenths of all the deaf pupils are instructed under this method, and the educated deaf themselves, all over the world, and no matter under what system they have been taught, are almost unanimous in denouncing Pure Oralism and advocating the rational method. I do not for a moment underestimate the value of speech and lip-reading to such of the deaf as can successfuly attain to it; but this benefaction is only for the few. Every child is taught articulation here whom we consider capable, after a careful test, of acquiring this accomplishment. We now have some sixty pupls in our ariculation classes, and parents may rest assured that every child will be taught to speak who has an aptitude therefor to the degree of practical utility, and if we err at all in this regard it is in trying to teach articulation to too many rather than to too few. But we deem the time worse than totally wasted which is spent in trying to teach speech to children to whom intelligible vocalization is an impossibility, and unfortunately these comprise four-fifths of all the deaf. The deaf are of necessity greatly handicapped in the struggle for a competence and we deem it our duty to devote our time and efforts in giving them the best possible mental and moral equipment, and practical skill; and in doing so we must ignore all merely sentimental considerations and unattainable ideals and ornamental accomplishments in favor of such instruction and training as will best enable them to discharge creditably all the duties of life, in their religious, business, social and domestic relations.

Akoulalion and Other Devices.

In previous reports I have made some reference to the Akoulalion and other devices purporting to enable the deaf to hear ; and I have taken, and again take this means of warning the deaf in the most earnest and emphatic manner against investing their money in these or in any other instruments or devices whatever until their merits have been investigated and their utility endorsed by competent authorities. I do this in no spirit of antagonism to any possible means of bettering the condition of the deaf, or enabling them to overcome in any way or to any extent the disability under which they labor. Glad, indeed, would I be, as would every friend of the deaf, if any instrument or method could be devised that would enable even a small minority to hear, or would to any material degree facilitate their intercourse with hearing people ; but, so far as I know, no such device has ever yet have invented. I have directed my remarks more especially against the Akoulalion or the Akouphone—as it has been re-christened—because this instrument has been so loudly heralded and advertised and because of the extravagant claims which have been advanced in its behalf. When this invention was first announced I had hoped that it would be beneficial in very many cases, and had it accomplished one-tenth part of what was claimed, it would have proved a very great boon indeed. But, as in the case of all such devices, it has failed most lamentably to fulfil its glowing promises, and once more those who had built their hopes on such mechanical aids were disappointed ; and how bitter this disappointment is none can know except those deaf persons whose expectations have been aroused and whose hopes have been raised by the specious promises that have been held out to them. We have in Belleville two deaf men who are among the great multitude of deceived ones. They both went to New York and interviewed the inventor and manufacturers of the Akoulalion, and returned with an instrument which cost some $100, and which they felt sure would enable them to hear. But after a thorough and prolonged test it was found to be absolutely useless and neither of them received the slightest benefit from its use ; and their experience has been similar to that of thousands, who have been equally hopeful, only to be doomed to similar disappointment. Two deaf members of our staff also made a careful test of the instrument last year in the presence of the inventor himself, and found no advantage whatever from its use. I had invited—I night say even strongly urged—the inventor or someone in his behalf to bring one of the instruments to this institution and make a thorough test of its merits in the presence of people familiar with the deaf, and who could not be easily deceived ; but though I offered every facility for the trial, and untold benefit would be derived by the inventor were the trial even moderately successful, he refused to avail himself of the opportunity on the plea that he had not an instrument to spare. Yet at Toronto and other fairs that same fall he had an instrument on exhibition, where, no doubt, thousands were deceived by the tests made under conditions that gave every chance for deception.

In corroboration of my estimate of the Akoulalion, I quote the result of a trial of its use as reported in "TheAnnals," a journal published in the interests of the deaf. The test was made by an experienced teacher of the deaf, Miss Mabel Ellery Adams, of the Horace Mann School, Boston, Mass., U. S., on a boy who had been at school for several years and was very intelligent. The doctors said that he was quite deaf, but he always averred that he could hear loud sounds. The experiments were made two or three times a week for many months, and as the boy had undoubtedly a considerable degree of hearing and had attained to a great degree of proficiency in articulation and lip-reading, the test was made under the most favorable circumstances. The teacher after detailing the various experiments and lessons given, sums up the result as follows :—

Results.—"Teacher and family agree that the results are less than they hoped for, and their hopes were by no means dazzling. The very utmost they allowed themselves to dream of was a marked improvement in the boy's speech with a slight approximation to the normal, such an approximation as many people with a small degree of hearing attain to easily. The improvement came but not the change of tone, except occasionally when a lesson was in progress. The improvement was very noticeable at the time, then as the instrument became an old story it seemed to the family to dwindle away; but old friends who met Creighton this summer for the first time in two years declared that they found a great improvement in his intelligibility; and intercourse with strangers seemed to be easier than it had ever been before. How much of this improvement is due to the Akoulalion, and how much to added years and to the cumulative effect of many lessons in articulation given by an expert (not the writer of this paper), is, of course, an open question. The proprietors of the Akoulalion claim better results for similar cases. They say that with Creighton's degree of hearing (reported as nil by the aurist) there is no reason why with faithful work and proper teaching he should not attain to almost normal speech and to hearing which could be reached by ordinary speech by means of the Akouphone. The present meagre results are, in their own opinion, due to inattention on the boy's part, lack of expert teaching, and the fewness of the lessons so far given. All three of these difficulties no doubt exist; the boy has been inattentive many times. No expert teacher of the Akoulalion was ever procurable or even known to exist, and the number of periods called by courtesy in these pages "lesson" have been lamentably few. It has therefore been determined to give the instrument another year of trial, to which will be brought the experience gained during the year that has passed. The writer's own belief in regard to the Akoulalion may be summed up as follows: She believes that in the case of a child with Creighton's degree of hearing (hearing which in her opinion does exist, the doctors to the contrary notwithstanding), if two short periiods of practice could be given every day for a year, once in the morning and one in the afternoon, at the end of a year a small vocabulary could be recognized with certainty through the instrument. She believes these periods of practice would have a beneficial reaction upon the pupil's accuracy of pronunciation, and to some extent upon his modulation or change in tone quality. There is a little more to be added by way of general discussion. It seems not unlikely that the sounds which reach the deaf through the Akoulalion are somewhat similar to those heard through the receiver of a long-distance telephone. Such tones are often spoken of as "natural," but to the hearer entirely unfamiliar to the human voice, they would hardly convey much idea of natural human speech. If the Norwegian invention, which does really convey the sounds of the human voice unaltered, can be successfully applied to the Akoulalion, perhaps perfectly natural speech will become actually attainable. Theoretically, if a child can hear something through an instrument, if he cannot only hear but distinguish one sound from another, there is no apparent reason why he should not learn to hear all the sounds of the language, learn to recognize them in combination, and at last learn to understand readily ordinary human speech when conveyed to his ear by means of the instrument. All this appears very simple and easily demonstrable. But every teacher of the deaf knows better. The comprehension of speech, whether by ear or eye, comes only after long years of listening to it or seeing it. The absence of the involuntary practice which the hearing world obtains gratuitously constitutes a tremendous handicap to the deaf in the process of acquiring speech through the sight, a handicap which the schools for the deaf strive to lessen by every means in their power. When, however, as in the case of acquiring a knowledge of speech through the Akoulalion, time, place, the exclusive attention of the teacher, and incapacitating physical weariness at the end of a few minutes, must all be

reckoned with, the opportunities for practice occurring in an ordinary life become so few as to bear little anology to the process by which hearing children acquire speech. The readers of the "Annals" must forgive the incoherency of this paper. The experiment here recorded was begun in hope, and the small degree of success has been a bitter disappointment, so bitter that calm judicial discussion of the subject is beyond the writer's power."

If this is all that could be accomplished in behalf of an intelligent, educated boy with some degree of hearing, under the most favorable circumstances and assisted by an expert teacher, what can be hoped for ordinary deaf persons, without his advantages and assistance? Would not the disappointment, so bitter in this case as to render the teacher incapable of "calm, judicial discussion of the subject," be to others even more bitter and unbearable? Nor is this the only evidence that can be adduced, for many other tests have been made by experts, and we have yet to hear of one that was any less futile than the one above cited. I do not want to be understood as saying that the Akoulalion is in all cases valueless. In the case of many people who are only partially deaf, whose organs of hearing are intact, but to some degree defective, valuable assistance can be derived from proper devices; all of which that have proven of any benefit, however, are ear-trumpets, or instruments embodying this principle, but with various modifications and improvements; and perhaps the Akoulalion is one of the best of these, though no better than some other devices in common use. But it cannot be too often or too emphatically stated that no instrument ever yet invented is of the slightest use to the totally deaf; and I do not believe that such an instrument ever will or can be invented. It seems quite obvious that persons whose organs of hearing have been destroyed by disease, or congenitally lacking, can no more hope to hear than a person whose eyes have been destroyed can hope to see. Yet in spite of this self-evident fact, it is remarkable that so many are ready to squander their money for every new invention that is brought to their notice. The deaf seem long to have been the favorite subjects of exploitation by frauds and quacks, and in the advertising columns of nearly every newspaper can be found glowing descriptions of all sorts of devices for enabling the deaf to hear; and every year the more gullible members of the unfortunate class, are mulcted of hundreds of thousands of dollars by those heartless and bare-faced deceivers. Yet once again, therefore, I wish to advise the deaf to pay no heed whatever to such advertisements and circulars. If ever an instrument should be devised which will accomplish even a moiety of what is claimed for the Akoulalion and other similar or diverse devices, no high-priced advertisements or other costly methods of attaining publicity will be required. The whole world would know all about it within twenty-four hours, and the inventor's only anxiety would be to know how to endure the fame and sustain the honors that would be thrust upon him, and how to supply even a fraction of the demand that would be made for his beneficent device.

Trades for the Deaf.

In no boasting spirit, but simply in due recognition of an indisputable fact, we have always very modestly claimed that this institution is one of the best in America, and that it has done work of inestimable value for the deaf of this Province. We must confess, however, that we come far short of being as clever as some people think we are. For instance, I received a letter at the beginning of last term from the mother of one of our pupils, who asked that her son be put in the shoe shop to learn the trade of shoe-making; and she intimated that after being there for a year she would expect him to be sufficiently conversant with the trade to be able to earn a good livelihood. Now, in view of the fact that this boy is in the regular classes, and therefore spends only about fifteen hours a week in the shoe shop, which during the session would be equal to about fifty-five days of ten

hours each, or about two months of ordinary working-time, it will be seen that the feat that we are expected to perform is one of considerable magnitude. It simply cannot be done, even if we had the cleverest instructor that ever manipulated leather and brains, and her son were a veritable prodigy, which he is not. He will have done very well indeed if in the first year he becomes familiar with the names and uses of the tools and masters the rudiment of his trade.

And in this connection I would like to refer in the most emphatic terms to the lamentable fact that so many of our boys leave school before they have thoroughly mastered their trades. We have always tried to impress our shop boys and their parents the importance of remaining here until they are pronounced to be competent workmen by our instructors, who are best able to judge as to their efficiency; yet not one out of five stays as long as he should. Some boys think that as soon as they can set up a column of type with tolerable accuracy, or put a patch on a shoe, or saw a board straight and drive a nail without smashing their thumbs, they are expert mechanics and know quite enough, and are eager to go forth and earn some money, their minds filled with visions of future wealth and independence. Now even passable success under such conditions is impossible. The world is full of mediocre men who are hanging around every street corner waiting for something to turn up, but who cannot keep a job for a month after they get one. But men who are thorough masters of their trades never have to hunt for employment. The door of opportunity ever stands wide open to them, and all they have to do is to enter and grasp one of the prizes held out to them by a score of eager hands. Every avenue of industry leads to success for the man who understands his business and puts both his heart and his brains into his work.

What time, then, is required for a boy to learn his trade thoroughly here? Of course, that will depend somewhat upon the boy and his trade, and on various other conditions, so an answer to this query must be in general terms only. The boy is put in the shop in his fourth or fifth year. He should remain there during the rest of his school course, say four years, working from two to three hours a day before and after school. Then he should return and put in full time in the shop—nine hours a day—for at least two years more and then, if he is fairly clever and has been attentive and industrious, he should have thoroughly mastered his trade and be able to take his place among competent workmen with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer. But no boy con become sufficiently conversant with his trade in less time than is indicated above. If parents would consult successful printers, and bakers and carpenters and shoe-makers in their own vicinity, they would get disabused of the absurd notion so many of them have, that a young boy can properly learn a trade in a year or two by working at it less than three hours a day.

Besides the general interest we have in the welfare and success of our pupils, the officers and teachers have a more specific interest in this matter, for we feel that the credit and reputation of the Institution is at stake. If a boy leaves here before he has fully mastered his trade and gets a job on the strength of his having attended the institution, of course our reputation must suffer somewhat, for that boy is almost certain to be more or less a failure. The employer will not be aware of the circumstances and will not unnaturally be inclined to attribute the boy's incompetence to low ideals and indifferent instruction on our part. And of course we do not like that at all. And not only does the reputation of the Institution suffer as a whole, but that also of all the deaf, for this boy's employer and fellow-employees will naturally conclude that this particular boy's attainments fairly represents those of all. The injustice of this is obvious as well as the great injury it works to the deaf generally; for most people are inclined to judge all the deaf by the individual deaf persons with whom they are acquainted. We appeal, therefore to all parents

to allow their boys, who are learning a trade, to remain here until it has been thoroughly mastered. And of this we are the best judges. They may rest assured we will not keep a boy here one day longer than is necessary ; but no boy should be withdrawn from the Institution until he has fully and honorably completed his course. To all such pupils diplomas are issued, certifying to their record and attainments ; and unless a pupil can produce such a diploma, we repudiate all responsibility for any incompetence he may display. This document, if a pupil possesses one, will certainly be of great service to him, and an important factor in his future career, of the success of which we have no fears if he has thus laid the sure foundation of a thorough mastery of his trade in all its details, combined with the habits of industry, perseverance and thoroughness that we seek to inculcate. The foregoing remarks are equally applicable to the girls who are being taught trades at this institution.

Industrial Departments.

Domestic Science Department.—As was expected, the practical utility of our Domestic Science Department quickly commended itself to the approbation of the parents of our pupils. The mothers of those who were in this department last term were surprised and delighted at their culinary skill and general household knowledge, and now all the parents are anxious to have their girls take a course in Domestic Science. We cannot possibly accommodate them all at once, but we hope to give every girl a chance before leaving the Institution. In all the classes the progress was satisfactory. The following is an outline of the work covered by Class 1.:

Housekeeping duties ; the study of the kitchen fire ; study of water, starch, milk and egg ; the cooking of fresh and dried fruits, cereals and vegetables ; the cooking of eggs in various ways ; combining of milk and eggs as in custards ; and the making of cream soups. Besides this, instructions were given in canning tomatoes, making of marmalades, and many other seasonable dishes, as it was not certain that they could return to complete their regular course. Table-setting and care of the dining room was emphasized. They were to plan, cook and serve either light or heavy breakfast on time. Classes 2 and 3 have made satisfactory progress, having completed the first grade of the course. They required much more practice than Class 1, hence fewer lessons were taught. Class 4 did very good work considering that their language is limited. They had to depend upon memory entirely. They learned the names of the utensils used in the kitchen and materials required to cook with. The dishes chosen for them to make were those which would be most useful to them at home. Attention was drawn to the fact that it was necessary to begin work in time to have it completed in time. The pupils' best work was expected, and all were anxious to do their best, no one wishing to slight the smallest detail. At first many were awkward with the utensils, but ease has been acquired. As much as possible, the pupils were left to decide for themselves ; this gave them confidence which they lacked in the beginning. The value of language was never forgotten ; the work was written on the blackboard, and the pupils copied this into their books, re-writing it in pen and ink to keep for future use. In this way the new words were impressed upon them. Then, too, the new words were not abstract as they associated actions and words.

Sewing Class—Boys. During the year the work generally has been satisfactory. All manifested a keen interest in their work, so much so, that some wanted to sew after school hours. A few of the boys have made rapid progress. Difficulties were presented in order to test their judgment and ability to overcome them. Habits of cleanliness, order, and personal neatness were encouraged.

Manual Training. During the last session a class of twelve (12) boys has been in training; four of them have taken a three years' course, four have done second year's work, and the remaining four were admitted last September. On the whole, they have all done very well; some of the older pupils have become skilful with tools, and have made many of their models from working drawings alone. The conduct of the boys has been all that could be desired; they have worked faithfully and most of them industriously. They work with both pleasure and profit. The worker is able to measure his advancement from week to week, and grows more and more conscious of an increasing power to accomplish what is desired. The quality of the work has been uniformly good, the models have all been useful articles, as abstract exercises prove less interesting and consequently less valuable. While the work is educational, no opportunity is lost to train the boys in business habits. Every boy is expected to begin work at a certain time, attend to his own business, take care of, and be responsible not only for his own tools but also those in general use. Whatever occupation these lads will follow in the future their experience in the Manual Training room must help them materially.

Work Shops.—The lads in the Printing Office, Bakery, Shoe Shop, Carpenter Shop, and Barber Shop, have made, as a general thing, steady improvement, according to their ability and the earnestnes with which they worked. Several of those who were with us last year are now making a good living outside. The girls at tailoring, dressmaking, plain and fancy sewing and fancy work have all made good progress.

The General Health.

The health of the pupils all through the session was particularly good, but I regret to say the outlook at the present time is quite serious where we have 239 pupils, with officers, and teachers in addition, in residence. One lad reported on the opening day and the next he was laid up with typhoid fever. Two boys brought scarlet fever and one girl diphtheria, which developed a short time after their arrival. The cases were promptly attended to and isolated in our hospital away from the main building, with good trained nurses and medical care. Our Physician, Dr. Goldsmith, has been most careful, prompt, attentive and successful in the discharge of his duties. As there are epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever throughout the Province, the probabilities are that we shall have quite a number of cases before we get through with those already in the hospital. We find the great value of our hospital at the present time, and it is one of the best investments ever made here for the safety and health of all concerned. We have experienced a little difficulty in fumigating the main building for the reason that we had no other buildings adjacent sufficiently large to accommodate the inmates during the process of fumigation. If we had even a school building we would be more secure, and perhaps in the near future we may reasonable expect to have one.

Change of Matrons.

Much to our regret, Miss I. M. Walker, matron for thirteen years, owing to ill health, resigned in March last. She was an ideal matron and performed her duties, which were oftentimes perplexing and arduous, with firmness and at the same time commanded the respect and confidence of all by her tactful methods, and greatly assisted in making the home life of pupils, officers, teachers and employees pleasant and agreeable. Miss Walker was succeeded by Miss M. Ross, who received a most hearty welcome and the favorable impression she made when first she came has been added to since. For twenty

odd years we have been favored with sensible matrons, with kind and willing hearts for their work, and Miss Ross is likely to prove as good as any that have preceded her.

Miscellaneous.

Our farming operations this year are sati factory. We had good crops generally—hay being the only exception.

We have been the recipients of many newspapers, generously donated for our reading rooms, by the publishers, for which we are thankful.

The clergymen of the city have, as usual continued their ministrations to the pupils of their several denominations. We tre indebted to the Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelley, V.G.; Rev. G. W. Beamish (English Church) ; Rev. A. H. Drumm, (Presbyterian Church) ; Rev. J. W. Crothers, M.A., D.D.; Rev. J. R. Real ; Rev. Geo. Brown, Rev. F. B. Stratton, (Methodist) ; Rev. O. C. Elliott, (Baptist) ; Rev. Father O'Brien.

The session opened on the 23rd of September, and at this date 239 pupils are enrolled. a few less than at the same time last year. Workmen throughout the Province were in demand and a number of our large boys obtaied situations which they still hold, consequently did not return. Several of the parents removed to Manitoba and the Northwest and took their children with them. Two of our old pupils were admitted to the Michigan School this month.

The per capita cost is larger this year than last as we had to pay for nearly two years' supply of coal out of one year's appropriation. Owing to the strike the contractor was only able to deliver coal as he could obtain it, and the quality was not always We have a first-class article this year and p were glad to get anything that would burn. that we consume are also a little higher and lenty of it. Prices generally of commodities the best ; but under the circumstances wealfect us to some extent.

The generous and hearty support that we have received from the Minister in charge, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, and yourself, has been most gratifying and an incentive to renewed efforts on behalf of those committed to our charge. Officers, teachers and employees have been faithful and true in every respect, and our labors in the past have been blessed by a good and kind Providence, without whose aid all our work and efforts would be futile.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON, Sup't.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector of Public Institutions, Toronto, Ont.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector of Public Charities, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—In making my report for the past year I am pleased to say that the last twelve months have been fortunate ones, some sickness and some accidents, of course, but nothing of long duration, or of a serious nature.

The pupils on their return to school generally bring with them a number of contagious diseases and this year so far is no exception. On the opening in September four cases of a skin disease of a contagious character appeared—one boy and one girl were

almost immediately down with typhoid fever, and just as early several cases of scarlet fever appeared. Good recovery in all these cases followed. With the exception of the above, the general health of all is quite satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. D. GOLDSMITH, M.D.R.C.P.

Belleville, Sept. 30th, 1903.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

To Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector of Public Institutions:

Sir,—When I received your letter of May 7th, informing me that I had been appointed to make the annual examination of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I went and saw the Superintendent, Mr. R. Mathison, and arranged to begin the examination on Tuesday, June 2nd.

The first classes examined were the articulation classes taught by Miss Mathison and Miss Gibson.

Miss Mathison had 29 pupils, divided into six classes of 5, 5, 4, 4, 5 and six respectively. All the pupils in these different classes are unable to speak or hear, but it is surprising to see what they could do and say with the tongue and lips. They could say "Good morning" very plainly. They could give the sounds of the vowels and consonants as well as speaking children. The understood all that Miss Mathison said to them, and would do what she told them. They could read short sentences so that I could plainly understand them. Many of the classes could say "Good morning, Mr. Johnston," nearly as well as speaking children. They could say many words spoken by Miss Mathison, repeat the names of persons, and they repeated the Lord's Prayer so that anyone could easily understand them. Many of them wrote 2468 when asked to do so by her. They said quite plainly cough, telephone, orchard, celery, bicycle, Christmas, and read a long story written on the board, so that I could understand one and all of them plainly. When asked, they could point out the cities and towns of Ontario on the map and say them plainly. All of them could answer questions in good plain sentences and many of the classes could write sentences on the board dictated by the teacher and never made a mistake in spelling a word. Miss Mathison was an experienced teacher, having taught in one of the city schools for some time. She is doing this work in the Institution thoroughly and well, and deserves much credit for the able manner in which she is doing this work in the Institution.

Miss Gibson had 32 pupils in charge, divided into six classes. They could give the sounds of the vowels and consonants and could write them when their sounds were given by her. They could write the numbers when asked. They could write sentences on the board correctly and neatly when dictated. They could say plainly the days of the week and the months of the year, so that I could understand them as plainly as speaking children. They could answer definitions in geography and point out places on the map. They read stories when on the board, so that anyone could understand them as well as speaking children. They could tell plainly where I lived, and say many things as well as other boys and girls. All the pupils taught articulation by Miss Mathison and Miss Gibson came from classes taught by the other teachers. Miss

Gibson is a lively, energetic teacher, and she and Miss Mathison are doing this work thoroughly and well.

The examination of the other classes began with the lowest class taught by Miss James, a deaf mute, who had been trained in this Institution. When I examined the Institution sixteen years ago she was a bright, smart and intelligent pupil in one of the classes. She had nine present, five being in bed, sick.

In the naming of objects on the slate they wtre marked good. I started to mark their work as examined in the Public School, good being the highest and best, fair and bad. Adding adjectives to nouns, good. Notation was good; counting was good; in signs they were good; in giving the divisions of time, good; in giving directions, good; in naming parts of the human body, good; in describing actions, good; the writing was good; she had good order and attention. All the questions were answered on their slates in good writing. They all did well and are being thoroughly and thougthfully taught. She is a good, pleasant and thorough teacher.

I may say here that all questions were written on the board, and their answers were written on their slates, and the answers on the slates were carefully examined by me at the end of each subject.

Mr. Ingram had 12 in his class. He has been teaching only a short time in this Institution, but I believe that he was a successful teacher for six years before he took charge some time last year.

In the naming of objects they were marked good; in giving the plural of words, good; in naming articles of food, good; in naming three articles of clothing, they were marked good; in answering the following questions written on the board: What is your name? How old are you? Where do you live? The answers were given in full sentences, correctly written and the words correctly spelled; the counting was good: adjectives to supply nouns, good; describing actions, the answers were given in good sentences; writing was good; and the order and attention, good. After a careful examination of his pupils, I am able to say they have been taught thoroughly and well.

The next class examined was the class taught by Mr. Madden, a deaf mute. He had 17 in his class. The questions were all written on the board as in all the other classes, and answered on the slate, plenty of time being given all the pupils to put down their answers in their best writing. In naming objects in the room, good; in giving the plural of words written on the board, good; in supplying nouns after certain adjectives, good; in writing down actions performed, good; the counting was good; miscellaneous questions, good; in naming parts of the human body, the work was well done; in naming parts of clothing, good; in naming articles of furniture, the answering was good; in natural phenomena, good: they wrote the seasons correctly and neatly: their answers in designating colors were good; they gave the different directions correctly and in good language on their slates; in answering the questions, What is your name? and where do you live, they did well. The writing on the slate was good and there was good order and attention.

Mr. Forrester had 18 present. In arithmetic, notation and numeration they all did extremely well, and in adding they also did well. In naming articles of furniture they answered well, and also in giving the plural of nouns. They did well in writing on the slate in good language and spelling, all the things they saw in a picture that I placed before them. They were all good.

Mrs. Terrill's class of 14 was next thoroughly examined. She had five divisions. Mrs. Terrill has been connected with the Institution since it was opened in 1870. She is the daughter of Mr. J. B. McGann, the pioneer teacher of the deaf and dumb in this Pro-

vince. He taught the deaf and dumb first in Toronto and afterwards in Hamilton, and was one of the first teachers in this Instituution in 1870. She has a peculiar and difficult class to teach, many of them entering the Institution in advanced years, but they could not be placed in better hands. They gave the plurals of many words in well written sentences; their work in addition was good; defining colors, good; the incorporation of verbs in sentences, good; they wrote all the personal pronouns; six questions were given on the board to answer in sentences, and their answering was good; they next asked on the board to name three parts of the body, three articles of furniture, three articles of dress, four wild animals, and four domestic animals. Their answers were all given correctly, in well constructed sentences. In placing nouns after adjectives, they did well. I took two crayons out of a box, went to the window and threw them out, and they described the actions in a well constructed sentence. The writing was good, and the order and attention good.

Mrs. Balis' class was next examined. She had 15 present. Naming the days of the week, good; in answering a number of questions written on the board, they did well; in telling the names of animals, they also did well; in naming the divisions of time they did well; writing under the heading of news, the sentences were well formed, well written and correctly formed. Their arithmetic was good, the questions being correctly and neatly worked. In the incorporation of words in sentences, they did themselves credit, and they were marked good. Five questions were asked, and the answering was good. To fill out with proper words in sentences, they did well. The writing was good, and the order and attention good.

Miss Bull, a deaf mute, who has taughat in the Institution, her class was next examined. She had twenty in her class. The mental arithmetic was good, several questions were given in addition and subtraction, and some practical questions, and the work was done correctly and neatly. In changing words from the singular to the plural, and from the plural to the singular in sentences, they did well, and were marked good. They were asked to incorporate in sentences, the words,—carrying, some, a basket of, John's dog, and Mr. Johnston, and this they did well and were deservedly marked good. They were then asked to give answers in full sentences to a number of questions written on the board, and they did this well and were marked good. In composition they were asked to write all they saw in a picture and to fill in the proper words in elliptical sentences. This they did well and deserve much credit, and were marked good. The drawing in books was good. The writing was good and the order and attention was good.

Miss Linn's class was next examined. She had nineteen present. They were first tested in adding on the board. They were given questions with 14 and 16 addends, and they added them rapidly and correctly. They did long questions in subtraction on the board quickly and correctly, and, afterwards, they were given several practical questions to be worked on their slates. They did well in arithmetic, were quick and correct in all they were asked to do. In answering questions they did well. In the supplying of pronouns in the sentences given, they did well. In writing items of news, they were marked good. The drawing in their books, good. The writing on slates and in their copybooks was good, and the order and attention was good.

She is a young woman who was brought up in the city, but lost her hearing. She is doing good work.

Mr. Stewart, a teacher of experience, having taught a public school for some years, had his class next examined; he had 20 present. They were asked to write about several things, and they wrote good sentences and used good language, and

they wrote from memory, "God Save the King." They were given a number of questions in addition, subtraction and multiplication, and in some practical questions, and they did them quickly, correctly and neatly. In mental arithmetic they were given five questions, and they put the correct answers on their slates in a very short time. In geography they were given six questions on the geography gone over, and the answering was good. They were asked a number of questions in other subjects, and the answering was good. The writing was good and the order and attention was good.

Mr. Campbell, formerly a very successful Public School teacher in Peterborough, had his class next examined. He had 21 present. In mental arithmetic they add did extremely well, being able to give the correct answer to all the questions given on the board. In the incorporation of words into sentences, they were good. In supplying the words in elliptical sentences they did well and were marked good. They did two hard questions in arithmetic, involving multiplication and subtraction, correctly. He believes in giving no credit for incorrect answers, and teaches his pupils thoughtfully and thoroughly, and very frequently reviews them all over their work. Their answering in geography was good, and in language they did well. The writing was good. He is a splendid writer, and teaches this subject as it should be taught. He teaches the Spencerian system, and is no believer in the "Vertical Fad" of writing. The order and attention was good. He is a thorough and live teacher.

Miss Sarah Templeton had 18 present. She was for a number of years a teacher in the Central School, Belleville, and there never was a more thorough and energetic teacher than she was. She attended Normal School in Dr. Sangster's time.

In mental arithmetic they were given a number of quite difficult questions, and in a very short time the correct answers were on their slates. In this room were many of those who had taken articulation lessons, and I could understand them quite well when they used the lips. In slate arithmetic they worked the several questions written on the board correctly, quickly and neatly. In the incorporation of items of news, they all did well. They were then asked to give five items of news and answer five questions, and they did this well, in good writing and in good sentences, with good spelling. A number of questions were given on general information, and the answering in complete sentences was in good language and in good spelling. Their answering in grammar was good, and, in changing from the active to the passive voice, the work was well done. They could give correct examples of verbs in all the tenses. They were then tested to see if they could write down on their slates the time on a clock when the minute hand was changed frequently, and they were asked what is A.M., P.M.? What is meant by noon? Name the longest day in the year, and they all answered correctly on their slates. They were then asked to write a composition on some subject. They wrote well as regards sentences, spelling, capitals and the use of commas and periods. They were afterwards given a number of questions in geography on Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, and they all showed a thorough knowledge of this subject, and they had been thoroughly taught. The writing was good and the order and attention good.

Mr. Balis' class was next examined. He had 14 present. Four questions were written on the board in mental arithmetic, and nearly all gave the answers correctly on their slates. In practical arithmetic they did well, and were marked good. In changing from the active voice some did well, in changing to the active voice all did well. In the incorporation of words into sentences, and in asking questions with why, whom and when, they all did well and were marked good. In geography they passed a good

examination, and were marked good. Miscellaneous questions were then given on different subjects, and the answering was good. I natural history they did well, then they were asked to write a letter to their parents. It was well written and correct in spelling and in punctuation. The writing was good and the order and attention was good.

Mr. Deny's class was next examined. He is a lively, thorough and energetic teacher, and has taught in the Institution for many years. He had 15 pupils present. They were first examined in arithmetic by giving a number of questions on the board. They all worked the questions in a reasonable time and had the correct answers. In geography they answered the several questions written on the board in good, plain writing and correctly. In Canadian history a umber of questions were written on the board and answered on the slate. They wrote well. and answered all the questions correctly. In natural history their answers were well written and correct. General conversation questions were then asked on many things that they had seen and heard and learned. and all their answers were correct. A skeleton exercise in Canadian history was then given. This consisted in writing on the board a number of important dates, and they were asked several important events which took place at each date. This was a very interesting exercise, and every pupil gave many important events that took place at each of the eleven dates given. They were splendidly prepared in history. Then they were asked to incorporate the following words in sentences. viz.:—Such. as, to whom ? almost, since. one another, at all, carelessly. They all did this well and to my entire satisfaction.. The writing was good and the order and attention good.

I got to the last round in the ladder when I undertook the examination of the highest class in the Institution. The examination of this class took all the forenoon, and then I was not through with the subjects taught. He had 17 present.

They were first examined in mental arithmetic, seven good practical questions being written on the board, embracing fourth class work and involving fractions. They put the answers on their slates, and they were all correctly given. In slate arithmetic six good, practical questions were written on the board, to test their knowledge of this subject, embracing the work for the Entrance Examination to High Schools or to the Fifth Class in Public Schools, and including fractions of all kinds. They all did their work correctly, quickly and neatly, showing that they had been well and thoroughly taught this subject. He is one of those who believes in thorough and thoughtful teaching and frequent reviewing, and does not believe in giving anything for incorrect answers. They were then tested in language exercises, including letter writing, the different moods and tenses of the verb, and their answering all these questions on their slates showed that they had a thorough knowledge of the different moods and tenses of the verb, the passive voice, and of the progressive and emphatic forms of the verbs. Changing from active to passive and from passive to active, and changing from colloquial to narrative, a large number of sentences were written on the board for the pupils to make the necessary changes. They did extremely well, using good language. good spelling and good writing. Their answering on commercial forms and business transactions was good. showing that they were getting a thoroughly practical training for after life. On seventeen slips of paper were different questions on language and letter writing, and these were distributed among the seventeen boys and girls indiscriminately. They gave their answers in splendid form. showing that much attention is paid to this important subject. Questions on Canadian history were then written on the board. covering the whole history, and they were answered in good language. good spelling and in good writing. correctly by everyone in the class. In geography a num-

ber of questions were given, two of them being, describe a trip by water from Port Arthur to Gibraltar, and describe the land and water routes from Belleville to British Columbia. The answering was good.

The writing was good, and the order and attention was good. There are no back-hand writers in the Institution, among the pupils and among the teachers.

It was a splendid examination throughout. Mr. Coleman is a very energetic, lively and thorough teacher.

I visited the Manual Training Department presided over by Mr. Forrester, who is one of the teachers in the Institution. Mr. Forrester has been teaching the boys in this department for three years. He had twelve boys at work. They are in the school classes and work under him after school hours. Their work was splendid. No one could believe that such good work could be done by such young boys till he saw it with his own eyes. Nice little dove-tailed boxes, hammer handles, axe handles, picture frames, carving and almost everything in the line of manual training are made by these young boys. All the articles were made of good hard wood. Mr. Forrester is an expert teacher of this work, having prepared himself in Scotland, England and Sweden, for the proper teaching of Manual Training.

I spent two hours in the Domestic Science Department, taught by Miss Hattie Gowsell, who had been a very successful teacher in one of the Public Schools near Belleville. She is a graduate of the Normal School and of the School of Domestic Science in Hamilton.

She had six pupils in her senior class. I saw them cook mashed potatoes, make fish soup, poached eggs on toast, a German rice pudding, carmel custard and lemon pudding. They knew nothing about cooking when they came to the Institution. Each young woman had her own cooking utensils and dishes. We saw them wash the dishes and put them away. In the junior class there were nine young women. They could apply the weights and measures very well, and practically in weighing the quantities to be used in making lemonade, tea, cocoa, coffee, poached eggs on toast, cornstarch mold, rolled oats, soft-cooked eggs, and boiled potatoes.

I next visited the department under the instruction of Miss Dempsey, Seamstress and Supervisor of Girls. She had the six girls who were in the advanced class in Domestic Science. They had made the nicely fitting dresses they had on. Many articles of dress were shown that had been made by these young girls. There were to be seen dresses for girls and clothes for boys, well and properly made. I saw fancy work made by the girls of the school. The work was all well and properly done, and it was surprising that so much of this fine work could be executed by the young girls belonging to the different classes.

Miss Bull and Miss Ross, the new Matron, showed me through the dormitories, or sleeping rooms of the boys and girls. Each department was clean and well kept, and the beds in the best possible condition.

This report will be incomplete if my sincere thanks were not tendered to Mr. Mathison for the able assistance given me by him during the progress of the examination of the pupils. He did very much to enable me to do the work in a thorough and efficient manner. He has made this institution a credit to Belleville, the surrounding country and to the whole Province. Part of his success in managing this Institution so well is due to his wisdom in securing successful and properly trained teachers to manage and train the pupils in the different classes. I have known this institution since it started in 1870, and more especially have I known it for the past sixteen years. The boys and girls are happy and contented and are well taken care of, and are well

and thoroughly taught by faithful and efficient teachers selected by the thoroughly competent and efficient Superintendent, Mr. Mathison.

In the examination of all the rooms, I found all the teachers anxious and willing to render me all the assistance possible to make my inspection a success, and I found all the pupils ready and willing to give good attention, and to do the very best they could, and I saw no one in any way seeking help from another or prompting in any way.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

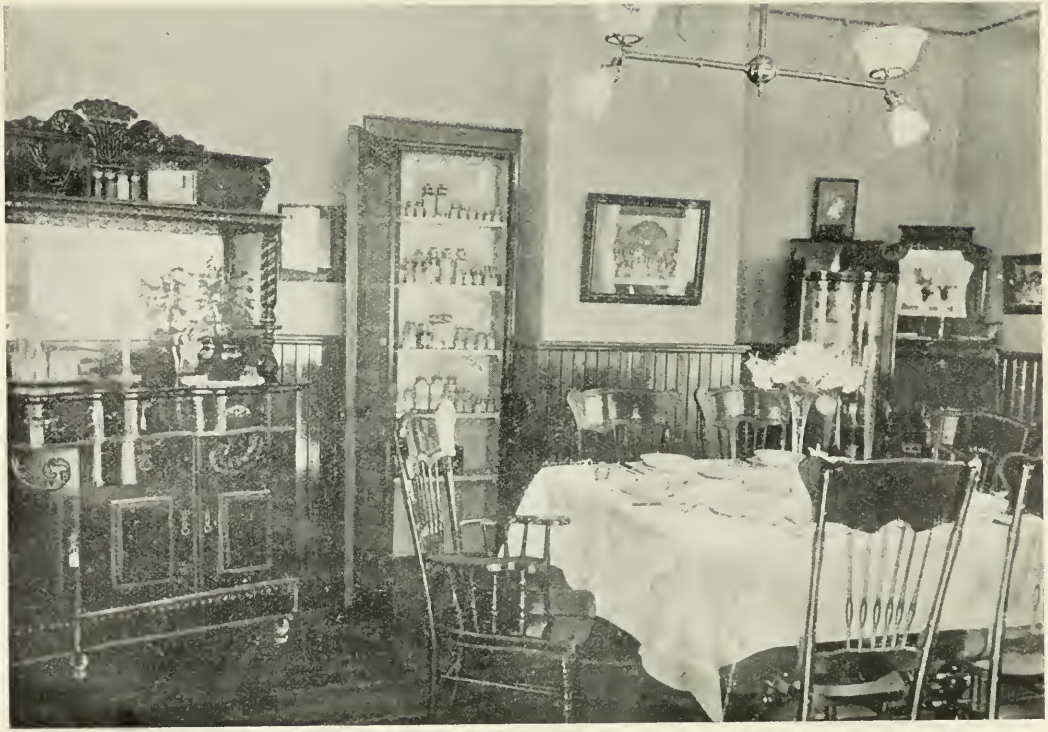
(Signed) JOHN JOHNSTON, Inspector of Schools.

Old Photograph of Pupils, Teachers and Officers.

New Photograph of Pupils, Officers and Teachers.

First Convention, Ontario Deaf Mute Association.

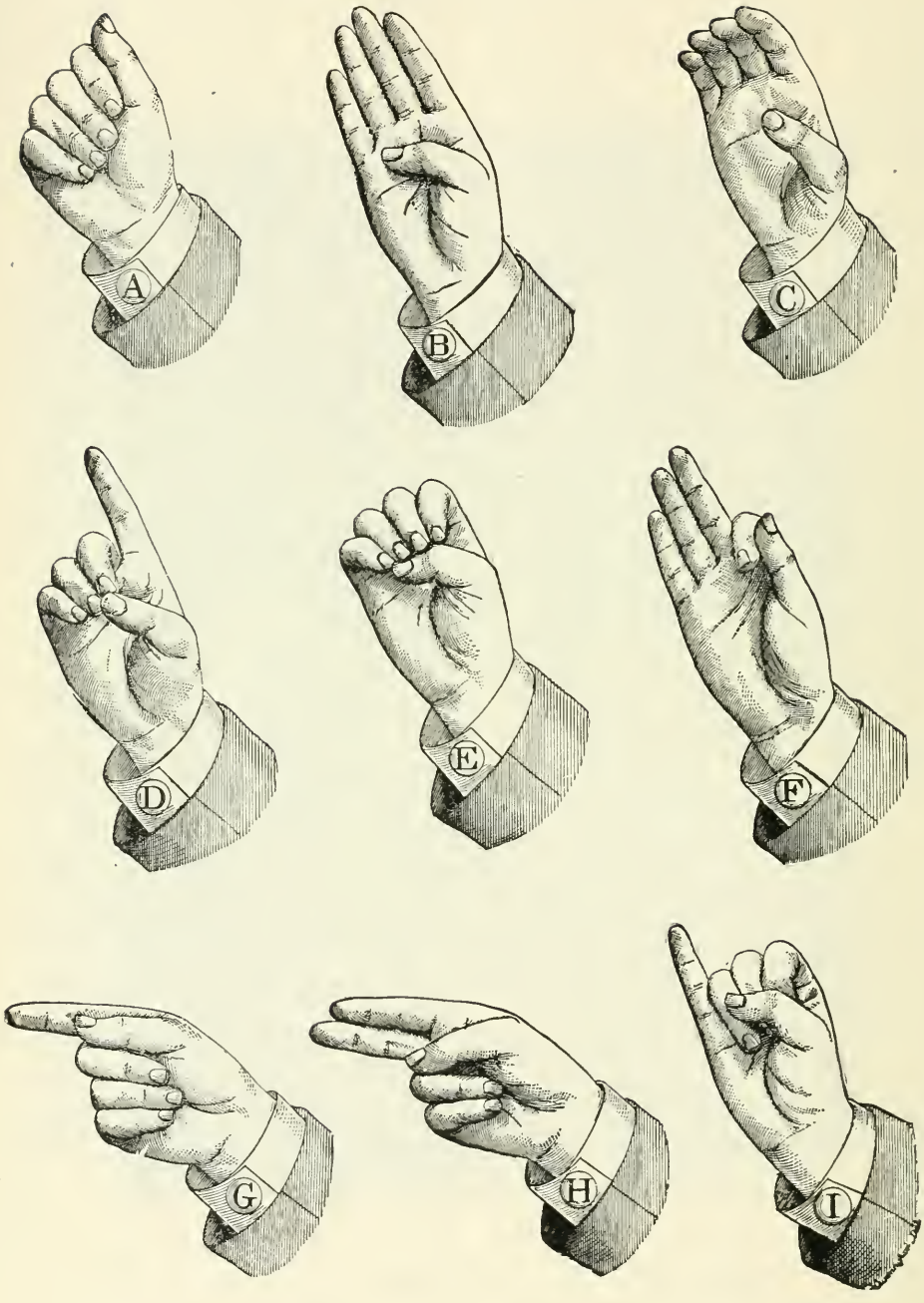
Domestic Science Kitchen.



Domestic Science Dining Room

Class of Small Boys in Sewing.

Manual Training Work Shop.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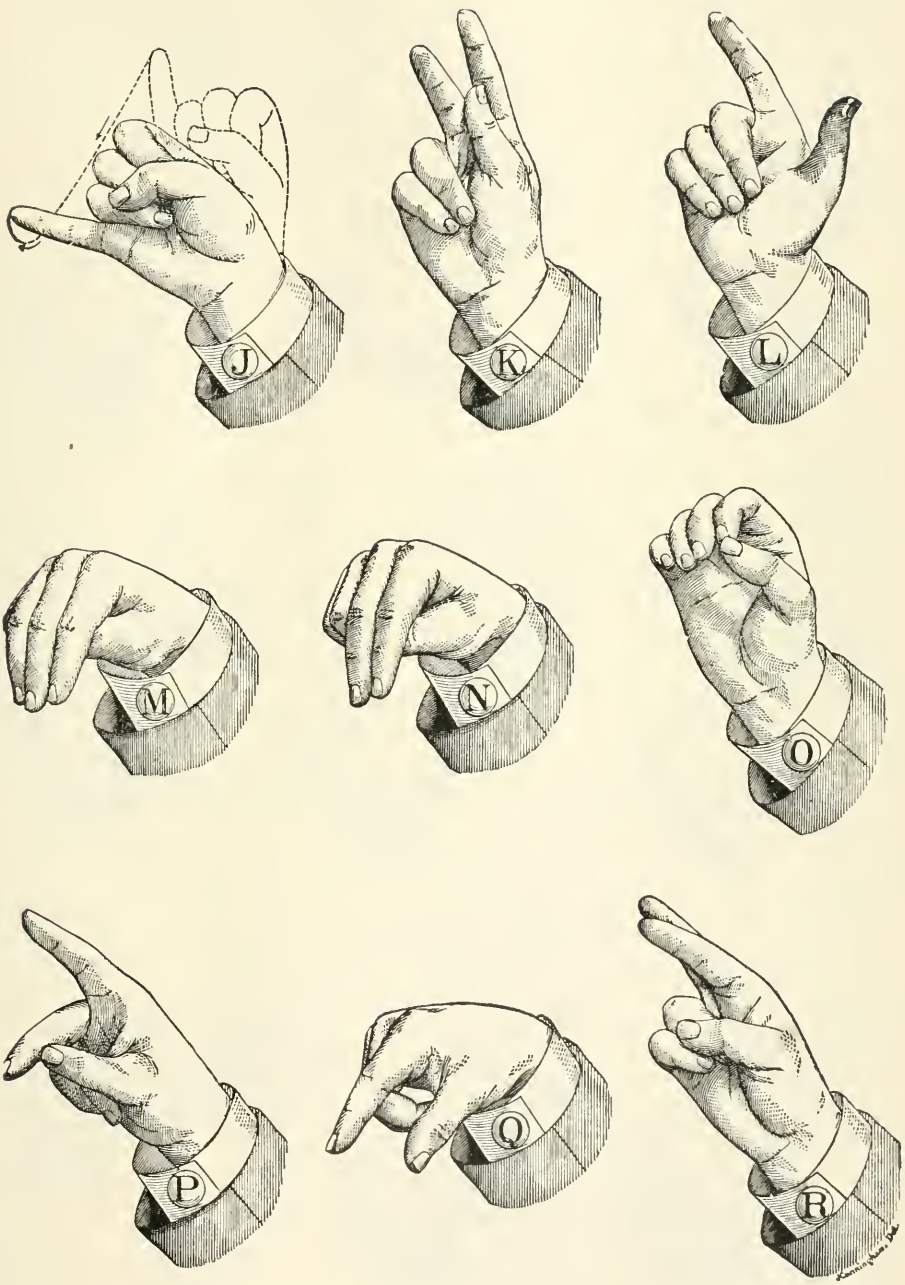
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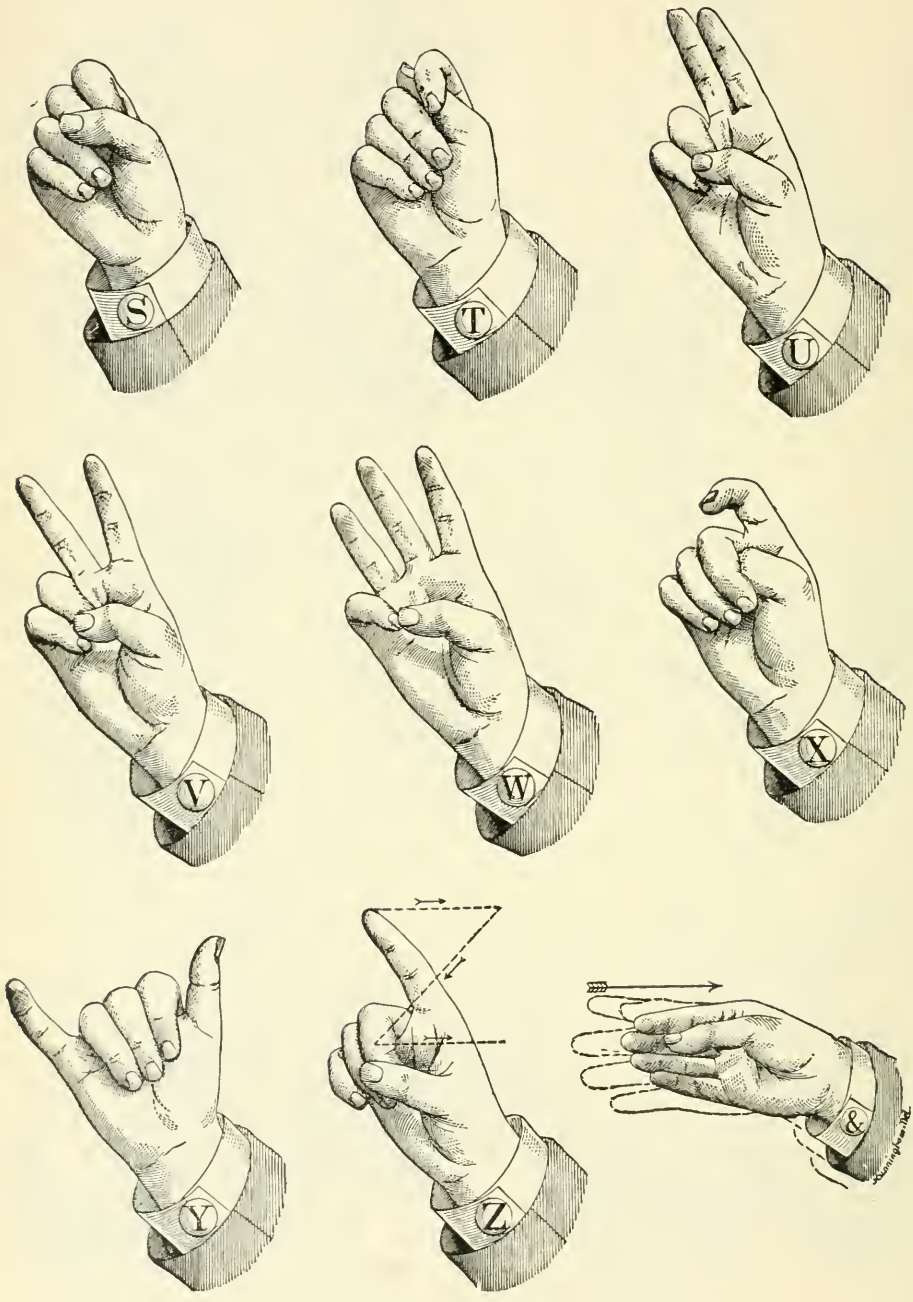
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Total number of Pupils in attendance for the session of 1902-03.	
Males	140
Females	143
Total	283
Number of boys admitted since the opening of the Institution	724
Number of girls admitted since the opening of the Institution	570
Total	1,294

Counties from which Pupils during the year came.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Algoma	1	Middlesex	6
Brant	3	Norfolk	4
Bruce	11	Nipissing District	1
Carleton	18	Northumberland	4
Cardwell	1	Ontario	4
Durham	4	Oxford	6
Dufferin	2	Peel	5
Elgin	2	Parry Sound District	3
Essex	10	Perth	4
Frontenac	3	Peterborough	8
Grey	10	Prescott and Russell	4
Glengarry	4	Prince Edward	2
Hastings	12	Renfrew	8
Haliburton	5	Simcoe	8
Huron	8	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5
Halton	2	Thunder Bay District	1
Haldimand	3	Victoria	7
Kent	13	Waterloo	6
Lambton	8	Welland	1
Lanark	3	Wellington	5
Leeds and Grenville	3	Wentworth	13
Lincoln	3	York	32
Lennox and Addington	6		
Muskoka District	5	Total	283

Counties from which the Pupils in residence on the 30th September were originally received.

	Male	Fem.	Total		Male	Fem.	Total
Algoma	2	5	7	Middlesex	3	3	6
Brant	3	...	3	Norfolk	2	2	4
Bruce	5	6	11	Northumberland	2	2	4
Carleton	14	4	18	Nipissing	1	...	1
Cardwell	...	1	1	Ontario	2	2	4
Durham	1	3	4	Oxford	2	4	6
Dufferin	...	2	2	Peel	2	3	5
Elgin	1	1	2	Parry Sound District	1	2	3
Essex	4	6	10	Perth	3	1	4
Frontenac	1	2	3	Peterborough	3	5	8
Grey	5	5	10	Prescott and Russell	2	2	4
Glengarry	2	2	4	Prince Edward	1	1	2
Hastings	4	8	12	Renfrew	4	4	8
Haliburton	2	3	5	Simcoe	5	3	8
Huron	5	3	8	Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	3	2	5
Halton	...	2	2	Thunder Bay District	...	1	1
Haldimand	1	2	3	Victoria	3	4	7
Kent	5	8	13	Waterloo	3	3	6
Lambton	3	5	8	Welland	1	...	1
Lanark	1	2	3	Wellington	2	3	5
Leeds and Grenville	1	2	3	Wentworth	7	6	13
Lincoln	1	2	3	York	17	15	32
Lennox and Addington	5	1	6				
Muskoka	4	1	5	Total	140	143	283

Age of Pupils

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	9	20	10
8	9	21	7
9	14	22	5
10	13	23	4
11	28	24	4
12	24	25	0
13	15	26	1
14	21	27	1
15	32	28	0
16	17	29	0
17	28	30	1
18	22		
19	18	Total	283

Number of Pupils in attendance each official year since the opening of the Institution.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
From October 1st, 1871 to September 30th, 1872	97	52	149
From October 1st, 1872, to September 30th, 1873	130	63	193
From October 1st, 1873, to September 30th, 1874	145	76	221
From October 1st, 1874, to September 30th, 1875	155	83	238
From October 1st, 1875, to September 30th, 1876	160	96	256
From October 1st, 1876, to September 30th, 1877	167	104	271
From October 1st, 1877, to September 30th, 1878	166	111	277
From October 1st, 1878, to September 30th, 1879	164	105	269
From October 1st, 1879, to September 30th, 1880	162	119	281
From October 1st, 1880, to September 30th, 1881	164	132	296
From October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1882	165	138	303
From October 1st, 1882, to September 30th, 1883	158	135	293
From October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1884	156	130	286
From October 1st, 1884, to September 30th, 1885	168	116	284
From October 1st, 1885, to September 30th, 1886	161	112	273
From October 1st, 1886, to September 30th, 1887	151	113	264
From October 1st, 1887, to September 30th, 1888	156	109	265
From October 1st, 1888, to September, 30th, 1889	153	121	274
From October 1st, 1889, to September 30th, 1890	159	132	291
From October 1st, 1890, to September 30th, 1891	166	130	296
From October 1st, 1891, to September 30th, 1892	158	137	285
From October 1st, 1892, to September 30th, 1893	162	136	298
From October 1st, 1893, to September 30th, 1894	158	137	295
From October 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1895	160	135	295
From October 1st, 1895, to September 30th, 1896	173	137	310
From October 1st, 1896, to September 30th, 1897	164	128	292
From October 1st, 1897, to September 30th, 1898	167	138	305
From October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899	161	132	293
From October 1st, 1899, to September 30th, 1900	152	130	282
From October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901	157	143	300
From October 1st, 1901, to September 30th, 1902	147	141	288
From October 1st, 1902, to September 30th, 1903	140	143	283

Date of Deafness after birth.

Under 1 year	157	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	150	Between 11 and 12 years	2
Between 2 and 3 years	135	Between 12 and 13 years	3
Between 3 and 4 years	69	Between 13 and 14 years	4
Between 4 and 5 years	43	Between 14 and 15 years	2
Between 5 and 6 years	31	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but not born deaf	137
Between 6 and 7 years	16	Congenital	511
Between 7 and 8 years	16		
Between 8 and 9 years	3		
Between 9 and 10 years	10	Total	1,294

Cause of Deafness.

Abscess	5	Gathering of the ears	9
Accident	10	Gathering of the head	9
Affection of the ears	18	Inflammation of the brain	14
Bronchitis	6	Inflammation of the ears	6
Bealing	2	Inflammation of the lungs	5
Burns	2	Inflammation of the pulmonary organ	2
Catarrh	9	Inflammation of the spinal organs	3
Canker	1	La Grippe	8
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	26	Measles	45
Cholera	1	Mumps	7
Cold	47	Paralytic stroke	1
Congenital	511	Pickets	1
Congestion of the brain	47	Sunstroke	1
Diphtheria	9	Scabs	1
Dysentery	2	Scrofula	1
Drank Carbolic Acid	1	Scald head	4
Eczema	2	Sore throat	3
Falls	27	Shocks	5
Fever, rheumatic	1	Sickness, undefined	32
Fever, bilious	5	Spinal disease	3
Fever, brain	33	Swelling on the neck	3
Fever, intermittent	2	Teething	18
Fever, scarlet	86	Vaccination	7
Fever, spinal	22	Water on the brain	17
Fever, malarial	2	Whooping cough	8
Fever, typhus	6	Worms	145
Fever, typhoid	11	Cases undefined and unknown	1
Fever, undefined	27		
Fits	15	Total	1,294

Relationship of Parents.

First cousins	64
Second cousins	29
Third cousins	24
Distantly related	27
Not related	1,121
Unknown	29

Number of Deaf Mute families represented.

2	families contained 5	10
6	families contained 4	24
26	families contained 3	78
93	families contained 2	186
996	families contained 1	996
	Total	1,294

MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CHARGE:

Hon. J. R. Stratton, Toronto.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR:

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, Toronto.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION:

R. MATHISON, M.A. ...*Superintendent.*
WM. COCHRANE .....*Bursar.*
P. D. GOLDSMITH, M.D. *Physician.*
MISS M. ROSS *Matron.*

TEACHERS:

D. R. Coleman, M.A. (*Head Teacher.*)
P. Denys.
James C. Balis, B.A.
W. J. Campbell.
George F. Stewart.
T. C. Forrester.
H. L. Ingram.
Mrs. J. G. Terrill.
Miss S. Templeton.
Miss Mary Bull.
Mrs. Sylvia L. Balis.
Miss Georgina Linn.
Miss Ada James.

M. J. Madden, (*Monitor Teacher*).

Teachers of Articulation:

Miss Annie Mathison. (*Temporary.*)

Miss Caroline Gibson.

Miss Mary Bull, *Teacher of Fancy Work*
T. C. Forrester, *Teacher of Manual Training.*
Miss Hattie H. Gowsell, *Teacher of Domestic Science.*

Miss H. Josie Austin,
Stenographer and Clerk.

John T. Burns,
Instructor of Printing

Wm. Nurse.
Storekeeper and Associate Supervisor.

Alex. Morrice, Jr.
Master Shoemaker.

G. G. Keith,
Supervisor of Boys, etc.

Chas. J. Peppin,
Engineer.

Miss M. Dempsey.
Seamstress, Supervisor of Girls, etc.

John Dowrie.
Master Carpenter.

Miss Jessie Lytle.
Trained Hospital Nurse.

D. Cunningham,
Master Baker.

John Moore,
Farmer and Gardener.

List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1903, with Post Office addresses.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Algoma:	
Beatty, Rachel	Bruce Mines.
Dalgleish, Elizabeth,	Sault Ste. Marie
Ellis, Wesley Earle	"
McIntyre, Rachel Ida.	"
McIntyre, Ellen	"
Orr, Ellen Mary	Gore Bay.
Zinke, Charles	Sault Ste. Marie.
Brant:	
Hustwayte, John F.	Paris.
Mitchell, George L.	Brantford.
Smith, William	Tuscarora.
Bruce:	
Green, Mary Annie	Chesley.
Kahbeejee, Peter	Chippewa Hill.
Lobsinger, Alexander	Mildmay.
Lorentz, Mary	"
Murray, Joseph	Langside.
McMaster, Robert	Lion's Head.
Schwalm, Mary	Mildmay.
Weiler, Diana	"
Yager, Jeanette	Chesley.
Yager, Norman	"
Komph, Spray	Kincardine.
Carleton:	
Cardinal, Etienne	Ottawa.
Chaine, Joseph	Hintonburg.
Ethier, Martial	Ottawa.
Geauvreau, Telesphore	"
Green, Minnie May	Diamond.
Green, Thomas John	"
Gauthier, Alfred	Hintonburg.
Groulx, Achil	Clarkston.
Groulx, Welde	"
Henault, Charles	Ottawa.
Henault, Honore	"

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Carleton.—*Continued.*	
Larabie, Albert	Ottawa.
Larocque, Rosanna	"
McLaren, George David.	Spring Hill.
McLaren, John Charles	"
Parrent, Sophie	Ottawa.
Scissons, Elizabeth	Dunrobin.
Shaw, Robt. Eric	Ottawa.
Cardwell:	
Henderson, Clara	Bolton.
Durham:	
Brooks Effa M.	Solina.
Sheckleton, Alfred	Burton,
Sheckleton, Ulla Maud	"
Dufferin:	
Aldcorn, Barbara	Corbetton.
Granger, Martha	Honeywood.
Elgin:	
Carpenter, Lena May	Rodney.
Buller, Henry	Ridgetown.
Essex:	
Bain, Olive	Windsor.
Berthiaume, Marilda	Tecumseh.
Berthiaume, Dorina	"
Bain, Josephine	Windsor.
Langlois, Louis	Belle River.
Little, Grace	Windsor.
Meloche, Edmund	Amherstburg.
Penprase, Ruth	Elmstead.
Petrimoulx, George	River Canard.
Quick, Angus	Scudder.
Frontenac:	
Barnett, Winnifred	Sydenham.
Barnett, Gerald	"
Watts, David H.	Portsmouth.

List of Pupils.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
GREY:	
Brown, Annie	Peabody.
Brown, Mary Louisa	"
Dand, William T.	Lady Bank.
Fleming, Daniel	Craigleith.
Johnston, Bertha	Owen Sound.
Love, Joseph	Hopeville.
McGuire, Lily	Gleneden.
Noble, Edgar	Durham.
Scott, William Wesley	Keldon.
Wilson, Janet Beulah	Harkaway.
GLENGARRY:	
Gordon, Daniel G.	Bridge End.
Gordon, Mary Jane	"
Gordon, Annie M. E.	"
HASTINGS:	
Branscombe, Florence	Frankford.
Courneya, Mary Addie	Otter Creek.
Farnham, Leona	Canifton.
Fox, Annie	Trenton.
Gordon, Kathaleen	Bellevillle.
Hough, Ethel Viola	Chattert n.
Herman, Nina Pearl	Stirling.
Nelson, Ethel	Be leville.
Smith, Percy	Des ronto.
Smith, Earle A.	"
Young, Arthur	Madoc.
Youn z, Fred.	"
HALIBURTON:	
Eastman, Elma M.	Minden.
Gray, Violet	South Lake.
Otto, Charles	Haliburton.
Rooney, Francis	Kinmount.
Whistle, Mary J.	Haliburton.
HURON:	
Anderson, Harvey	Dungannon.
Cole, Amos B.	Clinton.
Cole, Mabel	"
Gies, Albert E.	Zurich.
Laporte,, Leon	Drysdale.
Thomp on, Beatrice	Dungannon.
Thomp son, Arthur	"
Young, Clara E.	Londesborough
HALTON:	
Hartley Clara	Milton
James, Mary T.	Campbellville
HALDIMAND:	
Farrester, Hary	Dunnville.
Johnston, Annette	Glanford.
Young, Rosetta	Dunnville.
KENT:	
Chevalier, William	Tilbury.
Dale Minnie B.	Chatham.
Deary, Joseph	Thamesville.
Gibson, Winnifred	Dresden.
Gibson, Maggie	"
Lowes, George C.	Cedar Springs.
Neville, Mamie	Dresden.
Shepley, May	Coatsworth.
McDonald, Sarah	Quart
Parker, Beatrice	Dresden.
Thibeault, Mary	Fletcher.
Wilson, Herbert	Chatham.
Welch, Herbert	Bothwell.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
LAMBTON:	
Babcock, Ida R.	Petrolea.
Bissell, Thos. E.	Sarnia.
Breault, Gertie	"
Jackson, Elroy	Oil Springs.
Mason, Lucy	Forest.
Moore, George H.	"
Watts, Grace	Thedford.
Porter, Annie	McCready.
LANARK:	
Campbell, Samuel	Caldwell's Mills.
McGregor, Ruby	Almonte.
Pollock, Bessie	"
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:	
Burchill, Cora	Merrickville.
Croan, Thomas E.	"
Countryman, Harvey	Prescott.
LINCOLN:	
Duncan, Walter	St. Catharines.
Hoare, Ethel M.	"
McCready, Aletha	Caister Centre.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:	
Hartwick, Olive	Napanee.
Hartwick, Archibald	"
Hartwick, James	"
Meeks, Fsley	Strathcona.
McAdam, Wesley	Tamsworth.
Reid, Walter	Emerald.
MUSKOKA DISTRICT:	
Croucher, John	Huntsville.
Dierks, Caroline	Kilworthy.
Durno,. Archibald	Bracebridge
Allen, George	Uffingham.
Ireland, Louis	Brac bridge.
MIDDLESEX:	
Courscey, Jane Viola	Lucan.
Fishbein, Sophia	London.
Fishbein, Eddie	"
Pepper, George	"
Russell, Mary Bell	Ailsa Craig.
Ryan, Charles	Lucan.
NORFOLK:	
Boome', Duncan	Windham Centre.
Cole, Rosa	Wilsonville.
Earl, Charles	Bayney.
Franklin, Sarah Jane	Clear Creek.
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Bellamy George	Wicklow.
Cummings, Bert	Brighton.
Chatten, Elizabeth	"
Rutherford, Jessie	Castleton.
NIPISSING DISTRICT:	
Young, Mabel	North Bay.
ONTARIO:	
Boyle Mary T.	Midland.
Kelly, James	Brechin.
Quigley, Walter T.	Whitby.
Russell, Alice	Dorset.
OXFORD:	
Bechtel, Henry A.	Shakespeare.
Brown, Florence	Woodstock.
Cone, Benjamin	"
Garner, Esther	Ingersoll.
McFarlane, Mona	Eastwood.
Pipher, Celia	Woodstock.

List of Pupils.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
PEEL:	
Curry, Duncan D.	Burnhamthorpe.
Dixon, Ethel Irene	Elmbank.
Duke, Ettie	Orangeville.
Jones, Samuel	Palgrave.
Zimmerman, Candace	"
PERTH:	
Cathcart, Cora	St. Marys.
Harris, Carl	Mitchell.
Orr, James P.	Milverton.
Robertson, Stewart	Stratford.
PARRY SOUND:	
Veitch, Margaret	Spence.
Veitch, James	"
Veitch, Elizabeth	"
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:	
Hughes, Myrtle W.	Treadwell.
Hughes, Iva	"
Pilon, Athenese	Rockland.
Simpson, Alexander	Piperville.
PRINCE EDWARD:	
Head, Hartley	Milford.
McCormick, May P.	Picton.
PETERBORO':	
Charliebois, Walter	Peterboro'.
Kirk, Norman	"
Kennaley, Winnifred	"
Lawson, Lila	"
Lawson, Violet	"
Milligan, Annie A.	Blairton.
O'Brien, Gerald	Peterboro'.
Pilling, Gertie	"
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:	
Forgette, Marion	South Casselman.
Gelineau, Arthur	Pendleton.
Haney, Mabel	Canaan.
RENFREW:	
Corrigan, Rose Ann	Killaloe.
Cuddy, Edward	Brudenell.
Derochie, Caroline	Arnprior.
Derochie, Clara	"
Lacombe, Joseph	"
Rielly, Mary	Pembroke
Rhemus, Herman	Strathtay.
Tracey, John M.	Pembroke.
SIMCOE:	
Carey, Ferguson	Orillia.
Graham, Victor	Banda.
Gannon, Ellen	Phelpston.
Hall, Ewart	Midland.
Monague, Augustus	Christian Island.
Nelson, Florence	Fair Valley.
Paddison, Thomas	Elmsdale.
Tudhope, Laura	Orillia.
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY:	
Ford, Charles R.	Elma.
Chestnut, Arlie	"
Carroll, Eugene	"
Elliott, George	"
Ensminger, Robert	Markham.
Ensminger, Maggie	"
Fleet, Ellen	Toronto.
Hazlitt, William	"
Johnson, William	Swansea.
Law, Theodore	Toronto.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLENGARRY.—Con.	
Lawson, Frank	"
Moss, Susan	Toronto Junction.
Mason, Myrtle	Toronto.
McCaul, Alexander	"
McCallum, Roy	Strange.
O'Connor, Franklin	Vellore.
Walton, Allen	Wexford.
Waters, Marion	Toronto.
Wilson, Arthur	"
Pinder, Clarence	Davenport.
WATERLOO:	
Cherry, Ida	Preston.
Hagen, William	Berlin.
Ronald, Eleanor	Ayr.
Roth, Edwin	New Hamburg.
Walter, John T.	Hawkesville.
WELLINGTON:	
Billing, William E.	Monticello.
Clark, Adelaine	Guelph.
Goetz, Sarah	"
Goetz, Eva	"
Goetz, Gregory	"
WENTWORTH:	
Carter, Stella	Bartonville.
Depew, Georgie	Hamilton.
Gummo, Gertie	"
Gleadow, Norman	"
Gillam, Walter	Grimsby.
Gillam, Wilbert	"
Grobe, Emma	Preston.
Howard, Milton	Hamilton.
Maas, Anna	"
Swick, Amos	Fruitland.
Salmon, Albert	Hamilton.
Taylor, Joseph	Dundas.
Woodley, Elizabeth	"
WELLAND:	
Tossel, Harold	Niagara Falls.
YORK:	
Barclay, Helen	Toronto.
Bowman, Ellsworth	Aurora.
Brown, Frederick	Toronto
Buchan, Alexander	"
Burke, Edith	"
Burke, Mabel	"
Brown, Daisy	"
Best, Olive	"
Burley, William	"
Cunningham, Martha	"
Curtis, Lillian	"
Cratchley, Mabel	"
King, Joseph	South Lancaster.
Legault, Mary	Cornwall.
Smith, Alfred	Morrisburg.
Lalonde, Emma Ida	Cornwall.
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT:	
Burk, Elsie	Port Arthur.
VICTORIA:	
Brown, Eva J.	Valentia.
Fountain, Farley	Victoria Road.
Fountain, Herbert	"
Jewell, Ena	Manilla.
Rutherford, Emma	Fenelon Falls.
Sipe, Thomas	Allsaw.
Whitworth, Emma	Lindsay.

Statement of the cost per pupil, 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

Heading.	Total expenditure, year ending September 30, 1902.	Yearly cost per pupil, September 30, 1902.	Weekly cost per pupil, September 30, 1902.	Total expenditure, year ending September 30, 1903.	Yearly cost per pupil, September 30, 1903	Weekly cost per pupil, September 30, 1903
	$ c.	$ c.	c.m	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.m
Medical department	304 09	1 20	02.3	261 10	1 04	02.3
Butchers' meat, fowl, fish	3,077 35	12 16	23.3	3,123 12	12 49	24
Flour, etc	1,283 80	5 08	09.4	1,327 86	5 31	10.02
Butter and milk	2,358 39	9 32	18	2,367 15	9 47	18.02
General groceries	2,176 36	8 60	16.5	2,512 69	10 05	19.3
Fruit and vegetables	723 90	2 86	05.5	782 66	3 13	06
Bedding and clothing	500 21	1 98	03.8	553 12	2 21	04.2
Fuel	2,721 18	10 76	20.7	9,366 11	37 46	72
Light	1,129 60	4 46	08.6	1,391 59	5 56	10.6
Laundry, etc	463 69	1 83	03 5	589 62	2 36	04.5
Books and apparatus	472 22	1 87	03.6	481 97	1 93	03.7
Printing, postage, etc	623 27	2 46	04.7	814 01	3 26	06.2
Furniture and furnishings	627 33	2 48	04.8	851 28	3 41	06.5
Farm, etc	571 25	2 26	04.3	620 25	2 48	04.7
Repairs	754 39	2 98	05.7	677 95	2 71	05.2
Sewage works	365 00	1 44	02.7	365 00	1 46	02.8
Water supply	1,350 00	5 34	10.3	1,129 05	4 52	08.6
Miscellaneous	364 13	1 44	02.8	731 83	2 93	05.6
Salaries and wages	23,096 60	91 29	1 75.5	23,478 79	93 92	1 81
Totals	42,962 76	169 81	3 26	51,425 15	205 70	3 96

	1901-02	1902-03
Average number of pupils	253	250
Annual cost per pupil	$169 81	$205 70
Weekly " "	3 26	3 96

WM. COCHRANE, Bursar.

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF

Superintendent
Neglected and Dependent Children
of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1904.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

Office of the Superintendent of
Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

The Honorable J. M. GIBSON,

Attorney-General of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, the Eleventh Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending on Dec. 31, 1903; also reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Superintendent.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, January 20, 1904.

ONTARIO.

ELEVENTH REPORT.

Toronto, January 10, 1904.

OF all the efforts put forth for the amelioration of social conditions aging. A child may have hereditary tendencies in various direc- that of trying to influence and protect children is the most encour- tions, but its life work and ultimate destiny will be to a very considerable degree the outcome of its early environment and training.

Like a stream that at its source may be readily controlled or directed, but as it proceeds gathers force and impetus that none can withstand—so the character of a child is formed by early teaching and association until in a few years it is irrevocably moulded for all time.

Bad surroundings and bad teaching have in the past been filling reformatories and prisons with social perverts, and burdening charitable institutions with helpless and incompetent people whose early life was misdirected. The Children's Aid Society exists to call attention to this fact, and, in so far as it receives public recognition and support, to secure for every child in the community rightful conditions of growth and development. A pure home, food, clothing and education are the inalienable inheritances of childhood, and it is a sacred obligation upon society generally to see that these rights are safeguarded.

To remove a child from evil surroundings, from destitution and practical homelessness, and place him in a good foster home where he will receive education and training in good citizenship costs but a few dollars. To allow a child to be educated in crime, arrested, tried, imprisoned, released, rearrested, retried, reimprisoned and again released, time after time, costs the country, in many instances, thousands of dollars.

Those who take part in this work may feel assured that they are lessening the sum of human misery and increasing the sum of human happiness in the world.

This is now the Eleventh report of work carried on under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, and, while it is extremely difficult to give anything like an adequate description of what has been accomplished, it is safe to say, generally, that a splendid work has been and is being done for the youth of the Province. Many young lives have been saved to good citizenship, and if the number of penal and charitable institutions have not been reduced, any necessity for their enlargement has certainly been removed—The development of normal home life makes for happiness and prosperity: the growth of the institutional idea is an evidence of weakness and decay.

During the year one new society was organized—at Sault Ste. Marie—making a total of thirty-six formed since the Children's Act was passed in 1893. Several of the smaller branch societies started in villages for special

work having passed out of existence, there are now twenty-seven organizations that can be counted on to take up any needed work brought to their attention. Efforts have been made to bring about the formation of branch societies in districts at present unrepresented, but without much success, though in two or three places the subject is under consideration. Attention has been directed also to the securing of committees in rural communities, and promises have been made that quite a number of these committees will be appointed during the coming year.

The societies have aimed to improve the home conditions of poor children and have thus prevented a good deal of child-misery and suffering. By investigating complaints of truancy and youthful wrongdoing and pointing out to parents their responsibility, the tendency towards criminality has been checked in many instances.

A total of 239 children were received during the year from the courts or by transfer of guardianship under the provisions of the act and placed in foster homes, six more than the previous year, making a total of two thousand and thirty under supervision in foster homes.

Homeless children are now very rare in this Province, and the demand for children for adoption exceeds the supply.

HOMES FOR ALL IN NEED.

As a result of the educational work carried on during the past few years and the gathering up and placing out of all the homeless and destitute little ones that could be found, there are now more foster homes available than there are children to fill them. Children's Aid Societies have experienced no difficulty in suitably placing those committed to their guardianship, and, if there is a homeless child in Ontario to-day, it is because a home is not desired or the right effort has not been made to place it. This may seem a strange statement, in view of the fact that there are nearly two thousand children in our public institutions who are classed as dependents and for whose maintenance upwards of one hundred thousand dollars are annually expended, but this class of work does not come under the provisions of the Children's Act.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN HOMES.

The treatment of children provided with foster homes under the Children's Aid system continues to be highly satisfactory. About two thousand of the homes are under regular supervision, and, while there is occasionally an abuse to rectify, the work as a whole is one of which the Province may well be proud. Children are being maintained, educated and fitted for future usefulness, with a patience and kindness that is almost beyond praise, and entirely without expense to the community. The official visitors, travelling in all parts of the Province and calling unannounced to see the children, report that the conditions are being fairly and reasonably carried out, and that even in cases where the school attendance is not up to the mark, there are often condoning circumstances. Letters frequently received from the children and foster parents are also of an encouraging description, revealing contentment on the part of the children and the desire and willingness of foster parents to worthily equip their young charges for the duties of life.

RELAPSES ARE VERY RARE.

Considering the lack of training and the debasing surroundings from which many of the children now in foster homes were taken, it is not only

gratifying, but surprising that they should do so well. Of all the children who have been regularly made wards and placed in foster homes—numbering altogether about two thousand five hundred—not one is in prison to-day, to my knowledge. This great result has only been attained by unceasing vigilance and faithful supervision; for the children have not been without the natural tendency toward evil, and there have been many times when they did wrong and caused much anxiety to those interested in them. But a restraining and guiding hand has always been upon them, and they have been and are being steadied over the period when the restlessness of youth would lead to excesses. Some have had to be sent to the Industrial Schools for special training, but even this number would not average over three or four per year.

ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE.

The reasons for this excellent state of things are not far to seek—nearly all the wards of Children's Aid Societies are placed in the country districts. The misdeeds of the children of poor people are not viewed with a lenient eye when committed in a crowded city. This is because of the complex conditions of our present day civilization in large towns or cities. When boyish pranks are committed in the country they do not inconvenience the community to the same extent, and are not such a menace to its future well-being. There is more elbow room in the country, more chance for the young life to develop in a right direction. When a ward of a Children's Aid Society is involved in any kind of trouble the Society, for the sake of its own reputation and the good name of the work, sees to it that the child in fault receives all possible chances to regain the right path. And chief argument of all, the temptations for petty pilfering—which is the way most young boys begin their course of serious wrongdoing—are not present to anything like the same extent in the country as in the city.

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT DESIRABLE.

In work for neglected and dependent children the greatest success is always attained by individual treatment and the complete separation of waywardly disposed children from one another. This is a point that cannot be too frequently emphasized, for the natural tendency is to gather neglected children into public institutions where the influence of one child upon another may do far deeper and more permanent injury to character than any good influence that can be brought to bear by the teacher or matron. Adults who as children were committed to institutions have testified that they learned more evil from companions in public institutions than they have ever known previously. Where it is at all possible, a neglected child should be boarded in a sympathetic private family or small shelter and ultimately placed out in a foster home in preference to the best institution that can be devised. In Ontario the possibilities for good work in this direction are practically unlimited, owing to the fact that there are so many people willing to take these children, treat them humanely and provide for all their necessities. A progressive policy in this direction would make it possible to greatly reduce our present juvenile institution population and the children would be better off. At the present time we are doing for English orphans far more than we are willing to do for native-born children, for during the past year over sixteen hundred boys and girls from the old land were provided for in Ontario farm homes.

There are some who will be inclined to doubt the practicability of placing children now sent to reform schools in foster-homes, but the experiment has been tried and has proved eminently satisfactory. During the past three years some twenty lads, who were all under conviction and were either given or were about to be given terms of from three to five years of imprisonment, have gone to country homes without ever seeing the inside of an institution, and not one of them has since found his way back to the police station or gaol. Not only is this the case, but they are in most instances making admirable progress, one of them even looking forward to studying for the ministry. It may not be possible to so treat all wayward lads, for some may have gone too far in wrongdoing to be easily influenced for good, but these are the exceptions to the rule.

Within the past year at least one hundred children under detention for various offences and who, before the existence of the Children's Aid System, would have been sent to reform institutions, were, through the intervention of various agents and members of Children's Aid Societies, sent instead to relatives and friends, provided with employment and otherwise prevented from getting into further trouble. Among court officials also there is a marked tendency in recent years to study out natural methods in dealing with the waywardness of youth.

SMALL REFORM SCHOOL POPULATION.

Ontario has at the present time a smaller reform school population than almost any other country or district of its size, and, with harmonious co-operative action on the part of those who are interested in the development of child life, still greater and more admirable results might be achieved in this direction. It should be thoroughly understood that no reflection is intended in this report upon the work or management of our Industrial Schools. These are well officered and admirably conducted. The aim is to prevent the indiscriminate commitment and detention of children who might be better provided for under the foster home plan. All who have the best interests of the young at heart should strive to secure for each homeless or neglected child a place in some family home and in the affections of Christian hearts, so that, with life before them, they may be able to look hopefully on the future, and free from any taint of charity or criminality, take their rightful places as members of the community in good standing. Home ties afford the surest safeguard against a criminal career.

JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION.

Probably the most popular and progressive movement throughout the continent to-day is the juvenile court and probation system in dealing with youthful offenders and neglected children generally. The principle of separating children from hardened offenders, both in confinement and trial, was placed on the statute books of Ontario over ten years ago, when the importance of the movement was but little recognized. The Ontario and Dominion law was widely copied and had not a little to do with the present successful movement in the United States. But, although we may fairly claim some credit for this special children's legislation, we have been far outstripped in practical work by many States that have but recently passed the juvenile court law. We have no probation system, outside of the excellent work done by a few agents of Children's Aid Societies, and, until there are in every large centre of population a number of enthusiastic and capable pro-

bation officers working in connection with the courts, we cannot claim to have a perfect system. At present boys who commit minor offences are allowed to go on suspended sentence, and they often return to the same surroundings and the same temptations, with the additional difficulty that they have attained a bad reputation and are more liable than ever to go astray. By the substitution of the probation system for the suspended sentence the boy leaves the court with a friend to aid and encourage him, to interview his parents, his school teacher or his employer, to warn the junk dealer or his idle companions that they must not further tempt him, to get him new employment, possibly a new home and friends, and by the good influence of friendship and love to win him over to worthy and noble ambitions.

LAST SESSION'S AMENDMENT.

With a view to the introduction of the probation system experimentally, the following section was passed by the last Ontario Legislature:—

(1) Where a child apparently under the age of sixteen years is brought before a Judge charged with any offence against the laws of this Province, the said Judge may, without making any conviction, order the child to be placed under the care of a probation officer and may by such order require a report to be submitted to him by the officer from time to time concerning the progress and welfare of the child.

(2) Any member of a Children's Committee or any officer of a Children's Aid Society duly approved of, may act as a probation officer, but shall not be so appointed without his own consent.

(3) It shall be the duty of the probation officer to take a personal interest in the child placed under his care so as to secure its reformation and enable it to lead a respectable life.

So far no action has been taken toward putting this desirable legislation into operation, but possibly one reason of this is that it does not state who should appoint the probation officers. Probably the latter difficulty could be overcome, for a time at least, by appointing the representatives of the various charities without special compensation. If some chief probation officer were appointed for each city he could organize from the benevolent forces of the community a corps of volunteer workers that would meet all the requirements. A work of this kind to be successful must be taken up with zeal and enthusiasm and engaged in only by those having love, patience and tact at their command.

TO SAVE AND RECLAIM YOUNG PERSONS.

The provisions of the law requiring the complete separation of youths from older offenders has not been so fully observed in the smaller towns as it should be, and the following letter was sent out by the Deputy Attorney-General recently:—

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1903.

Sir,—By section 550 of the Criminal Code it is provided that "the trials of young persons apparently under the age of sixteen shall take place without publicity and separately and apart from the trials of other accused persons." As you will understand, this provision is intended, as far as possible, to protect young persons who presumably are not as yet hardened from unnecessary exposure before the public. There is reason to believe that the above enactment has not been obeyed in all cases, and I am to impress on you that the desire of the Attorney-General is that the enactment should be

scrupulously carried out. The object we must all have in view is, where possible, to save and reclaim any young persons, and it has been considered by those most competent to give an opinion, that this is one effective means.

Yours truly,

J. R. Cartwright,
Deputy Attorney-General.

CHILDREN AND THE GAOL.

Another admirable amendment of last session, prohibiting the detention of the young children in the gaols, was as follows:—

(1) No child under the age of fourteen years charged with an offence against the laws of this Province shall be committed to any gaol or police station or lock-up pending trial, nor if so committed shall any sheriff, gaoler or police official receive any child, apparently under the age of fourteen years for confinement in any lock-up or gaol commonly used for the detention of adults.

(2) Any child under fourteen years of age who has been arrested shall as far as possible be admitted to bail and be placed in the custody of some relative, friend or benevolent person willing to be responsible for his or her appearance.

(3) Where a child cannot be admitted to bail the sheriff or officer having the direction of such matters shall have authority to contract for the temporary care and maintenance of such child with any association or individual possessing facilities for the safe-keeping and proper care of children until the case is disposed of and any expenses thus incurred shall be a charge upon the municipality in which the child has last resided for one year.

This legislation has been regarded by sheriffs and other officials as too advanced, and very little effort has been made to carry it out. An additional difficulty is that the majority of offences committed by young boys come under the Dominion criminal code and this provision only applies to offences against the laws of Ontario. Two or three flagrant cases were reported during the past year from eastern Ontario by boys from eight to eleven years of age being sent to gaol when they could more properly have been boarded in some private family until their cases could have been disposed of. As pointed out in last year's report, the sending of a young lad to gaol for the first time is always disastrous, leading as it does in so many cases to a second commitment and a career of deliberate wrong-doing.

MORE CHILDREN'S AGENTS NEEDED.

The main obstacle in more successful work among youthful delinquents seems to be the lack of funds to employ suitable children's agents. Municipalities are willing to vote all the money necessary for police protection, but when it comes to preventive work there is not a dollar to spare. Although the main purpose of the Children's Protection Act was to encourage volunteer work on behalf of neglected and homeless children, it is a question whether it would not be economy in the long run to appoint four or six district agents to work up and maintain interest in this movement and to put into active operation the good work outlined and directed by the vol-

unteer Societies. At present there is a great deal of endorsing and commending the child-saving movement but there is a large work left undone, owing to the lack of agents specially appointed to carry out the law.

A WHIPPING PREFERABLE TO THE GAOL.

There is a steady growing conviction on the part of all who are interested in the welfare of children that there should be some permission given to magistrates and judges to order that youthful offenders should be given a whipping rather than subjected to the usual criminal procedure of a conviction and commital to gaol. A case which occurred at London recently amply illustrates this point. A small boy, between eight and nine years of age, was arrested by a police officer, charged with damaging a neighbor's property, was convicted and his parents sentenced to a fine of two dollars; was again arrested for theft, pleaded guilty and was let off on suspended sentence. The little fellow, with a companion about the same age, next turned a switch in the railway yard, causing an engine and three cars to get off the track. He was brought before the magistrate, and, although there was no doubt as to his guilt, was again let off on suspended sentence, the magistrate declining to send him to the Industrial School on the ground that the municipality would have to pay two dollars a week for his maintenance. Naturally this treatment is educating the boy in criminal ways, for as he has not through it all received any punishment, there is nothing of a deterrent character in the action taken. The difficulty would probably have been got over to the benefit of all concerned had the magistrate been empowered in the first instance to order the boy to be properly whipped and returned to his home, for the child has both a home and parents who profess to be willing to look after him.

This, and similar cases occurring from time to time, shows the importance of the probation system, under which the lad would be placed in the charge of a probation officer who would visit the home and keep tally of the boy's actions and conduct, encouraging and warning both him and his parents, and thus saving the child by kindly influences from further wrongdoing. Should the environment be proven, after a fair trial, to be the cause of the child's getting into trouble, the probation officer would report this fact to the magistrate and secure his definite committal to the Children's Aid Society, in order that he might be provided for under new conditions. These methods, faithfully carried out, would not only save the expense of institutional care, but would also mean the reclamation of many lads who are now drifting into a settled criminal career.

CHILDREN'S AID OFFICER NOTIFIED.

An important clause in the Youthful Offenders Act (Statutes of Canada, 1894) reads as follows:—

"Whenever, in the Province of Ontario, an information or complaint is laid or made against any boy under the age of twelve years, or girl under the age of thirteen years, for the commission of any offence against the law of Canada, whether indictable or punishable on summary conviction, the court or justice seized thereof shall give notice thereof in writing to the Executive officer of the Children's Aid Society, if there be one in the county, and shall give him opportunity to investigate the charges made, and may also notify the parents of the child, or either of them, or other person apparently interested in the welfare of the child."

The object of this clause is to enable the agent of the Society to study the surroundings of the child and if circumstances warrant to make application for the guardianship.

THE LAW IS ADEQUATE.

We have in Ontario to-day all the law that is necessary to rescue and protect every destitute and neglected child if only these laws were fully known and carried out. The great difficulty is to get Crown officials, magistrates and others coming in contact with neglected children to study up these provisions and put the law in operation. Through indifference and lack of knowledge hundreds of children are now being neglected, when a little pressure upon the parents would lead them to look after their children better, and give them the home training and surroundings that would ensure their becoming good citizens.

Sufficient advantage is not taken by the general public of the facilities offered by the Children's Aid Society. Correspondence regarding neglected or homeless children is welcomed at any time, and every possible assistance afforded those who wish to befriend some boy or girl who is in need of aid. As is frequently mentioned in these reports, homes are easily found for homeless and destitute children, and, when a child is being neglected, there are many cases in which a warning administered to negligent parents would lead to a vast improvement in the home life.

PROBLEM OF THE DESERTED FAMILY.

One of the problems that seemed to obtrude itself at every turn during the past year was that of deserted wives, left with families of children to feed, clothe and educate. Very little is done to compel absconding fathers to return and support their families, probably because so few people realize how serious the offence really is. But it means heavy expenditure in charity, without accomplishing any permanent good: the filling of institutions, the deprivation of home life and upbringing to many children—one of the greatest losses they could possibly suffer—and, if the mother tries to keep the children with her by taking day work, it usually means that the children are left to their own resources and drift into idle, criminal habits. These cases are far more numerous than are generally supposed, and if some united effort were made to check the evil a dozen sequent problems would be solved. As an example the following were among the cases reported in one week: Mother deserted, three children under six, one adopted out, one in Boys' home, one in Girls' home; mother deserted, one child given away, two in institution, one left at home uncared for while mother is at work. In both these cases the fathers were mechanics earning twelve to fifteen dollars per week. One ran away with another woman, the other is earning good wages in the States. Deserted mother, with five children, went out working by the day, leaving the children uncared for, one boy in the Reformatory, another in the Industrial School, younger children almost certain to be public charges when a little older; deserted mother, six children, constant complaints for truancy, one boy in Police Court twice, girls growing up without moral instruction or guidance. The last two cases were receiving charitable relief, which, apparently, only tends to aggravate the trouble, since the amount is not sufficient to enable the mother to stay at home and train her children, while they are imbibing the pauper spirit—namely, that charity is a right which they are entitled to demand. These unfortunate women,

struggling almost in vain to keep their children and bring them up respectably, are greatly to be pitied, and when the time comes for a more equitable adjustment of social conditions, they will certainly receive more consideration than at present.

In all lines of charitable and philanthropic effort there is a deplorable lack of investigation as to the causes and remedies. Many people are willing to relieve evident distress—toss a quarter to beggar or clothe a ragged child but there are few students of the underlying problems, asking why is the man a beggar, or why is the child homeless or destitute. The idea seems to prevail among many good people that to organize charity on an efficient business-like basis would be disobeying a Divine injunction, and would be reducing a beautiful Christ-like mission to a coldly-scientific business enterprise, the result of this erroneous impression being that paupers and tramps continue to thrive at the expense of the worthy poor, who prefer to suffer in silence rather than contend with the idle and shiftless professional mendicant. Absconding fathers should be followed up and punished, as a few rigorous punishments of this kind would have an excellent deterrent effect. Tramps, vagrants and all able-bodied idlers should be made to work, either in the ordinary way, or as enforced laborers on needed public improvements, their earnings going to the support of their families. These two reforms alone would have a far-reaching effect on the child and charity problems.

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEES.

Considerable objection having been taken by foster parents to the appointment of local volunteer visitors to inspect the children placed in homes, it was decided to make some changes, enlarging the duties of these committees and making them somewhat similar in scope to the Children's Aid Societies. This law, as amended at the last session of the Legislature, now reads as follows:—

5. (1) For each electoral district within the Province of Ontario there shall be appointed a committee consisting of six persons or more, not less than half of whom shall be women, who shall be known as the "Children's Committee," and each member may be known as a children's agent. The said committee, or individual members thereof, shall co-operate with the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children and with the Children's Aid Societies, and shall serve without compensation. They shall assist, under the direction and advice of the Superintendent, in the work of improving the condition of neglected and dependent children, in the careful selection of foster homes for the children in the temporary homes or shelters, and in the visitation of children placed in selected families when specially requested.

(2) The said Children's Committee for each electoral district shall be appointed by the County Judge, the Sheriff and the Warden of the county of which such electoral district forms a part, and in the case of a city forming a separate electoral district, by the County Judge, the Sheriff and the Mayor of such city, and such Committee shall hold office for a period of three years; provided that such Committee need not be appointed in any city or town where a Children's Aid Society exists. The member of the Legislative Assembly for each electoral district shall be one of the said Committee for such electoral district.

(3) The said Committee, or any member thereof, shall have and exercise the powers given by sections 7 and 8 of this Act, under the direction of the Superintendent, and shall aim at promoting and encouraging a philanthropic

sentiment on behalf of neglected, abandoned and destitute children, and adopt such methods as they may think best for securing voluntary subscriptions of money to be devoted to the effective carrying out of the objects of this Act.

(4) The said Committee shall meet together at least twice each year; and shall report to the Superintendent as to any recommendations or work accomplished, and as to all other matters coming within their sphere of duty as such Committee. They shall also from time to time report to the Children's Aid Society of their county with reference to neglected or dependent children, to the end that such society may at all times have accurate knowledge regarding the care, oversight, education and general welfare of such children.

With the right class of persons appointed and some little work undertaken in each locality, the aggregate would be considerable. A list of correspondents in different rural sections would also be exceedingly helpful in reporting upon special cases. During the year letters were sent to the Sheriffs, asking them to call a meeting of the appointing board so that suitable persons might be selected. Only a small number of such committees have as yet been appointed, but in a number of districts the subject is still under consideration and appointments will likely be made before long. Those that have been reported to date are as follows:—

Peterborough, West—Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., Provincial Secretar— Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duff, Smith, Lakefield P.O.; Mrs. W. B. Kelly, Bridgenorth P.O.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, Harvey, Lakehurst P.O.; Mrs. Nathan Crowe, Harvey, Bobcaygeon P.O.; Mr. and Mrs. William Harper, Lakefield P.O.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnston, Monaghan, Peterborough P.O.; Mr. and Mrs. John Quinn, Douro, Peterborough P.O.; Dr.

Peterborough, East Wm. Anderson, Esq., M.P.P., Otonabee, Peterborough P.O.; Mr. and Mrs. John Quinn, Druro, Peterborough P.O.; Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Shaw, Keene P.O.; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob White Dummer, Warsaw P.O.; Mrs. W. B. Ritchie, Havelock P.O.; Mrs. F. Hague, Havelock P.O.; Mr. Edward Fennell, Havelock P.O.; Mrs. Justin Alley, Belmont, Rush Point P.O.

East Kent Mrs. W. C. Sifton, Palmyra; John Vester, Fayo; J. G. Little Ridgetown; Mrs. John Porter, Ridgetown; Harry J. French, Dresden; Arthur Leverton, Bothwell; Mrs. W. H. Jamieson, Blenheim; Mrs. Wm. Laughton, Bothwell.

West Kent Dr. Mitchell, Wallaceburg; Mrs. A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg; W. C. Estabrook, Glenwood; Mrs. John Ferguson, Tilbury; Mrs. John Shanks, Port Alma; Mrs. J. N. Halliday, Merlin; Robert Smith (Dover), Chatham.

THE WORK OF SUPERVISION.

As each year advances the number of children placed out and requiring supervision, the work naturally becomes more onerous. With a family of nearly two thousand, scattered over a large area, it can readily be understood that there are difficult cases arising almost every day, calling for patient and tactful adjustment, and, though the great majority are doing well and steadily developing in character and usefulness, there will necessarily be a percentage of weak and deficient children, requiring special care and watchfulness. Especially when boys and girls get into their teens do they require prompt and friendly aid, and occasionally a child will be returned and replaced six or seven times before he is finally tided over the

headstrong period. Of the total number as many as sixty or seventy are received back each year and sent to other homes, and if the different changes of home were counted up there would possibly be as many as two or three hundred new homes found every year for children who were taken over six or eight years ago. Thus it will be seen that even though no more children were sent to foster homes there would still be an extensive work necessary in providing for those who have to be received back. It will, of course, be understood that all these changes do not necessarily imply serious fault either on the part of the child or of the foster-parents. General defectiveness and physical weakness are the chief causes for return, and often the changes are necessary for the simple lack of congeniality, death in the family, breaking-up of the home, moving to a new neighborhood, or the desire of the grown boy or girl to start on a wage-earning basis. In fact, the changes in this large family of children take place much in the same way as in the normal private family.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

In the summer of 1894 one of the Judges forwarded a petition he had received from a number of families in the outskirts of the city stating that a girl of thirteen was being shamefully abused and neglected by her mother and stepfather. Investigation was made and the charge was found to be more than true. The girl had very little clothing, was constantly beaten and abused, had never been in a church or school, and was almost idiotic from long continued ill-treatment. She was removed to better surroundings and proved herself a willing and obedient pupil, growing up to be both a useful and respectable young woman. Now, after a lapse of ten years, she was married the other night amid the most pleasant surroundings to a young man whose father and mother had signed the petition asking that she be taken away from her cruel guardians. Having known her in childhood and followed her career with interest and observing her conduct through ten years of well-doing, he decided that she was worthy of his highest regard. An acquaintance and friendship of so long standing can hardly fail to ripen and improve in the years to come.

OTHER ENCOURAGING INCIDENTS.

At the conclusion of a public meeting recently a fine, stylishly dressed young woman waited to show the writer her two children, one six and the other four. She was in good circumstances, her husband in business for himself and they owned their home. Twelve years ago, when a young girl, she had been helped and encouraged in various ways, and now she is better off financially than those who assisted her in youth. Another young woman, comfortably married and the mother of two nice children, was at ten years of age a wretched, emaciated shivering little creature, taken before the magistrate for constantly begging.

In a crowded street car the other day probably the most attractive and well-dressed young lady was one who, a girl of ten or eleven, belonged to one of the poorest families in Toronto. The children were kept together, and in time were able by their own earnings to establish for themselves an honorable place in the community.

Nine years ago a girl taken in charge had both parents in gaol and two sisters and a brother in reform schools. Now she is married to a farmer in the Northwest with a fine property and is helping her relatives. Three

brothers removed from worthless relatives and placed on farms are planning to take up a farm of their own and have their mother, who now spends most of her time in gaol, come and live with them, and so one might go on recalling encouraging items of interest in connection with these young lives that day by day are steadily advancing with the tide that never recedes.

A girl was placed in a foster-home in the northeastern part of the Province. She married a young man who had taken up some land in the neighborhood and was living alone in a shanty. He had a friend who was working a piece of land in a similar way, and as a result of correspondence a younger sister of the girl went up there and was married also. The two girls then made a bargain with their father, who was leading a very worthless life in one of the towns, to come up and bring two smaller children, the young men agreeing to fully provide for them on condition that the father-in-law should assist them. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Another young woman, who was under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society from the time she was ten years old, grew up in a foster-home, afterwards changed to a position at wages and was married at nineteen. She has now taken her mother to live with her, although as a child she had been removed because of the latter's immorality. An elder sister of this girl, after many vicissitudes, has also married and is living respectably in one of the western cities of the Province.

A boy placed under the guardianship of one of the Societies joined the American army at the time of the Cuban war and recently died in the Phillipines. Another young fellow enlisted at the time of the Boer war and became a member of the South African Constabulary.

A girl sent to a home in the North-West to remove her from undesirable relatives and a shameful past married a prosperous young farmer, and as a result four other members of the family are now working to build up new homes in the new country.

PENITENTIARY—GUARDS AWAITING FRESH ARRIVALS.

Many neglected boys find their way ultimately to this institution. The Children's Aid Society, properly organized and equipped, would save to good citizenship hundreds who are now on their way there. Children unaided cannot lift themselves from the maelstrom of vice.

CHILDREN PLACED IN HOMES.

A Noteworthy feature of the branch of child-saving work dealing with home-finding is that the number of good homes offering is in excess of the supply. The books were closed nearly six weeks earlier this year than last, but the number placed for the first time is about the same as the average of the past five years, namely, 239. In addition to this, however, a large number of children already on the books were provided with other homes, a few children for the third and fourth time, representing a much larger work than appears on the surface. Another fact that must annually be referred to is that situations are found for older children, and temporary assistance is given without a permanent record being kept.

PROGRESS OF HOME FINDING.

Children provided with homes in 1894	19
Children provided with homes in 1904	60
Children provided with homes in 1895	115
Children provided with homes in 1896	194
Children provided with homes in 1897	215
Children provided with homes in 1898	225
Children provided with homes in 1899	243
Children provided with homes in 1900	247
Children provided with homes in 1901	240
Children provided with homes in 1902	233
Children provided with homes in 1903	239
	2,030

SEX AND AGE OF THE CHILDREN.

Of those placed during the year 115 were boys and 124 girls.

The ages of these children were as follows:—Under three, 60; between three and eight, 69; between eight and twelve, 46; over twelve, 47.

SOCIETIES PLACING CHILDREN.

Proportionately the children were placed by the following Societies:—

Toronto	39	Owen Sound	9
London	34	Peterboro'	9
Ottawa	31	Barrie	6
St. Vincent de Paul	15	St. Thomas	4
Hamilton	10	Other Societies, each, 1 to	3

Through the central office about fifty-eight children were placed for the first time and forty others for the second and third time.

HOMES WELL SCATTERED.

The homes of these children are scattered through every county in the Province, those districts where the Children's Aid Society is most active having the larger number. Such splendid counties as Oxford, Peel, Halton and Brant offer a good field for more aggressive home-finding work, but the scarcity of children makes activity in this direction unnecessary.

WRONGFUL METHODS.

Three of these boys were sentenced to the Reformatory for five years each for criminality. Were taken over by Superintendent of Neglected Children and placed in foster homes. All doing well.

CHILDREN PLACED TEN TO TWELVE YEARS AGO.

To those who are specially interested in home-finding work the following information will give some idea of how the children progress. These notes apply to the first three hundred children placed in homes—from ten to twelve years ago:

Of this Number—			
Whereabouts unknown	17	Bought farm in Northwest	1
Homes lost sight of	4	Over 20 years of age	33
Not quite contented in homes	2	Married	9
Returned and retaken	2	Learning trade	4
Returned several times	6	Troublesome	8
Changed because homes undesirable	2	With friends or relatives, about	18
Changed this year	9	Not changed for nine years or more	47
Not changed this year, children who previously had been changed several times	11	In homes eight years without change	60
		In homes seven years without change	5
		In homes six years without change	18

PLACED EIGHT TO TEN YEARS AGO.

Taking another batch of 300 children placed eight to ten years ago the records show as follows:

Number with friends	20	Homes not first-class	2
Number in institutions	11	Number remaining in same home where first placed	163
Number dead	4	Number changed once	23
Number married	1	Number changed twice	8
Number in foreign countries	7	Number changed thrice	9
Number learning trade	14	Number changed four times	4
Whereabouts unknown	9	Number in home six years and over	84
Earning wages, doing well	34	Number in home five years and over.	80
Earning wages, not doing very well	7	Number in home two to four years	13
Troublesome	4		
Returned and taken again	2		

CHILDREN PLACED SIX TO EIGHT YEARS.

Taking 300 children placed six to eight years ago, the following information would apply:

Earning own livelihood	20	Returned, taken again by same people	2
In institutions	8	Children remaining in home where first placed	162
Whereabouts unknown	7	Changed eight times	1
Married	5	Changed four times	8
Dead	10	Changed three times	11
Learning Trade	9	Changed two times	13
Out of Canada	4	Changed once	33
Troublesome	7		
Doing badly	1		
Undesirable homes	2		
Remainder of 300 placed this year:			
In homes from five to seven years	16	In homes three years	57
In homes four years	92	In homes from one to two years	27

VISITOR'S REPORT.

In her work of visiting and reporting upon the progress of the children in their homes, Mrs. L. J. Harvie continues to render valuable service to the Province. Nearly nine hundred visits were paid to children scattered in every part of the country from Quebec to Windsor, and the resultant good, both to children and foster parents, would be hard to estimate. Often a little friendly advice and encouragement has prevented the return of a child by leading to a better understanding, and perhaps greater patience in dealing with childish faults. In reviewing the year's work, Mrs. Harvie reports as follows:—

"The work this year was especially encouraging and gratifying. Removal was recommended in only about eight cases, these being chiefly owing to circumstances, such as distance from school (one boy living four miles form the school), or lack of other privileges, etc. In four cases the home conditions were not desirable, and in one case the foster-parents had proved themselves extremely careless of the child in every way. Visitor has now become thoroughly acquainted with the homes and foster-parents and is

gladly welcomed, indeed a feeling of disappointment is manifested if a visit is not made or delayed. Parents, children and visitor are warm friends. In many cases where children are small great care is exercised to prevent children or neighbors from knowing that supervision is the custom. Curiosity prompts outsiders to ask questions as to when, where, etc., the child was obtained and considerable tact and watchfulness are required. Any suggestions made by visitor are listened to by foster-parents in a cordial, kindly spirit. The attachment existing between parents and children is wonderful, wayward boys and girls being borne with patiently and lovingly, and children on the whole being earnest and painstaking in their efforts to please and obey. The improvement in children from year to year is very noticeable. If foster-parents keep a child for a few months or a year they do not usually part with him. It is often surprising to see an inferior child loved and cared for from year to year simply because the foster-parents have learned to love him. On the other hand, one is impressed with the fact that a child becomes firmly rooted in its attachment for foster-parents, even though the surroundings may be humble and straitened. By being placed in a foster-home the independence and versatility of a child are strengthened and are apparent from year to year. Fewer complaints have been received during the year. Often people complain, but when visitor offers to have child removed they are alarmed and the complaints are modified, etc., all going to show the real affectionate relationship existing. On the whole the children have comfortable clothing and rooms, are given good food, are healthy and contented, and are acquiring industrial habits that can hardly fail to make them valuable acquisitions to any community."

CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

The number of Roman Catholic wards of Children's Aid Societies placed during the year was 41.

Of this number 7 were placed with their parents.

The Societies placing the children were: Ottawa, 21; St. Vincent de Paul, 15; London, 1; Hamilton, 1; Lindsay, 1; Provincial Inspector, 2.

Divided according to sex, the children were: Boys, 24; girls, 17.

Parentage: Mother living, 10; father living, 3; both parents living, 16; both parents dead, 5; illegitimate, 7.

Their ages were: Under six years, 12; six to ten years, 12; ten to fifteen years, 13; about fifteen years, 4.

Returned from foster-homes during the year, 14; removed by Children's Aid Societies, 6; number who ran away from their homes, 5; discharged from care of Society, 4; died, 1.

Of the number returned and removed fifteen have been replaced in foster-homes; two were returned to their own homes, and three yet remain in temporary shelter.

These children were visited and their interests looked after by Mr. Wm. O'Connor, in addition to general work done for the department and for various orphanages. The reports submitted to me from time to time concerning the progress of the children indicate that they are as a rule well-treated, are growing up contentedly, and that there are great possibilities for a more active home-finding work in the future. Mr. O'Connor made altogether 360 visits to children in various parts of the Province. Reviewing the year's work, he reports:

"The foster-homes in which the children are placed are almost without exception good. This does not mean that there are never any difficulties to adjust nor complaints made by children as to their treatment in their homes, but it is usually found on investigation that the grievances complained of are not very serious. The best results are attained when the children are placed at an early age. To many boys over eleven years of age who have been born and reared in a city the change when placed on a farm is somewhat radical, and it is some time before they accommodate themselves to the new conditions. An objection made to the placing out system is that the older children are taken from selfish motives. That is undoubtedly true, but if the child has a better home than he had formerly, are not the people providing the home entitled to a reasonable return in the shape of services which he may perform? At the same time the boy is learning to make himself useful and acquiring the habit of industry which will be of benefit to him in after life. When one contrasts after a few years the condition of children who have been placed in the country with that of children of a similar class who are living in the city he cannot but feel that the child in the country has far the best of it. The city child of the same class has usually acquired the shiftlessness, the laziness, the dislike of work, and the desire for amusement, which is the curse of city-bred street boys. It is true that, when the placed out children are useful, in some cases it is difficult to obtain for them fair attendance at school, but that is easily remedied by a firm insistence on the terms of the agreement being carried out, and the opinion arrived at after several years' experience is that, in spite of the splendid school organization and expert teachers of the city, the country child in the primary classes learns more in less time than his city brother. Another advantage in favor of country homes is that they are more healthful than those of the city. Almost without exception the children placed

in the country grow stouter and stronger and more self-reliant. They may not possess the smartness of the city children, but they have acquired something more serviceable to themselves and of infinitely greater account in the making of good citizens."

TEMPORARY CARE OF CHILDREN.

For such children as were not under the guardianship of a Children's Aid Society having shelter accommodation, and who would possibly be turned adrift, it is necessary for me to make suitable provision. During the past year over fifty such children were received back, many of them defective both physically and mentally, and some of them with serious moral weaknesses. These, in addition to about sixty homeless children from various rural districts, were cared for by Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cunningham in a satisfactory manner. Returned children present many complicated problems, and are always the cause of much anxiety to those who have their best welfare at heart, but by a patient and careful study of each child and the calling in of medical and surgical skill, some remarkable cures and transformations have been affected in children of a degenerate and abnormal type.

NOTES ON CHILD-SAVING WORK.

CHILDREN ARE PRONE TO EXAGGERATE.

There is a danger of placing too implicit confidence in the stories of children, for many of them exaggerate almost unconsciously, especially when they find their tale acceptable and interesting to listeners.

HAS SEVERAL ADVANTAGES.

In placing the children in farm homes there is the double advantage of relieving the congestion of population in large centres and materially benefiting the rural districts. The children also are happier and healthier in the country.

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL WAY.

Erring children should be cared for under normal conditions and should be won back to right living through the kindly help, advice and encouragement of some good man or woman, inspired by a love of childhood and a desire to advance the best interests of mankind.

A VITAL DIFFERENCE.

There is this fundamental difference between a parent and a foster-parent—the one keeps the child in spite of its faults and patiently works and hopes for improvement; the other is apt to loose patience, and in a hasty moment send back the boy or girl to the Society from which it was received.

IMPORTANCE OF SUPERVISION.

Added experience emphasizes the value and importance of visiting the children in their foster homes. Instances occur almost every day in which much trouble and annoyance, possibly a runaway, has been avoided and strained relations set at rights by a timely call from the visitor. The children need to be constantly encouraged by an outsider to do well, and foster-parents are always pleased to receive a call from one who can sympathize with them in the task they have undertaken of training up a boy or girl for useful citizenship.

WHEN CHILDREN GO ASTRAY.

A brief study of the circumstances will show the stumbling block that prevented the child from growing up in the normal way. In one case it would be the death or desertion of the father, and daily absence from the home of the mother, who was thus compelled to earn a living for the family. In some few cases the mother's frivolity and drinking habits has led to the

neglect of the children; in another a strict and unsympathetic step-parent has made home uncomfortable for a growing boy, and in many instances the absence of religion or morality in the parents has encouraged the child to do wrong in little things until pilfering and deceit have become confirmed habits. It is very rare now that children go astray when sobriety, cleanliness, and harmony prevails in the home, and where the children have broken the law it is usually the parent who should be required to pay the penalty.

TURNING AWAY FROM EVIL.

It is a matter of pleasurable surprise to note how quickly children leave off bad language when they come to the Shelter. During the first day they often make use of very bad words and expressions, but the other children express such astonishment, and they are so gently reasoned with and admonished, that the offence is rarely, if ever, repeated. This has been so even in cases where children have been accustomed for a long time past to hearing and using rough language. Good surroundings and good influences have a wonderful power over young minds, especially when accompanied by a kindness that they can understand and appreciate.

THE BABY.

Dear little hands!
That flutter in a helpless vague endeavour
To clutch, all tangible, the strength that never
Fails their demands;
Who knows what God may trust into the moulding,
Thou hast, even now, two hearts within thy holding
Dear little hands!

Dear little hearts!
That takes no thought for life's unsure to-morrow,
From whose white innocence shame, sin, and sorrow,
Stand far apart.
Oh may no taint creep in to mar thy brightness,
No impure thought e'er sully thy clear whiteness
Dear little heart!

Dear little life!
So frail a barque to launch on time's great ocean,
Oh, may'st thou sail with calm and tranquil motion
Though storms be rife—
God grant thy course may be through golden weather,
And steer thee safe through storm and calm together,
Dear little life!

M. J. C.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Charitable bequests seem to be left almost exclusively for the erection of orphanages and other buildings so that the donor's name may be perpetuated, but it would be far better if, when wealthy persons are making their will, they would endow a work such as the Children's Aid Society, which does not require extensive buildings, but rather aims to follow normal lines in its philanthropic efforts. An educational propaganda should be carried on to induce men who are disposed to be generous to provide

funds for the employment of good men and women to study causes of distress and engage in preventive work, instead of putting up structures which are often only a stumbling block in philanthropic work. It is important to reach lawyers, who in the drawing up of wills are able to make suggestions to their clients.

NOT A QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

A question often asked is, "How many children have you taken over and found homes for?" It would be better if the question were reversed,

as it is sometimes more creditable work to deal with the fewer number. If the cause of complaint can be removed without taking the child from its natural surroundings, then the work done is far superior to any other. Let

us constantly emphasize the importance of educational and preventive work, so that children may be kept in their homes and the moral tone of the poorer neighborhoods elevated.

CHILDREN AND POOR HOUSES.

The Ontario law prohibits the admission into any poor house or institution where adult dependents are kept of any child between the ages of two and sixteen. Children are too valuable to be brought up in association with the wrecks and failures of society. Formerly many children were to be found in our poor houses and jails. To-day not a child can be found in such places, and many parents who were in the habit of ill-treating and neglecting their children have been encouraged to give them better care and attention, thus saving them from drifting into wrongdoing.

WAS NOT POSTED ON MODERN PHILANTHROPY.

At a public meeting in a county town not long ago, when the subject of child-saving was under discussion, a clergyman, when asked to give his views, stated that in his opinion a portion of the poor house ought to be set apart for the care of homeless children. This fact is mentioned to show that there is sometimes great danger of men in public positions, through lack of knowledge, advocating a wrong policy and helping very materially to perpetuate a system that is recognized by practical workers as entirely wrong.

A FALLEN STAR.

"And hearts as innocent as hers
As blindly shall succeed, shall take
Leap after leap into the dark,
Blaspheming soul and sense at once.
—And every lamp on every street
Shall light their wet feet down to death."

BOYS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED RESPECTFULLY.

"I never allow pupils to be called by their family names," remarked a Superintendent of an institution for boys. "There is no reason why boys should not be called Charlie, Willie or Harry instead of Smith, Jones or Brown. They like it better themselves, it is more dignified and it tends to the encouragement of self-respect." The way a boy is addressed has a good deal to do with his demeanour and actions, and it is noticed that there is more of a home feeling in those institutions where children are called by their christian names.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Defective children of poor parentage should be taken in hand at an early age, so that they may receive the advantages of special care and training. If neglected too long it will be found an exceedingly difficult, if not an impossible task, to make any improvement in their mental condition. With this class, even more than with the normal child, the habits and character become unalterably fixed, and two years' training after twelve will not accomplish as much as one year might do at seven or eight.

Attention should frequently be called to this fact, since there is such a strong tendency to procrastinate in dealing with those who are likely to be a source of much trouble and expense.

FROM A YOUTHFUL CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Friend,—I thought I would write a few lines to you to thank you for the nice handkerchief you sent me. Ma says I should be very thankful to you for being so thoughtful of me: well, so I am, too, although I don't like to write letters. I have had a sore leg. Pa took me to the doctor, and he said it would beal, and so it did; it is nearly well now; I missed a good long time from school with it, but ma taught me some at home, and I got into the fourth book all the same. Ma would teach me more, but she has too much work to do. We dident go to the picnic, for there was some children there that had the hooping cough, and we were afraid the baby would take it, but ma took us all away to visit a neighbor that afternoon, and we had a good time; we go to other parties, too. We were to a concert last Friday night, and some men had their faces black and there was singing and dancing, and there were other ladies and new singing and playing the organ and fiddle and there was dialogues, we had lots of fun and a nice sleigh ride, we go to church sometimes. I have got lots of new clothes since you were here and a new coat and boots for school, wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

There is no sunshine like that which comes to a home with the advent of a baby, and yet there are many homes that either have never known such a blessing or have almost forgotten the time when baby music resounded through the house. Those fond of children should consider the question of adopting a nice infant or a little fellow three or four years of age, and if disposed to take a child they will receive every assistance from the Children's Aid Society.

ELEVATE THE HOME.

One of the first concerns in any community should be to ensure for all children a happy and morally healthy home life. Mother love and clean environment are two of the great essentials of childhood and upon them rests the happiness and stability of civilized existence. Anything that

would tend to rob a child of these rights must necessarily be wrong and hurtful.

DISCUSSING THE CHILDREN.

In visiting Institutions for Children care should be taken not to criticize or in any way discuss the children in their presence. Very often this is done in a very objectionable manner, though usually without any bad intention. Anything like a show or parade of boys or girls for inspection should be avoided by matrons, and visitors should not expect to visit a Children's Institution as if it were a Museum or Curiosity Shop.

THE LONGING FOR MOTHER LOVE.

A child-heart yearns for mothering more than anything else on earth, and if it is denied this in its early years, the man or woman will carry the scars of a warped character all through life. In philanthropic work, then, the aim should ever be to keep the home intact, removing as far as possible the causes that make for separation. If there is drunkenness and vice,

these should be eliminated by patient effort, appealing to the parental instincts and invoking both the law and the gospel for the children's sake. If the mother is a widow or a deserted wife there should be some system of financial aid whereby she could keep her children around her. Our present system of relief is wofully lacking. If a mother is left with several little ones whom she is unable to support, they are placed in public institutions or otherwise scattered, and the unoffending children, and in most cases equally innocent mother, are separated to the permanent injury of both and to the detriment of society.

FALSE ECONOMY.

Tens of thousands for prosecution and conviction—coppers and nickels for prevention. Here is the all-sufficient reason why so many boys continue to gravitate toward the police court dock.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

A SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED ON BY THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The Children's Aid Society stands for the rights of children. It advocates the normal home life, the encouragement of worthy mothers and the foster-home plan rather than the institution in providing for such boys and girls as are left homeless from any unavoidable cause. Unhappily, there will always be some parents so besotted and degraded as to be irreclaimably unfit guardians for children, and in such cases the courts are asked to declare the children wards of the state, in order that their rights as future citizens may be safeguarded.

During the past twelve years thousands of hovels have been turned into homes through the intervention of the Society leading parents to realize their privileges and responsibility. The best work is that which leaves no visible evidence, and preventive work, such as that of the Children's Aid Society, is handicapped because it is not a spectacular charity. Is not this the reason why handsome endowments are left to large institutions, while the Society cannot find the means to employ an agent to protect and befriend children in their own homes? In addition to the families that have been reclaimed from the thraldom of vice and drink, over two thousand destitute boys and girls have been provided with Christian foster-homes in rural Ontario—gathered from the purlieus, from the poorhouse and the prison, and transplanted into an atmosphere of happiness, contentment and industry. Not one-half per cent. of these children have found their way back to their former degradation, but are able to hold up their heads with the best in the land—a credit to themselves and a strength to the state instead of a burden and a menace.

The children's cause needs influential friends, greater liberality, more consecrated workers in town and city and village, a heartier endorsation at the hands of magistrates, judges and crown officials, a more general knowledge of child-protection laws and an effort on the part of all good people to see that the excellent machinery provided by the Government is put into operation.

In the following pages will be found a condensed report of the year's work of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province. Much more has been done than can be set forth in any written statement, and in the aggregate the work accomplished in behalf of children forms a very satisfactory record.

If Left Uncared For, What Would be Her Future?

TORONTO.

The Children's Aid Society of Toronto has, for the first time in its history of twelve years, passed a full year, with all its departments under one roof. This it has been able to do because of having purchased and fitted up its new premises on Simcoe street. The debt remaining on the new building is still over $11,000, but the Board is hopeful that generous friends may soon make it possible to wipe out the debt.

The year was a most successful one, and the average number of children whom it was possible to shelter temporarily increased fully fifty per cent.

The old friends of the society have stood by it during the year, but the increase in the work has considerably increased the expense of the Shelter department, and consequently there is still a large overdraft on current account at the bank, which it is the earnest desire of the Board to see extinguished at an early date.

After eight years' of service as Inspector, Mr. J. J. Graham resigned his position in April, and since that date Mr. Lee Williams has discharged the duties of Inspector, as well as those of Shelter Superintendent.

Finance.

The receipts from all sources amounted to $6,782.02, and the expenditures $6,546.16.

Children's Cases.

There were 669 cases in the Children's Court during the year, the offences being classified as follows:

Arson	1
Assault	24
Breach city by-laws	110
Breach of game laws	1
Breach railway act	22
Cruelty to animals	1
Disorderly conduct	238
Gambling	2
Highway robbery	5
Housebreaking	20
Incorrigible and truant	11
Indecent exposure	4
Malicious injury to property	36
Murder	1
On parol from Victoria Industrial School	1
Shoplifting	1
Theft	139
Till tapping	1
Trespass	30
Vagrancy	19
Wounding	1
Writing indecent letters	1
	669

These were disposed of as follows:

Alexandra Industrial School	3
Committed for trial	1
Discharged	37
Dismissed	13
Fined	198
Industrial Refuge for Girls	1
Jail	5
Parents bound over for good conduct of children	2
Remanded to Shelter	4
Reformatory for Boys	4
Suspended sentence	333
To parents	1
Nova Scotia authorities	1
St. Vincent de Paul C.A.S.	21
Victoria Industrial School	20
Withdrawn	23
Working Boys' Home	1
Still pending	1
	669

Complaints disposed of as follows: By assuming custody of children, 44; by mediation and advice, 203; by prosecution, 12; by warning, 64; for discipline at Shelter, 18; found untrue, 11; to Shelter as lost, 2; through co-operation of various societies, 41; awaiting evidence, 20; total, 415.

The total number of children involved in the Children's Court cases and complaints for the year was 1,294, and for the twelve years of the Society's history there have been 10,259 cases, covering the welfare of 13,376 children.

During the year homes have been found for 54 children whom it was found necessary to take away from their parents by process of law or advisable to accept from their parents by adoption; 7 were restored to their parents during parents' good behavior; 2 were sent to the Boys' Home and 3 to the Girls' Home at the request of the magistrate to see if the parents would so reform as to warrant the children being given back to them; and one was sent to the Victoria Industrial School, leaving 18 to be placed in homes at the end of the year. At present the number of children sent to foster homes since the Society's inception and not returned to the Society is 376.

Officers.

President, J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents, W. Harley Smith, M.D., R. S. Baird, H. R. Frankland, Thomas Millman, M.D.

Treasurer, A. M. Campbell.

Secretary, J. Stuart Coleman.

Hon. Solicitor, W. B. Raymond.

Shelter Superintendent and Inspector, Lee Williams.

Committee—C. P. Smith, Rev. Robt. Hall, Rev. P. C. Parker, Rev. E. T. Fox, E. F. Clarke, M.P., C. D. Daniel, James Massie, Ambrose Kent, W. H. Shaw, G. F. Marter, J. J. Graham, Controller Hubbard, Mesdames

Wm. Oldright, J. J. Follett, James Carlyle, C. C. VanNorman, James Ryrie, John Lillie, J. W. Flavelle, O. B. Sheppard, Percy Leadley, Ambrose Kent, J. C. Fisher, and Miss Wardrop.

ST. VINCENT De PAUL SOCIETY.

Following is a summary of the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto for the year ending October 31, 1903: During that term 321 cases were brought to the notice of the Society, affecting the interest of 426 children, of these cases 168 were from the Children's Court and 153 private cases reported to the agent, which gives a grand total of 2,331 cases affecting the interest of 3,626 children who have received the best consideration and support of this Society up to date. The magistrate disposed of the court cases as follows: Committed to St. John's Industrial School, 12; committed to St. Mary's Industrial School, 4; committed to the Mercer Reformatory, 1; made wards of this Society, 9; fined, 26; discharged, 17; withdrawn, 10; remanded till called on, 44; discharged on suspended sentence after short confinement in Blantyre Shelter, 45.

Private cases. These cases have been more numerous than usual during the last year, owing to the fact that the agent has found it most desirable to keep a close look after the truants from the schools, and not unfrequently finds that the fault lies chiefly with the parents, and, as truancy is generally the first step on the down-grade to an evil life, much good may, and has been, effected by preventive action, and many important rescues have been made in that way of both sexes. Of course the usual vigorous investigation of all private complaints is still continued.

Wards of the Society. During the year 9 children were made wards of the Society by the court, 1 transferred from mother and 3 from the Sacred Heart Orphanage of Toronto, making a total of 13 wards received, and a grand total of 95 up to date, the great majority of whom have been adopted out in good foster homes and are doing very well, no less than 14 having been thus provided for during the year, and 3 others, senior wards, have been placed out on probation.

Inspection and Reports. Inspector O'Connor's very full and interesting reports of the exact condition and surroundings of each of our wards in their new homes with adopted parents are most satisfying and instructive, giving as they do the child's position, morally, physically and socially, thus enabling the Society to keep fully posted, as though they themselves had regularly visited them. The frequent reports received from the guardians of children are also very pleasing, and show the strong love existing between them and their foster children.

Financial. A grant of $600 was received from the City Council, and liberal grants from the several conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the city, which, together with the members' fees, meets all pressing calls. The total expenditure is about $1,200. If funds were available, much more good work could have been accomplished.

Board of Management.

Patron—His Grace the Most Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

President—Mathew O'Connor.

Vice-Presidents—Eugene O'Keefe, Thomas Long, M. J. Haney and J. J. Murphy.

Secretary—W. T. Kernahan.

Treasurer—Daniel Miller (Merchants Bank.)
Hon. Solicitor—Hugh T. Kelly, Barrister, etc.
Hon. Physicians—Drs. Wallace, McKenna and McKeown.
Hon. Auditor—W. T. Kernahan.
Committee—Alexander Macdonell, J. W. Mallon, A. W. Anglin, J. A. German, R. Bigley, L. J. Cosgrave, L. V. McBrady, Thomas Winterberg, V. P. Fayle and John Rodgers, Mrs. Renny Elmsley, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. T. French, Mrs. Troman, Mrs. H. T. Kelly, Mrs. Falconbridge, Miss Foy, Miss Walsh, Miss Macdonell and Miss Mill.
Advisory Board—M. O'Connor, H. T. Kelly, Renny Elmsley, M. J. Haney and Rev. Dr. Tracey.
Assistant Secretary and Agent—P. Hynes, 181 Wilton avenue.
Society's Office, St. Vincent's Hall, 25 Shuter street, Toronto.

OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa was held on October 30, 1903, at the City Hall, Mr. W. H. Scott presiding. The report of the year's work submitted by Mr. John Keane stated that the Society had up to date received under its guardianship 321 children. During the year 62 homeless children had been placed in foster-homes, this number being larger than for several years past. Eleven children were sent to rural institutions and several children who had been returned were again provided with homes. In addition to this work, a great deal had been done to counsel, encourage and warn careless parents. Drunkenness, quarreling between the parents and indifferenee were the chief causes of the Society's intervention. Children were doing well in foster-homes, as shown by the reports of the visiting agents, the only drawback being the difficulty in securing the full school attendance. During the year considerable advance had been made, particularly in the matter of the trial of juvenile offenders. There are now regular sessions of the Children's Court, the public being excluded and the proceedings conducted with the utmost consideration for the children involved.

Mr. J. R. Armstrong presented the following report as Treasurer:

Receipts—Personal subscriptions, $183.15; refunds, $18.33; bank interest, $8.97; city grant, three-quarters, $225; balance in bank from last year, $301.40; total, $736.95.

Disbursements—$430.90.

The president remarked that, while the Society was doing better work than ever before, the personal subscriptions had fallen from $225 to $180, and a general discussion took place regarding the importance of the work, taken part in by Sir Louis Davies, Col. Irwin, Mrs. Thorburn and Lady Ritchie.

Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President—W. L. Scott.
Vice-Presidents—Lady Ritchie, Rev. Canon Pollard, Mrs. Larmonth, Rev. Father Whelan, Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. John Gorman.
Honorary Treasurer—J. R. Armstrong.
Secretary—John Keane.

Executive Council—Mrs. Arthur Bond, Mr. Hubert Demers, Mr. W. W. Edgar, Mrs. J. P. Featherstone, Col. Irwin, Mrs. W. A. Leggo, Police Magistrate O'Keefe, Mrs. A. Robertson, Sheriff Sweetland, Principal James White, Mr. A. S. Woodburn, Mr. P. M. Cote, Sir Louis Davies, Miss Cassaday, Miss M. McKay Scott, Mrs. Dr. Valade, Mrs. Mara, Mr. A. H. Whitcher.

Representatives of Institutions—Protestant Orphans' Home, Mrs. John Thorburn, Mrs. H. K. Egan; St. Patrick's Asylum, Mr. Wm. Kearns; St. Joseph's Home, Mrs. Bauset.

Honorary Solicitors—Charles Murphy, A. J. Forward, D. J. McDougal, J. U. Vincent.

Auditors—William Kearns and W. F. Boardman.

LONDON.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of London and Middlesex County held on November 30 marked the completion of ten years' work for children, and all the reports and addresses were of a hopeful, progressive character. Mr. Sheriff Cameron presided.

Inspector Sanders, in his report, said:

The London Children's Aid Society has now completed the tenth year of its existence, and your Inspector, in making his report of the year's work, cannot refrain from the pleasing reflections which the event inspires. I very much question whether the most sanguine of the Society's promoters, eleven years ago, expected or anticipated such magnificent results as these years have witnessed. But the work accomplished is in itself gratification sufficient for the labor and effort which have placed the Society in its present eminent position in public confidence. It was at the outset, hard to convince an ever so well disposed public opinion that an addition to the already existing charities was needed in a community such as ours. But the many instances in which the Society's efforts have since been recognized as not only the proper but the only satisfactory method of dealing with child neglect and juvenile delinquency, have established for it a recognized position and as being both the only and the proper means of dealing with the cases that have since come under its supervision. Public confidence in the methods and aims of the Society has grown in these ten years, and now its position—unique and exceptional in its statutory powers—is being recognized as the one successful and proper method of dealing with the morally neglected among our young. The Society's operations have warranted this confidence. In all over 1,000 cases of child neglect, desertion and delinquency have been dealt with in the past ten years. What this means towards the moral and material elevation of the young it is impossible to estimate in figures. But the number of children now in good homes and growing up to Canadian manhood and womanhood in a healthy moral atmosphere with happy surroundings and bright futures, who but for the Society's interference might—and in too many cases certainly would—be now recruits to criminality and jails, is a reflection fit to amply compensate for the thought and action bestowed n the varied cases that have demanded the attentin of your board during these years.

There were in all 92 children cared for in the Shelter in the year from Nov. 1, 1902, to Oct. 31, 1903. Of these 56 children were in the home once during that period, 10 were in twice, 2 were in three times, and 2 in five

times. The total number of individual children received during the year was 70, and those in more than once were such as came back as being unsuited to the homes provided for them or taken back as not suiting the homes. It is an experience worthy of remark that while a child sent to one home may be found uncongenial, in another home the same child is pronounced the very one wanted. There have been 308 children in all passed through the home in the four and a half years since the Shelter was opened on the 29th May, 1899.

During the year there were 217 children summoned before the Police Magistrate, the Society's Inspector assisting in the investigation.

Officers.

President—Sheriff Cameron.

Vice-Presidents—V. Cronyn, T. B. Escott, Andrew Thompson and Mrs. Yarker.

Treasurer—J. I. A. Hunt.

Secretary and Inspector—Joseph Sanders.

Honorary Solicitors—Magee, McKillop & Murphy.

Auditors—T. H. Luscombe and Talbot Macbeth.

Board of Management—T. R. Parker, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. (Dr.) Eccles, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. W. C. Allen, Miss Graydon, Miss Macklin, Mrs. B. A. Mitchell, Dr. F. R. Eccles, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Regan, Miss Lougheed, W. H. Wortman, Mrs. T. Macbeth, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Mrs. C. S. Hyman, Mrs. W. T. Strong, Mrs. G. M. Reid, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. F. E. Leonard, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. T. R. Hardy, Mrs. (Dr.) James D. Wilson, Mrs. Smart, Miss Hungerford, Mrs. George R. Hamilton, Mrs. J. I. A. Hunt. Mrs. D. Hueston, J. S. Pearce, O. Labelle, George Robinson, Mrs. Mulkern, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Mrs. A. St. L. Mackintosh.

ADAM BROWN, ESQ., HAMILTON.

HAMILTON.

The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton writes that since the annual meeting, which was held in June last, meetings of the Directors have been held monthly, and all cases reported to the Society have been investigated and suitable action taken. The need for a children's shelter is being increasingly felt, if all the work contemplated under the Children's Act is to be taken up. Many children, especially restless and truantly disposed boys, are allowed to go on in wrong-doing owing to the present difficulty of properly disciplining them. Detention in the gaol having been prohibited as more hurtful than otherwise, and there being no provision whereby a birching could be administered, young lads fail to appreciate the leniency shown them and go from bad to worse. It is felt that with a properly equipped Children's Shelter to which such children could be taken, the work would be greatly facilitated, and boys would be prevented from drifting into confirmed criminal habits. Some of the work accomplished since the annual meeting in June might be mentioned as follows:—

Three girls were transferred to the Society by parents who were unable to control them. Three children were removed from parents for continued ill-treatment. A boy of eight was placed under the guardianship of the Society by the Magistrate, having been found guilty of stealing, etc. Homes were found for five children, and changes were made wherever necessary among the children placed in foster-homes in former years.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

President—Adam Brown.

Vice-Presidents—Lieut.-Col. McLaren, W. H. Wardrope, Col. Moorhead, P. D. Crerar.

Secretary—William Hunter.

Treasurer—J. M. Burns.

Executive Committee—Major J. S. Hendrie, M.L.A.; Hon. J. M. Gibson; Mesdames Evans, Urquhart, Beasley, Zimmerman, Levy, Barker, Kilgour, B. D. Pratt, Frank Malloch, M. Henderson, Lawson and Duff.

Honorary Solicitors—William McClemont and George Lynch-Staunton, K.C.

BRANTFORD.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Brantford was held in February, and the reports submitted at that time were of a very

satisfactory character. Organized in 1894 with an excellent Board of Directors, the work has always carried with it the hearty approval and support of both the citizens and municipality. The Secretary, Mr. S. M. Thomson, has been addressing a number of church meetings recently in the interests of the work, and this has tended still further to call attention to the importance of child-saving. During the eleven months of the year 1903 the Society received eighty-six applications for children, the majority of which they were unable to fill, there being only six children available for placing out. Since the formation of the Society eighty-five children have been provided with homes, many of those dealt with in the earlier years having now attained to manhood and womanhood. Some of these are in homes of their own, others are supporting themselves in various situations, while a number have returned to their relatives. Various benevolent societies have assisted the good work by their contributions, and recently a concert held under the auspices of the Oddfellows netted a handsome sum.

The officers are as follows:—

President—Dr. Nichol.

First Vice-President—Harry Cockshutt.

Second Vice-President—T. H. Preston, M.P.P.

Treasurer.—C. Cook.

Secretary—S. M. Thomson.

Honorary Solicitors—Harley & Sweet, Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd.

Executive Committee—A. H. Dymond, Sheriff Watt, W. B. Wood, J. Mann, R. W. Robertson, Father Lennon, F. Cockshutt, B. Hunn, Jeffrey Hale, Dr. Sager, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. G. S. Winter, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Gladstone Whitaker, Mrs. Wheeland.

PETERBORO'.

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Children's Aid Society was held on Friday afternoon, December 11, 1903, the President, Mr. J. J. McBain, occupying the chair. Among those present were:—R. M. Dennistoun, Secretary; S. Cochrane, Agent; Rev. W. L. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Torrance, Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Rev. Father McColl, Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, Mr. P. Campbell, Mayor Rogers, Mr. H. Burnham, Mr. G. Edmison, Mrs. Birdsall and Mrs. Galvin.

The Secretary, in his report, which was very interesting, cited a number of cases of neglected, destitute and delinquent children on whose behalf the Society had intervened. One will serve as an example of the work which Children's Aid Societies are called upon to do. "The S— familf,— In January last the mother of these children was convicted of prostitution and sentenced to gaol. The father had left town. The children, two girls and a boy, were taken into the Shelter under order of the Magistrate. These were very fine children, as an examination of their photographs will show. They have been placed out in good homes." The Secretary also gave thanks, on behalf of the Society to the County Council and the Town Council for their continued interest in the work and cheerful contribution to the fund necessary to carry it on. He further says: "We are also indebted to the general public for kind assistance which has been rendered in many ways; subscriptions of money have come in from the most unexpected sources, and much good has been accomplished and pleasure given

Children Placed in Homes.

to the helpless children through the kindness of these voluntary patrons. To the ladies of the town much is due. They have contributed from their stores of clothing for the children and have on several occasions gathered at the Shelter to hold sewing meetings, at which new, warm clothing has been made, without which the work of the Society could not be properly carried on."

Reference was also made by the Secretary to the recent amendments to the Children's Protection Act, by which provision is made for the appointment of "Children's Committees," whose duty it shall be to report cases of child-neglect; to assist in securing good foster-homes; and, when requested, to visit and report upon children who have been placed in the district in which the members of the committee reside. Committees have been appointed for West and East Peterborough.

The report of the Treasurer, W. P. Campbell, showed receipts from City Council, $300; County Council, $100; subscriptions, $159.20; balance on hand, $208.16, making a total of $767.36 as the year's income of the Society.

The Society's Agent, Mr. George Cochrane, presented a report, which was in part as follows: "I am always ready to hear and investigate complaints when presented by responsible people, and to consider as confidential any communications made to me under the pledge of secrecy. Cases will thus be investigated on the responsibility of the Society alone and no person need fear undue publicity or the accusation of meddling in one's neighbor's affairs, if secrecy is desired. During the year I have paid 234 visits, and in so doing travelled 392 miles. Outside relief has been given to 41 families. Fifteen cases have been tried in police court, and warnings sent to sixteen families. The number of children in the Shelter is six."

Rev. J. C. Davidson moved a vote of thanks to the officers and workers of the Society. He referred to the great work the Society was doing for the assistance of the children, and stated that on every hand were to be heard words of praise for that work. Mr. Davidson also referred in pleasing terms to Mr. H. Burnham, founder of the Society.

Mr. Davidson's motion was seconded by Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, and unanimously carried.

Mayor Rogers, in the course of a few remarks, spoke in words of praise of the work the Society is doing. He thought the Society and its aims were not so well known as they should be, and thought that if the people of the county had a better knowledge of this work they would be willing to give all the necessary financial assistance.

Mr. G. Edmison, Police Magistrate for the County, had seen many of the children taken from their parents and sent to the Shelter, and he believed that none too many had been so dealt with for their best welfare. He spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Cochrane, the Society's Agent. There was no other work with which Mr. Edmison had anything to do which enlisted his sympathy to the same degree as the work of the Shildren's Aid Society.

Mr. Dennistoun suggested that a county conference be held with addresses on appropriate subjects, and that Mr. Kelso, Toronto, be asked to take charge of it. It was moved by Mrs. Galvin, seconded by Mrs. Birdsall, that Mr. Kelso be written to on the subject, and the motion was carried.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. President—Hon. J. R. Stratton.

President—J. J. McBain.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. Burnham and Mrs. Birdsall.

Secretary—R. M. Dennistoun.
Treasurer—P. Campbell.
Agent—G. Cochrane.
Solicitor—R. M. Dennistoun.
Representative on Charity Board—J. J. McBain.
Board of Management—Mesdames Best, Peck, Garvin, Davis, Ward, O'Sullivan, Montgomery, Potter, Dr. Jessie Birnie, Gowie, Dickson, Revs. Father McColl, Langfeldt, Davidson, Armitage, J. P. Wilson, Jolliffe, Terrance, Mayor Rogers, D. Hughes-Charles, and Dr. G. Burnham.

OWEN SOUND.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and Grey County was held in the W.C.T.U. Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 27, with a fair attendance and a good deal of interest manifested in the report and the address. The President, Mr. John Armstrong, was in the chair. In his opening speech he traced the history and growth of the Society from the committal of its first ward—who is now an accomplished young lady—up to the present time. The Society has at present 65 wards placed in foster homes and all doing well.

The report of Mr. Lediard was of the usual interesting and varied character, showing that three children only have been committed by the courts to the Society this year, while homes have been found for 18 children and 26 have been in the Shelter for longer or shorter periods. Mr. Lediard has also visited about 100 foster homes during the past summer, travelled over 2,000 miles in the interest of children, either visiting homes or investigating complaints.

The Treasurer's statement showed a balance of over $50 and the responses by the friends of the work in Owen Sound, and of the county, were never so liberal and prompt as this year.

The speech of the evening was made by his Honor Judge Morrison, who expressed his interest and confidence in the Society's work and assured them of his willing aid in its maintenance. He also called attention to the amendments to the Children's Protection Act and the steps being taken in order to comply with it.

Brief addresses were also given by Mr. John W. Frost, the Society's Honorary Solicitor, and Rev. R. Rodgers.

Much interest was added to the proceedings by the musical program rendered by the Misses Fleming and Miss S. Lloyd, and Miss Helen McLeod.

The officers of the Society are as follows:
President—John Armstrong.
Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Burgess and Campbell.
Secretary—A. E. Trout.
Treasurer—D. Sheriff Moore.
Executive Officer—Rev. James Lediard.

COMMITTEES, GREY COUNTY.

Children's committees appointed by the Sheriff, the Judge and the Warden of the County of Grey in compliance with the amendment to the Children's Aid Act of 1903.

Flesherton. Mr. A. S. Vandusen, Mr. W. J. Bellamy, Mrs. W. H. Thurston, Mrs. (Rev.) Thom.

Meaford. Mr. J. J. Johnson, Mayor Hamill. Mrs. V. Godfrey, Mrs. James Cleland.

Durham. Mr. James Carson, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mrs. C. McArthur, Mrs. N. W. Campbell.

Desboro'. Mr. Alex. Stephen.

Rocklyn. N. L. Currie, Township Clerk.

Hanover. Mr. H. H. Miller, Mr. Daniel Knechtel, Mrs. (Dr.) Landerkin.

Chatsworth. Mr. W. Breese, Mr. Thos. McGill, Miss A. McGill.

Kilsyth. Rev. P. McNabb, Wm. Beaton, Alex. Fleming, jr.

Thornbury and Clarksburg. Mr. Chas. Pye, Rev. J. L. Simpson, Miss E. Stephenson, Mrs. (Rev.) Keys.

Dundalk. Thos. Glasier, Chas. Palmer, Mrs. J. F. Vandusen, Mrs. W. J. Blakestone.

Kemble. Rev. Dr. McRobbie, Mrs. James Gardiner.

Owen Sound. R. B. Miller, M. Forhan, James Shaw, Mrs. M. Galbraith, Mrs. (Capt.) Tretheway, Mrs. E. W. Mills.

GUELPH.

The tenth annual meeting of the Guelph Humane and Children's Aid Society was held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, November 24th, 1903, Mr. Sheriff Allan occupying the chair. The report of the Executive Committee, which was presented by Mr. F. W. Galbraith, stated that foster-homes had been found for eight children, while temporary homes had been given to a number of others while awaiting disposal. The procuring of a Children's Shelter building was felt to be a necessity, and the Committee recommended that property should be purchased for this work. It was felt that if the need of such a building were properly understood no difficulty would be experienced in securing the necessary funds. The membership fees received during the year amounted to $155, other cash contributions, $40, in addition to clothing, provisions, etc., which had been donated to the Shelter. The city had contributed $100 and the county $40, the total receipts of the Society amounting to $412. The report was adopted on motion of Mr. T. W. Sanders, who, as Magistrate, testified to the good work that was being done for the children. A number of speakers then referred to the various features of the Society's work.

Mr. James E. Day spoke of the duty which rested upon the Society to investigate complaints and to endeavor to secure proper treatment for children from drunken and indifferent parents. Naturally these neglectful parents resented any interference, but the Society endeavored to give both parents and children every chance for improvement before separating them. The great reason for the existence of their Society was that if something was not done to help neglected children, they would mostly grow up to be criminals. The Guelph Society was working in full accord with the Provincial Department, and with the Police Magistrate. He referred to recent provisions of the Children's Protective Act, whereby probation officers

could be appointed to see after wayward children and suggested that clergymen and others be given such powers in individual cases.

Mrs. Harvie, Provincial Children's Visitor, congratulated the Society on what had been accomplished in the past and urged a larger and broader work for the future. That the Society should own a properly equipped Shelter was very desirable, she said, for in this way many wayward children could be cared for without their getting so far as the police court and the gaol. She hoped the Society would also take up the appointment of committees throughout the county to look after neglected children and help find new homes, and also urged the cultivation of a humane spirit in children in homes, schools, Sunday schools, etc. While institutions were doing a good work, the ideal surroundings for a boy or girl were the family life. In institutions the cost of caring for children was very much greater and there was the danger of association with children worse than themselves. Foster-homes increased the independence, the versatility, the power to get along of the child. The preventive work gave better results than the reformatory work. The Provincial Department had 2,000 children under its care, three-fourths of whom were doing exceedingly well.

Principal Young followed with a brief address on humane education. The Dominion law, he said, provided punishment of those guilty of cruelty to animals, but there was a positive side of their work in fostering the sympathy of children and of adults for dumb animals. He suggested that the Free Library Board get several dozen copies of such books as Black Beauty, Beautiful Joe, Ernest Thomson-Seton's and Roberts', to be taken by school teachers for use in their classes, the teachers to be responsible for the books.

The following officers were appointed for the coming year:

President—Sheriff Allan.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Thos. Goldie.

Second Vice-President—Jas. E. Day.

Secretary—Miss Janet C. Melvin.

Hon. Solicitor—W. E. Buckingham.

Executive Committee—The officers and Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. W. M. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Keleher, Mrs. W. Hart, Mrs. H. C. Scholfield, Misses Masters, Robertson, Forbes, Girdwood, Howitt, Messrs. Col. Higginbotham, D. Young, R. M. Hobson, F. W. Galbraith, Ald. Carter, Rev. Amos Tovell.

SARNIA.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Council Chamber on Friday evening, Oct. 9th, F. C. Watson, Esq., the President, occupying the chair. The President spoke briefly of the object of the meeting, and of the work which was being done. The Society was organized on Oct. 28, 1898, making this the 5th annual meeting in that time, twenty children in all had been helped by the Society. The President then invited Judge MacWatt to address the meeting.

The Judge in his address emphasied the importance of the legislation dealing with Children and Children's Aid Societies, and said that very good work had been done under the provisions of the Act. He also found it the most difficult part of his work to know how best to deal with the young who were brought before him. With the old offenders he had no

hesitation in applying the law, but in sending the young to the Central Prison where they came in contact with the worst criminals they were quite likely to be confirmed in their evil ways. Mention was made of a young lad now detained in the gaol and his willingness to consult with the officers of the Society in reference to him.

Dr. MacLean was called on and expressed his pleasure in having the Judge present at this meeting, and especially in having his co-operation in the work of the Children's Aid Society. The doctor spoke of the Society's work as being largely of a preventive character and of its salutary effect upon the community. The Society at large had been the means of saving nearly two thousand children, placing them in homes and so in surroundings of a helpful character. This had proved vastly better than seeking to reform them in a reformatory. He spoke words of praise for the people who were willing to open their homes for these boys and girls and thus doing real missionary work at home.

Mr. Crassweller, speaking of his long experience in dealing with boys and girls, was hopeful of them, even of those who were occasionally very hard to deal with. Often some new motives, some new experience in their life would have the effect of making a complete change in them. He fully believed in the possibility of these boys and girls becoming helpful citizens and thought that they were so much better off in homes than in any large industrial school.

The Secretary then read his annual report, explaining what had been accomplished during the year.

The Treasurer, Mr. Ingram, read his report, which showed a balance on hand of $23.45.

Officers.

The election of officers then followed:

President—F. C. Watson, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. T. F. Towers, Wm. F. Lawrence, G. L. Phillips, A. MacLean.

Secretary—J. Wilkinson.

Treasurer—H. Ingram.

Agent—David Stokes.

Solicitor—F. W. Kittermaster.

Board of Management—Mesdames G. L. Phillips, W. F. Lawrence, H. Ingram, Wm. Ellis, D. Clark, R. Kenny, T. F. Towers, C. L. Crassweller, R. C. Palmer.

GODERICH.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society for the County of Huron was held in the Court House, Goderich, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 4, 1903.

The reports indicated a large amount of correspondence during the year and satisfactory results from the cases brought to the notice of the Society.

In the discussion that followed it was decided that the Mayors of Wingham, Seaforth and Clinton should be asked to suggest names to be appointed as the Children's Committee for the three electoral districts of the county, these appointments being made by the County Judge, Sheriff

and Warden, and the committees act in conjunction with the Children's Aid Society and under the supervision of Supt. Kelso.

The officers were re-elected for 1903-04 as follows:

President—James Mitchell.

Vice-President—W. J. Field, B.A.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. James Clark, Goderich.

BARRIE.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Barrie has been very efficiently carried on during the past year, owing largely to the fact that it has had the active support of some of the best people of the town. The president, Mr. H. H. Strathy, K.C., is devoted to the Society's work and cheerfully gives any time necessary, while Mr. Sheriff Drury, Judge Ardagh and others have given their hearty co-operation. The Society has been fortunate in its Secretaries. A splendid work was done by Rev. D. B. Harkness and when he resigned, owing to his having accepted a position elsewhere, his place was taken by Rev. C. S. Pedley, who is thoroughly interested in the children's work and anxious to do all that is possible in their behalf. During the year the cases of thirty-six children have engaged the attention of the Society. Ten children have been made wards, seven by the Judge's order and three by transference of guardianship. A number of children not wards of the Society have come within the scope of its work. In one instance, involving four children, the Society was successful in securing a decided improvement in the home conditions. Two of the Society's wards were restored to their parents in the hope that a sufficient measlure of reformation in the home and its surroundings has taken place.

In three cases the Society's action resulted in saving children from committal to reformatory institutions, with the added result of a considerable saving of expense to the country.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

President—H. H. Strathy, K.C.
First Vice-President—Hon. Sheriff Drury.
Second Vice-President—Rev. J. J. Redditt.
Third Vice-President—Rev. Dr. McLeod.
Treasurer—Mrs. Martin Burton.
Secretary—Rev. C. S. Pedley.
Executive Officer—Chief King.
Visitor—Mr. Thomas McKee.

ORILLIA.

The Secretary of the Orillia branch reports as follows: During the past year one child has been brought under the guardianship of the Society, and placed in a foster home, and the influence of the Society has been used beneficially in some other cases. Experience teaches that the best results would be usually obtained by placing children as far distant as possible from their former homes, in order to avoid the influence and contact of former relationships. The Children's Protection Act continues to prove a workable and satisfactory law and would accomplish still greater results if local interest was always aroused to the children's need.

Officers.

President—William Thomson.
Vice-Presidents—Father Moyna, C. J. Miller, Geo. McKee.
Secretary-Treasurer—W. Grant.
Agent—G. Dreyer.
Honorary Counsel—F. G. Evans.

Committee of Management—Geo. Thomson, J. W. Slaven, W. T. Forbes, T. T. Blackstone, A. H. Beaton, M.D., J. H. Wilson, G. H. Hall, T. G. King, A. T. Harvey, M.D., G. A. Cole, Mrs. Wm. Todd, Mrs. (Canon) Greene, Mrs. R. N. Grant, Mrs. H. M. Christie, Mrs. G. J. Booth, Miss Stewart, Miss Miller, Miss Overend, Mrs. Shire, Mrs. Locke.

KINGSTON.

Regarding the work of the Children's Aid Society of Kingston, the Agent, Rev. D. Macallum, writes as follows: Much of the work of the Society has been of the preventive kind. There were over thirty cases dealt with, many of these requiring a number of visits. I attended the police court as often as I found that boys were to be tried, and paid some attention to them afterwards, which was always favorably regarded by the parents, and I trust this was beneficial to them. In two cases foster-homes were found for children, one of these was returned to the Society, a boy eight years old, who had been with a family for seven years. The other, an infant of four months. An effort has been made to have an imbecile boy sent to the Orillia Asylum, but, owing to the crowded state of the asylum, no room has yet been found for him. Attention was called to the number of small boys who were frequenting the pool rooms of the city and the law is now being very strictly enforced by the police. In so far as truancy come

under our notice, effort was made to have the truants attend school with good results in most cases. It is, however, found better, when a boy dislikes school and is fit for work, to see that he is put to some regular employment, as this keeps them off the streets and fits them for their duties in life. In most cases, when the young go astray, the parents are themselves to blame. The Society has held five meetings during the year. There has been considerable correspondence required and some rather perplexing cases dealt with.

The following are the officers of the Society:

President—Rev. C. E. Cartwright.

Vice-President—Rev. Alex. Laird.

Treasurer—Dr. S. W. Dyde.

Solicitor—G. M. Macdonnell, Esq., K.C.

Secretary and Agent—Rev. D. Macallum.

Committee—Mrs. Donald Ross, Mrs. D. Macallum, Mrs. Mowat, Misses Baker, Ronan, Machar, Revs. D. Laing, J. D. Boyd, Macmorin, Hammond, Dr. Macgillivray, J. R. Black, D. M. Solandt, Messrs. John Macdonald, J. C. Foike, E. J. B. Pense.

Wrongful Methods.

These boys were sentenced to the Reformatory as "incorrigible." All they needed was proper home surroundings. Taken over by Superintendent of Neglected Children and placed, two in foster-homes and one in the Industrial School. All doing well.

NAPANEE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Napanee was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening, November 17th, the President, Mr. Stephen Gibson, occupying the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the Secretary, Mr.F. L. Hooper, gave the annual report, as follows:—

The Napanee Children's Aid Society was organized December 2nd, 1898. During the past year our agent has placed six children in foster homes, making a total of thirteen children which have passed through the charge of the Society during its five years' existence. Our work has been by no means burdensome. There has been ample money in the treasury and all necessary assistance given by our good women to deal with each charge efficiently.

The officers were then appointed as follows:

President—Mr. Stephen Gibson.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. E. McGurn and Dr. C. H. Wartman.

Secretary—Mr. F. L. Hooper.

Treasurer—Miss M. Shirley.

Agent—Chief Rankin.

Committee of Management—Mrs. A. W. Grange, Mrs. J. R. Dafoe, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. Thomas Jamieson, Mrs. F. A. Ruttan, Mr. I. J. Lockwood, Mr. E. R. Checkley, Mrs. James Gault, Mr. F. Burrows, Dr. M. A. Symington, Rev. Alex. McDonald, Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, Mrs. Freeman Lane, Mr. A. E. Paul, Mr. E. W. Scott, Mrs. A. McNeill, Mr. V. Kouber.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

COLBORNE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Colborne, Cramahe, and Haldimand, was held in the Council room, Colborne, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13th, 1903. The President, Mr. Jas. McGlennon, occupied the chair, and a report from the agent, Mr. W. H. Smith, was read.

The following officers were elected for 1903-4:

President—Mr. James McGlennon.

First Vice-President—Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Deans.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Southon.

Solicitor—Mr. W. L. Payne.

Physician—Dr. Willoughby.

Agent—Mr. W. H. Smith.

Board of Management—Revs. Duncan, Fidler, Taylor, and Shaw; Mesdames Fidler, Keyes, Payne, Taylor, Duncan, F. L. Webb, and James McGlennon; and Messrs. Brown, Gale, Cornwell, and H. S. Keyes.

Auditors—Messrs. Thos. Brown and W. L. Payne.

CHATHAM.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of Chatham and Kent County is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. The eighth annual meeting was held on the evening of Thursday, December 10th, 1903, when reports were read and a number of interesting addresses given. Rev. James Led-

iard, of Owen Sound, was present and gave an address dealing with the work of child-saving. The President, D. S. Paterson, B.A., occupied the chair, and during the evening a musical programme was given.

The report of the Executive officer, Dr. R. V. Bray, stated that the number of visits made was 90; letters written 74; number of cases reported 35, embracing 66 children, of which 41 lived in the city, while the other 25 were scattered throughout the county. Eight children, three from the city and five from the county, were made wards of the Society. All of these, with the exception of one, who is being treated for a disease of the eye, are well and doing nicely. The number of interviews was 95, and cases in police court, 8, embracing 15 children, of whom 14 were boys. Two of the boys were committed to the reformatory, two not tried, five dismissed and five let out on suspended sentence. The girl, arrested on the charge of using insulting language, was released; the plaintiff not having put in an appearance at the time set for the trial. Thirteen applications were received for children. The report recommended that some system of intercommunication among the several Societies be established. It also referred to the change in the Children's Aid Act, so that now any child, under sixteen years of age, brought into court on any charge, may be put in the care of a probation officer, who may be an officer of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Lediard explained the way in which the Society carried on its work. The Executive officer receives the complaint, and in this connection, the speaker urged that anyone knowing of neglected children report the same at once. The officer then pays a visit to the person complained of and tries to bring about an improvement. Then there are the police court cases. The Magistrate can send for the Executive officer if he sees fit, and take his judgment on the case. Should the Magistrate desire, he can give the Society the guardianship of any child until he is eighteen years of age, and in special cases a longer time. Once the child is given over to the Society a home is found for him, and he is visited from time to time by the official visitor. Should the child be not happy in his first foster home, he is taken from that and placed in others until he finds a "real" home. In conclusion the speaker said, "Let each one of us give love, thought and prayer for the children, for whatsoever is done for the needy is done for the Lord."

DRESDEN.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Dresden was held on Thursday, Nov. 5th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. A. K. Griffin.

Vice-President—Mrs. James Carscallen.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Peter Blackburn.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Gilroy, Mrs. Deber, Mrs. J. W. Sharpe, Rev. A. K. Griffin, Dr. McDonald, Mr. Wm. McVean, Mr. Thomas Emmett.

The Secretary writes: "Except in the way of charitable work for children in some families, who have been in destitute circumstances, we have had a quiet year, no cases having arisen to necessitate our intervention in any way. Our Society, however, hold their regular meetings; have about thirty-two members who are always ready to respond when any call comes."

ST. THOMAS.

The ninth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Board of Education room, City Hall, on Tuesday, December 8th, with F. W. Wright, Esq., President, in the chair. The number present was very small, a fact which was not encouraging to the regular workers. The work of the Society during the year, although not very extensive, has been sufficient to show the necessity for the existence of such an organiation. Five children were taken under the Society's care and placed in foster homes, where, it is hoped, they will, while being themselves much benefited by being placed in comfortable and happy surroundings, prove a blessing to those who have found the need of the brightening influence of the child life and have taken them into their homes. All of these children have been taken from conditions of poverty, and yet some of them will grow up in homes, where the advantages which wealth gives will be enjoyed.

It has been found necessary in the case of a few families to notify the parents that more attention to the care of their children and better exercise of parental control must be observed or the Society would take steps to enforce the law. Eleven children had their conditions in life improved for them in this way.

When we look over the list of children who have been benefited by the use of the Society's influence and of those who have been removed from surroundings of the vilest sort and placed in homes where the moral atmosphere is pure and comforts abound, and think what would have been the career and the fate of these if they had not been thus dealt with—the life of privation, vice and burden of the cost to the public of keeping them and caring for them—it seems as if the Society does not need to offer any apology for its existence.

The Society is thankful to the kind hearted friends who have contributed toward the expenses of the Christmas festival and summer picnic and also those ladies and gentlemen who have halped by their labors to make those occasions successful.

The two daily papers of the city, the "Times" and "Journal," have also done much by their timely appeals to help the cause.

The Treasurer, Miss King, reported that the receipts of the Society were $216, and the expenditure $142 less.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

President—F. W. Wright.
First Vice-President—Geo. K. Crocker.
Second Vice-President—J. A. Kilpatrick.
Secretary—W. J. Shaw.
Treasurer—Miss A. King.
Inspector—Wm. Fairbrother.

STRATFORD.

The annual meeting of the County of Perth and Children's Aid and Humane Society was held in the board room of the City Hall on Dec. 2nd. After the monthly routine business was disposed of, Officer Durst presented his annual report, a brief summary of which is as follows:

"In submitting to you the report for the past year allow me to congratulate you on the good effects of the existence of your Society. During the year I have not heard of one child asking for alms. Warnings given to parents, not only proved a benefit to the children, but to the parents

themselves, creating a self-respect that they previously lacked. Seven complaints of neglect or cruelty to children were investigated; three of them called for warnings, resulting in improved conduct toward the children, the remaining cases coming before the Magistrate, who imposed a fine of one hundred dollars, ten dollars of which were collected, the balance suspended during continuance of good behaviour towards the child. There were eleven cases of cruelty to animals reported. Four of these were horses unfit for use, and were destroyed. In two other cases ten dollars and costs were collected, the others were let go with a warning. Many minor cases were reported and investigated, and, though not of a serious nature, yet give evidence that the community is alive to the existence of so useful a Society."

The following officers were re-elected:

President—W. J. Ferguson.
Vice-President—Mrs. (Dr.) D. M. Fraser.
Treasurer—John Read.
Solicitor—J. J. Coughlin.
Secretary—Mrs. Foley.
Convenor of Children's Committee—Mrs. Iddington.
Chairman of Educational Committee—Rev. D. Williams.
Chairman of Cruelty to Animals Committee—Dr. Orr.
Chairman of Finance—William Buckingham.

WALKERTON.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Walkerton and the County of Bruce was held on the 20th of October, A. Shaw, K.C., the President, being in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members of the Society.

The President, in the course of his report on the work of the year, stated that a considerable number of cases had been dealt with during the year and that several matters were still pending. A great difficulty, he continued, had been experienced in furnishing homes with girl children and generally in meeting the desires of applicants as to age, yet the Society should feel encouraged by the amount of work it had accomplished, there having been forty cases of various kinds fully dealt with since the Society commenced operations in 1899.

The Society has now under its supervision a considerable number of children, and during the year it has made itself acquainted, either through reports or personal visitation, with the circumstances of the children in their various foster-homes. It is with great pleasure that the Society reports that in every case the conditions are quite satisfactory.

The following officers were elected:

President—A. Shaw, K.C.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. S. F. Robinson, Rural Dean, M. McNamara, Mrs. Wm. Collins and Miss Roether.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. Morgan.

Board of Management—The officers and Mrs. M. McNamara, Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Lount, and Mrs. H. B. McKay.

LINDSAY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Lindsay and Victoria County was held on the evening of Dec. 22nd, when addresses on the work of the year were given by Dr. Herriman, President; Judge Dean, Ven. Archdeacon Casey and Dr. White. A very complete report was made by the Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe. The financial report of Mrs. Trew stated that there was a balance on hand of $42. One or two very disagreeable cases were encountered during the year, but on the whole the Society has accomplished splendid work, over thirty children having benefited for life through its intervention.

The following officers were elected for the year 1904:

Hon. President—Dr. Herriman.

President—Dr. White.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Rogers, Kitchener, Knight, Stevens, Mesdames McGill, Trew and Whiteside.

Secretary—Mrs. Sharpe.

Treasurer—Mrs. Milne.

Councillors—Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Revs. Fr. O'Sullivan, Wallace, Marsh, Welch, Henderson, Strike, Mrs. Trew, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Weldon, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Fee, Mrs. Mills, Miss Hannahoe, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Twamley, Miss Fanning, Chief Nevison, Mr. Broderick and Mr. A. O'Loughlin.

Solicitors—Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Peel.

Auditors—Mr. Armour and Mr. A. L. Campbell.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

During the past year a Humane and Children's Aid Society has been organized in Sault Ste. Marie, and that good work has been done may be judged from the following statement recently issued:

Children. No branch of our work has demanded so much of our attention and none is causing us so much anxiety as the work among the children. The number of boys and girls who have deliberately abandoned themselves to lives of utter depravity is appalling beyond our power of expression. Members of our Council have been in constant co-operation with our worthy Police Magistrate in dealing with offenders of this class. In half a dozen cases where the discipline of the home, of the school, of the courts were ignored and even defied, commitment was made to the Reformatory or to the Industrial Schools of the Province. It was, under the circumstances, the only thing to do, and yet, though acquiescing in the decision, we felt there was a better way. We procured the transference of one boy, thus committed, to the care of Mr. Kelso in Toronto. After a brief term in the Children's Shelter, under firm but kindly discipline, he was placed on a farm and the latest reports concerning him are most encouraging. Is it not worth while to have snatched this boy from the brand of the Reformatory with its evil associations and to have saved him to useful citizenship. These lads were among the brightest in our town. A change of environment, such as we suggest, might not work out salvation in each case, but it is worth the trial. Why do we not try it then in the other cases? Simply for lack of funds. The one case referred to cost our

Society just $35. To-day the lad is self-supporting. These other boys, unless otherwise provided for, will cost our town $416 annually for years to come. Is it sensible? Is it right?

The case of the girls is still more distressing. The bare mention of them is inexpressibly painful, yet it is necessary that the truth should be known. There are in our town whole families of girls—of girls yet in the midst of their teens—who have surrendered themselves to lives of profligacy.

Surely the bare thought of the pernicious influence which these girls are exercising over their girl-companions must give us pause.

The girl-problem is more difficult than the boy-problem, but there is a solution for it and it must be applied fearlessly and vigorously.

At a recent meeting, the Town Council, in compliance with an earnest requisition from our Society, decided to bring the Curfew By-law into effect. Both the Police Magistrate and the Chief of Police are strongly in sympathy with the By-law, but its effectiveness must depend very largely upon the co-operation of the parents.

Yet another phase of work among the children—that arising not from child-sin but from child-suffering. We can only cite a few instances out of many. A little lad, sadly deformed, through the agency of our Council is sent to the Sick Children's Hospital and receives the kindest possible treatment there. A little four year old boy is locked up in the house by his unnatural mother for twenty-six hours without food or water. He is rescued and cared for by our Inspector until the return of the father relieves him of the charge. Still another case is that of a little girl who had received such cruel treatment from her foster-parent as to reduce her almost to imbecility.

The officers of the Society are:

President—Rev. Fred. T. Tapscott.
Treasurer—Frederick Rogers.
Secretary—James Bassingthwaighte.
Inspector—I. J. Downey.

WOODSTOCK.

The Children's Aid Society of Woodstock and Oxford County has been doing good work during the year, but, like many similar organizations, has experienced great difficulty in securing the co-operation and assistance of public officials and citizens generally. The Agent, Mr. D. Larke, states that there is great need for an extension of the Society's work, but that it is almost impossible to get anyone interested in this worthy movement. Since the Society has been organized over fifty children have been taken from bad surroundings, from the Police Court and gaol, and from circumstances of destitution, and provided with good homes at almost nominal expense to the community. During the year there were three changes made of children placed in foster-homes. A boy of twelve was returned on account of his foster-father's removal to Manitoba, and was hired out by the agent for four months' schooling and change being considered advisable, and a boy was returned as being unmanageable. A little girl was placed under the guardianship of the Society owing to the neglect and drinking habits of her aunt, with whom she lived. This child is now in a good foster-home, and, though not very strong, is doing nicely.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:

President—D. McAlpin.
Vice-President—Jos. Brash.
Secretary—A. Bicknell.
Treasurer and agent—D. Larke.

Council of Management—Geo. Innis, J. S. Mackay, O. White, A. McLay, F. R. Ball, T. Zeats, Jas. Brady, J. C. Farthing and John Morrison, Ingersoll.

Hon. Counsel—F. R. Ball.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Other Societies doing useful work are as follows:

Paris—Rev. E. D. Silcox, President.
Cobourg—Mr. J. W. Bickle, Secretary.
Brockville—Mr. A. D. McDougall, President, and Mr. Wm. Miller, Secretary.
Berlin—Mr. F. Colquhoun, Secretary.
Uxbridge—Mr. T. C. Nicholls, President.

MANITOBA.

The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg continues to carry on a useful and important work, the good results of which have already been evidenced in many young lives saved from drifting into the criminal and pauper ranks. At the annual meeting of the Society, held on Monday evening, November 9th, the growth of the work was emphasized in the pressing need that was expressed for a new Shelter, with adequate accommodation for the special work carried on. The necessity for a compulsory school attendance law was also pointed out and a committee was appointed to urge upon the Government the introduction of such a measure. A strong committee was appointed to carry on the work, with the following officers:

President—J. H. Ashdown.

Vice-Presidents—R. T. Riley, Mrs. Judge Richards, Mrs. J. H. Oldfield, Mrs. G. D. Minty.

Secretary—John Appleton.

Treasurer—J. M. Johnston.

Auditor—W. J. Ptolemy.

Hon. Solicitors—Hugh J. Macdonald, and S. J. Rothwell, Winnipeg, and A. Meighen. Portage la Prairie.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

DURING the past session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was passed materially altering the Industrial Schools Act, providing, among others things, for the absorption of the Ontario Reformatory by the Victoria and St. John's Schools. Summarized the changes made are as follows:

Subsection 1 of section 11 of the Act is amended by making the age when a child may be committed to the Industrial School sixteen years, instead of fourteen years, and any child under sixteen years of age who comes within any of the following descriptions may be so committed:

(a) Who is found persistently begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, or who is without settled home.

(b) Who by reason of long neglect cannot be satisfactorily dealt with by a Children's Aid Society.

(c) Who, having been made a ward of a Children's Aid Society and failing to do well in a foster-home, is certified by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children to be in need of further training or discipline.

(d) Who, by reason of the neglect, drunkenness or other vices of the parents, is suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life.

(e) Who has been found guilty of petty crime, and who, in the opinion of the Judge or Magistrate before whom he has been convicted, should be sent to an Industrial School instead of to a gaol.

(f) Who (being a child between ten and fourteen years of age) has been expelled from school for vicious and immoral conduct.

Every certified school shall exercise and maintain supervision over those committed to their guardianship after leaving the school and shall keep such records and provide for such visits as may be prescribed by the Inspector.

There is added a provision that in the case of any child who has been placed in a foster home being afterwards committed to an industrial school the municipality in which he resided previous to going to such foster home shall be liable for his maintenance in such school.

Section 24 of The Industrial Schools Act and section 2 of The Act Respecting Industrial Schools, chaptered 56, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Every child who has heretofore been or who shall hereafter be committed to an Industrial School under any Act of this Legislature shall remain under the guardianship of the Board or other body having the management of such school and such board or other body shall possess and exercise all the rights and powers of the parents in regard to such child until such child shall attain the age of 21 years.

Subsection 3 of section 30 provides that, instead of $2.00 per week, the municipality shall pay $1.25 per week for the maintenance in the school of any child who has resided in it for one year last preceding its admission to said school.

Section 37 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

In case of public moneys being appropriated for the purposes of this Act by the Legislative Assembly, every Industrial School complying with the requirements of this Act and of all orders made hereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall receive in each year aid from such moneys to the extent and amount following, that is to say, twenty-five cents for each day's actual stay of every pupil admitted to, or being within such institution during the calendar year next preceding the year for which such aid is given, and for boys transferred from the Ontario Reformatory to an Industrial School under the 11th section of this Act. Such Industrial School shall receive the sum of fifty cents for each day's actual stay of every pupil so transferred, or being within such institution within the said calendar year or proportionate part thereof.

Children committed to an Industrial School from any portion of the unorganized territory of the Province shall be paid for by the Province at the rate of 43 cents per day until such territory shall be organized as a county, whereupon the county shall be liable to pay the amount provided under section 30 of The Industrial Schools Act.

This Act shall come into force as soon as the same shall be so ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the proclamation made thereon.

NUMBER IN THE SCHOOLS.

There has been a slight increase in the number of boys sent to the Industrial Schools, but the additional number were probably lads who formerly would have gone to the Ontario Reformatory. The following is the population of the various schools:

Victoria Industrial Sshool, Mimico	178
Alexandra School for Girls, East Toronto	25
St. Qohn's School, East Toronto	55
St. Mary's School, Toronto	9
Total	267

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., *Superintendent Dependent and Neglected Children of Ontario:*

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Victoria Industrial School for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1903:

School Population.

The number of boys in the school on Dec. 31, 1902, was 164. The number committed during the year was 74 and 10 were returned. Total 248. The number sent to their homes was 32; to other homes 28; escaped 7; transferred to St. John's School 2; to Penetang Reformatory 1. Total 70. Total number in attendance December 31st, 1903, 178.

Note.—Those returned during the year include two who had made their escape in the latter part of 1902: three who had been working with farmers for the summer and autumn months and are in the school temporarily awaiting other situations and five broke their parole or were unsatisfactory.

Average number during the year 172.

Whence Received.

Of these in the school 81 are from Toronto, 11 from Hamilton, 4 from Ottawa, 3 from St. Thomas, 2 from Stratford, 2 from London, 2 from Sault Ste. Marie, 2 from District of Parry Sound, 2 from Manitoba, 1 each from North Toronto, Niagara Falls, Smith's Falls, Galt, and 65 from 25 counties in Ontario, the largest number (8) being from Simcoe County.

Age of Boys.

The age of those received during the year: 2 were 8 years of age, 4 were 9 years of age, 15 were 10 years of age, 12 were 11 years of age, 17 were 12 years of age, 14 were 13 years of age, 9 were 14 years of age, 1 was 15 years of age, average age 12 years.

Cause of Committal.

There were 37 boys committed for incorrigibility, 26 for stealing, 7 for incindiarism, 3 for vagrancy, 1 for placing obstruction on railway.

Speaking generally, the work of the school during the year has been satisfactory. There has been a spirit of contentment pervading the school. The unusually large number of escapes recorded might, to a casual observer, indicate a different spirit. But this is not the case. Neither does it indicate a lack of vigilance on the part of the staff. The best evidences of contentment are to be found in the degree of interest taken in work and recreation. The amount and quality of the work done during the year are creditable both to boys and instructors.

Work in Shops, Etc.

The tailor shop employs about 20 boys, who make the uniforms, overcoats, overalls, smocks, etc., worn by the school. In the shoe shop about an equal number is employed, and all the boots worn are made; also the repairs. An average for the year of two suits of clothes and two pairs of boots for the 172 boys of the school would be an indication of the diligence of these young lads in these departments. This is the more apparent from

the fact that this work is all done by hand. In the carpenter shop all new work and repairs are performed; also all the painting, kalsomining, etc. From 12 to 15 boys are employed in this department. The printing department affords employment for 10 or 12 lads. All the school stationery is

printed, besides a quantity of job work. In the bake-room is baked all the bread consumed in the school. The farm force is usually a large one, for from it are drafted the boys who find employment with the farming community. The knitting engine and florist departments give valuable training to others. While for apprentice work the kitchen, dining-room, cottages and laundry are important agencies. This is a very brief outline of the various industries of the school. These have an educational, as well as economical value in the training of the boys in an Industrial School.

School of Letters.

This is under the direct control of the Toronto Public School Board who appoint the teachers and provide the necessary school supplies. There are two teachers, who devote their time and energies to the rather uncongenial task of teaching a class of boys who are below the average public school boy in intelligence and proficiency. This arises from the fact that the majority of them were persistent truants from school for periods varying from one to three years. The time thus lost cannot be redeemed, and the effect is seen in the intellectual status of the boys. Still most excellent work is done in this department. When a boy has been roused to some degree of mental activity, he displays an appreciation of his opportunities that is encouraging. The curriculum of study is adapted to suit the needs of the boys and the limited time at their disposal. Prominence is given to the most important subjects, embracing arithmetic, spelling, writing, reading, literature and composition. In the higher classes history and geography are added.

Recreation.

Special attention has been given to this branch of Industrial School life during the past year. The play ground can be made an important adjunct in the education of the young. Baseball, football, basket ball, lacrosse, cricket and hockey have their season. Probably the most popular sports are the first three and hockey.

Football, basket ball and hockey leagues have been formed under the direction of one of our officers, who also directs the drill and exercises in physical culture. A schedule of games was played by the four teams constituting the league. The boys evinced a great interest in all these matches.

Religious Training.

This includes the attendance at Divine Service every Sabbath in the Protestant Churches of Mimico; the study of the International series of lessons on Sabbath afternoon in our Assembly Hall, the teachers being selected from the members of our staff; a week night service in the interests of the boys, conducted by ministers and laymen of the different Protestant denominations in Toronto; and a short Bible reading each evening before retiring. We believe much good has been accomplished by these various agencies.

The aim of the school is to cultivate habits of industry, honesty, truthfulness and cleanliness; to develop intellectual and physical strength, and to give a boy an impetus in the direction of right living that will make him a useful citizen.

The difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of these objects are many and can be appreciated only by those who have had some experience in dealing with this class of boy.

I am, Sir,

Yours Very Respectfully,

C. FERRIER,
Superintendent.

Receipts.

Municipalities (ordinary revenue	$18,022 39
Government grant, 1903	6,412 50
Boys' parents	468 00
Miscellaneous	2,171 10
	$25,200 67

Expenditure.

Household Furnishings	$ 517 65
Fuel and Light	2,216 95
Interest	1,400 60
Runaway Boys	123 12
Salaries	6,757 03
Insurance	267 90
Furnishings	564 71
Repairs	1,348 89
Miscellaneous	297 78
Printing	15 64
Provisions	5,361 45
Clothing	2,566 89
	$23,311 93

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

To J. J. Kelso, Esq., *Superintendent of Industrial Schools:*

Sir,—I have the honor of presenting to you the report of St. John's Industrial School for the year ending December 31, 1903:

There were in the school on January 1, 1903, 50 boys; received during the year, 25; sent to homes, 3; returned to parents, 17; allowed out on parole, 7: average age of boys sent out, 13⅓; average age of boys now in school, 12¼. Whence received during year: From Toronto, 15; from Ottawa, 4; from Hamilton, 2; from Belleville 1; Stratford, 1; Sudbury, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1.

The senior boys work part of the day at some of the following trades: Carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring and gardening in summer. They also assist on the farm, where they learn how to raise the several crops. The younger boys require more time and attention at school, as they are very weak in knowledge when received. There is no special uniform used in the school. The boys are comfortably clothed, as in a boarding school. Parents and visitors seem better pleased with this method. We permit the worthy boys to have a little outing during the year, such as Christmas, Easter and public holidays, and I am pleased to say that none of them have ever abused the confidence reposed in them on such occasions.

The health of the pupils has been excellent during the year. Very seldom had we occasion of requiring the services of the doctor. During the summer months they are allowed to indulge in the healthful exercise of swimming in the lake which is near the school. Nearly all the boys have homes with their parents, who are glad to take charge of them when we deem it advisable. Mr. O'Connor, the Inspector, has sent me very complete reports of the ex-pupils, whose homes he visited during the year.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

B. ORBANUS.

Financial statement for the year 1903: Receipts from Municipalities, $6,194.35; other sources, labor, etc., $962.20; bequest through Ryan estate, $100.00; total, $7,256.55.

Expenses: Wages, $782.00; house expenses, $5,209.02; bookkeeping, stationery, $200.00; total, $6,191.02.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The number of girls in this school on January 1st, 1903, was 6; admitted during the year, 3; total, 9. Discharged, 1. Number at present in school, 8.

Besides the girls regularly committed to this school, there are about twenty younger girls who are in the same branch of the institution. These come into the institution in the same way as children admitted to an Orphanage. All the children study together, and make excellent progress from year to year. The Industrial School pupils, in addition to the regular school instruction, are taught machine and hand sewing, and also give a little assistance in the ironing of fancy laundried material. With the exception of two, who have been only recently committed, the Industrial School pupils appear content and happy. When they come out from the school they will probably be a good deal better educated than they otherwise would have been, and it is to be hoped that the religious and moral instruction they have received will be sufficient to protect them against harm in the future. In many cases the homes of these children are not the proper places for them to live, and where that is so a trial should be made with a foster home, the school authorities still retaining guardianship over the child as they by law have the right to do.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school, situated off the Kingston Road, in the village of East Toronto, is in close affiliation with the boys' school at Mimico, and is managed by a board of lady directors. There are twenty-five girls on the register, the majority having been received from Toronto. Good progress has been made under the direction of Miss C. P. Lugsdin, the devoted and capable Superintendent, in training up these girls for good citizenship, and the instruction given can hardly fail to strengthen and build up character. Owing to the small number of pupils the income of the school has been considerably curtailed.

Receipts: Ontario Government grant, $1,068.00; from municipalities, $1,915.47; from children's parents, $427.00; balance from 1902, $476.52; total, $3,887.00.

Expenditure: Provisions, cleaning and clothing, $924.09; salaries, $1,241.00; fuel and light (part of 1902), $915.70; general furnishings, $138.17; miscellaneous, including repairs, $720.00; total, $3,939.18; leaving a deficit of $52.18.

REFORMING DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Address Delivered by J. J. Kelso, Toronto, at the Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, Atlanta, Ga., May 8, 1903.

Few subjects are more important and none can more worthily occupy our attention than the proper care of neglected and dependent children, especially those who through petty delinquencies are in danger of drifting permanently into the criminal class. The destiny of children is controlled by early training and environment, and life with all its possibilities may be made or unmade by the circumstances surrounding the boy or girl when he or she is merging into manhood and womanhood. The Superintendent of our Industrial School said not long ago that he very seldom received a thoroughly bad boy. There were mischievous boys, and boys who from lack of proper advantages or from extra ebullition of spirits had got off the right track, but there was rarely a case where the boy was sufficiently bad to be classed as in any degree hopeless or incorrigible—and this has been my own experience. Children look to the future with eagerness and hope, and they are ready to respond to any call upon their faith or activity. Taken in the right way and by the right persons, the boy or girl who has gone astray, broken the law or given evidence of waywardness, can, is separated from hurtful environment and association, be reformed, or at least given an impetus toward reformation, almost instantaneously and without the necessity for years of special training and drilling in an institution. There is such a thing as an instantaneous awakening of the soul to the realization of higher and better things by the magnetic influence of one soul reacting upon another. If we earnestly desire the reformation of a child, and let the child feel and know that we have such a desire, the response will in almost every instance be prompt and sincere.

To illustrate what I mean let me tell the following incident: Years ago when I first entered upon my philanthropic work I was conducting a Fresh Air excursion on the lake for some two or three hundred neglected children. There was one girl about fourteen years of age who had given a great deal of trouble; she was bold, defiant, profane and quarrelsome, and at last after a serious dispute with two or three of the workers, a request was made to me to have her put off the boat before it started. The girl, knowing that an appeal was being made, stood a short way off awaiting the decision with a hard, sullen look on her face. After hearing the complaints I told the ladies I wished to make an experiment and asked them to watch the result. I then went over to the girl and said to her: "Mary, we have just been talking about you, and we have decided that you are getting so big now that we will make you a member of the committee. See," I continued, "here is a badge which will show that you are one of the managers, and I will pin it on your dress." At first she could hardly grasp the new idea, but in a few minutes large tears came to her eyes and rolled down her cheeks. Without

taking any notice of this, she was given a special work to do, namely, to distribute milk to the younger children, taking care that they were all served before the older boys and girls. This task she took hold of with zeal, and for the remainder of the day was a model of propriety. As the boat neared the wharf in the evening she came up with a beaming face, and, after being complimented on her good work, she said: "Do you know, Mr. Kelso, I did not get a drop of milk myself, although I was thirsty." "Well, now," I replied, "I am glad of that." Looking up with surprise she wanted to know why I should be glad, and I explained I was glad because her forgetting herself showed that she was so busy helping the children that she had no time to think of her own needs. "And now tell me," I said, "were you not happy doing that work to-day?" and she replied very heartily, "Yes, I never was so happy in my life before."

Finding this policy work so well with this particular girl, I tried the same plan with four or five large boys, who were causing much annoyance, appointing them caretakers of the supplies, with the result that they not only gave no further trouble, but were a decided help in many ways. Froebel's system of educating the child through his activities is the true solution for the waywardness of youth, and it will be found that success in child-saving work can be attained, and can only be attained, by making the children active agents in their own reformation. Show the children that you respect and trust them, and provide them with useful employment, especially giving them, where possible, work to do for others.

Reclaiming a Wayward Lad.

Some years later, when I accepted my present position as Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, an opportunity occurred for trying a simple plan. Word was sent me from a town, some fifty or sixty miles away, that there was a neglected boy, who had been arrested several times and sent to gaol, and that he should really be committed to the Industrial School, but the local authorities opposed this, because unwilling to pay for his maintenance. Finding that the boy had been driven to wrong-doing, as in the case of so many others, by defective home life, I requested that he be sent to me, and I would be responsible for his future. The boy came along in due time, closely guarded by a constable, whose parting remark when leaving the boy in the office was, "Better keep a sharp eye on him or he will get away from you." After waiting a few moments to allow the lad to collect his thoughts, I looked up and said, "Well, Joe, what do you think is going to become of you now?" He replied with pathetic indifference, "The Reformatory, I guess." "No," I said, "not the reformatory, if I can do anything to keep you out of it"; and going over to him I said: "Joe, do you not think there is something better for you than the reformatory—don't you think I will be your friend, and help you, that you can get along without either the gaol or the reformatory?" Then I explained exactly what I would do for him—that I would get him a boarding place, some good clothes, and after a time, when he was rested, would get him a home in the country, where the people would take a genuine interest in him. This was something new altogether, and more to his taste than his former treatment, and over his sullen countenance came that indefinable, indescribable glow of a soul awakening to high and noble aspirations. It happened that in the boarding home to which I sent him there was a girl about seventeen or eighteen, who was very sympathetic, and who found that Joe's feet were very sore from the constant fric-

tion of a pair of ill-fitting boots. She washed his feet and bound them up after getting him to promise that he would not try to walk for two or three days. This kindness completed his subjugation, and during the remainder of his stay he could not do enough to show his gratitude. In three or four weeks he went to a home in the country, and though now grown almost to manhood he has never been in any trouble, nor has he cost the community a dollar for his maintenance. Our whole attitude toward these children must be one of encouragement, showing them how good they may be rather than how bad they are. We must secure their good-will and co-operation in their own salvation, appealing to the soul, which exists in every child, however much he may have been neglected and mistrained. Institutional training which does not influence the spiritual nature may only serve to make a child more obdurate and expert in wrong-doing.

In the years that followed many other children were dealt with in the same way of drawing out their best instincts, and almost without exception they appreciated the confidence reposed in them, and were extremely anxious to show themselves worthy of it. This is a class of work that has many trials and much anxiety, for it cannot be done in any haphazard way, but the results are well worth it all, and if time permitted I could recite to you story after story of children who, if their original sentence, or contemplated sentence, to reform schools had been carried out would have aggregated two or three hundred years of confinement, and who by a different system have been provided for without ever seeing an institution, at almost nominal expense and to their own permanent benefit.

This leads me to speak of the injustice of hastily committing children to reform schools for trivial offences. I remember once being in the police station when a mother came before the magistrate to ask that a fair-haired, innocent-looking boy of eleven should be committed to the Industrial School because he was not only very bad and disobedient, but because he had actually beaten her on several occasions! Enquiry, however, revealed the fact that she was about to be married again, and one of the conditions was that the boy should be got rid of. Last year a case came to my notice in which a father had his son arrested, sent to gaol and ultimately committed to the reformatory for five years as a vagrant, vicious lad. His mother was dead, and his step-mother did not want him. That the boy was not so very vicious may be judged from the fact that he was a regular attendant at Sunday school, and his teacher regarded him as one of her best boys. Making enquiries concerning his absence she found him locked up in the gaol, where he had been taken on a warrant sworn out by his father. Second marriages mean much of misery for children of the first contract, and they are a frightful cause of the neglect and dependency of children that engages the attention of societies and institutions. Parents should not be lightly relieved of their responsibilities, but if the child is being so neglected and ill-treated as to make him a public charge or a menace to society, the solution is not a reform school, but a home in the true sense of the word, where he may receive free scope for his energy and something of kindness and affection.

There is a great lack of patience on the part of police officials with boys who have broken some of the numerous laws and ordinances that govern every well-regulated town. The reformatory is the easiest way to get rid of a troublesome lad, and often the spirit of revenge and punishment is given more weight than the consideration of the boy's future welfare. In the past hundreds of children have been hurried off to institutions who could have satisfactorily been tided over the danger point if only a dif-

ferent method had been pursued. I do not advocate by any means allowing such boys to go unmolested in their lawlessness, but the application of probation methods, such as procuring employment, transferring them to another home, or insist upon parents exercising more control if they wish to retain the guardianship. Character cannot be developed so successfully in an institution as in the outside world, and like the forced plant that dies when exposed to the free air, the boy or girl who have been brought up in an institution is in great danger of falling when the institutional support is withdrawn. In too many instances also the children, after several years of careful training, are returned again to the degraded home surroundings from which they were rescued only to be dragged back by unworthy relatives to the misery and vice from which they were for a time delivered.

Popularity Not Always Desirable.

The more popular a juvenile institution becomes the more dangerous it is, for it sets up a false standard, not only before slothful parents, but before municipal officers and magistrates who think they are doing the child a favor to commit him. Owing to their popularity some of the leading juvenile institutions in the United States have a roll call of 500 to 800 boys. In Ontario we aim to keep the institution subordinate to the family home. No matter how earnest and zealous the superintendent may be, he cannot avoid a certain routine in the institutional life that will have a deadening effect on the young people under his care. Even a child-saving society or charity organization, or any other kind of a philanthropic body, will gravitate towards a machine-like movement unless there is frequent revival of interest and the constant introduction of fresh life and advanced methods. I can at this moment recall a very large and popular society the entire work of which is performed by two or three persons, while in the first year or two of its existence there were from fifty to seventy-five active volunteer participants. These have given up the work entirely, or have drifted into other enterprises, simply because they gradually realized that there were paid officers to do the work, and these did not desire much volunteer help. Officialism is the bane of any good movement, and any philanthropic organization that fails to utilize the great moral forces of the community, that like a mighty Niagara are only waiting for the call to usefulness, is simply acting as a buffer between the helper and the helped, and would be better out of the way.

The juvenile court and the probation law going hand in hand are engaging public attention everywhere just now, and with wonderful unanimity of opinion they have been accepted all over this continent as among the greatest agencies for good yet devised. The movement is good because it is natural. It aims to employ the volunteer worker, to elevate and improve the home without breaking it up, to place the homeless child in a family home, and in every other way possible to follow the simple rule of friendly and brotherly co-operation. Children cannot be forced into goodness any more than a baby can be forced to go to sleep. They have to be led by gentler methods and gradually taught by their reason to appreciate the good and avoid the evil.

Aid and Encourage the Young.

Children should always be praised when they perform any meritorious act or have striven to accomplish anything. To be complimented and

praised encourages them to persevere, and incites them to still greater and better things. There has been too much of scolding and punishment instead of the encouraging word and the helping hand. A mother one day told her little boy that he was to play in the front yard and was not to go outside the gate. The little fellow saw no hardship in this until he went outside and beheld his little companions playing some distance off. He walked to the gate and looked wistfully at them, but came back and tried to amuse himself alone; three times he went to the gate, with the temptation growing stronger each time. At last he could resist no longer and sped away to join his play-fellows. On his return his mother called him in and said she would have to punish him for disobedience, and explained to him that she had been sitting at the window and had seen him go to the gate three times and at last run off. The little fellow turned and said, "Mother, did you really see me go to the gate the first and second and third time?" "Yes," the mother replied, "I did." "Well, mother," he said, "why didn't you tap on the window and help a fellow out." Was there not a cutting rebuke in this for the mother, who was more anxious to punish the child for wrong-doing than to tenderly and lovingly prevent him from getting into trouble, and is there not something that each one of us can learn from the incident that will aid us in our work for the children.

We are all the product of our environment, and live the life that is shaped and moulded for us in our early years. The boys and girls of our wealthy and prominent citizens, as well as the children of the poor, are made out of the same material, and it depends on the moulding they receive in youth what they will become later on. The children of the rich make mistakes and often transgress the law, but there is always sufficient influence at hand to save them from the error of their way, while the children of the poor have but few friends to take their part, otherwise they, like the others, might live down their wrong-doing, and with names untarnished attain to positions of usefulness and honor.

This is a work that is full of hopefulness, for it has to do with the beginning of things where well-directed effort is almost certain of reward. It offers an unlimited field of pleasant and profitable employment to the volunteer workers who realize the possibilities of good in the saving and reclamation of unfortunate children, and it means to the community relief from the burden of pauperism and criminality that is the sure outcome of indifference toward neglected childhood. A noted tramp, who was spending his life in evil and idleness, was suddenly changed into a sober and industrious citizen at a lodging house meeting in England. When asked by his acquaintances the cause of his remarkable change, he replied, referring to Lord Salisbury: "He just put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Jack, we'll make a man of you yet.'" Back of those few words was the earnest yearning after a lost soul and the magnetism of sincerity that rarely fails, and as a result the whole current of life was changed. With the same spirit animating us in child-saving effort, failure need never be feared, and young lives will certainly blossom out into careers of usefulness and honor.

THE WORK OF CHILD-SAVING.

AT the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, which met in Ottawa October 1st, 1903, Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, gave an address, of which the following is the substance:

As workers met together to consider the progress of our efforts, we should fix our thought, not upon what has been accomplished in the past, but what has been left undone, and aim at perfecting our effrots by discovering our mistakes and omissions. All are agreed that thorough and efficient work for children is the greatest preventive of the crime, destitution and degradation that exists, and every morning's paper affords fresh evidence of the result of neglected training and immoral home surroundings and teaching in early life. Our beliefs and our theories are good, but our practical work does not begin to reach one-tenth of the evils that we all realize and acknowledge to exist. Here and there we have a Children's Aid Society poorly supported both financially and morally unable to accomplish much through lack of co-operation. There are very few endowments, and where there are any they go to Orphans' Homes, to the tangible evidential work people can see. It is the greatest difficulty in the world to get money to carry out preventive work. Many people say, Where are your children and institutions? When they hear that homeless children have been placed in foster homes and the home life of other children so improved, it is not necessary to take them out of their natural surroundings the movement is highly commended, but they do not give any money. A man died a short time ago in a town and left $10,000 to establish another institution for children. There was no need for an institution—what was needed was a Children's Aid Society endowment fund, so that agents could be employed to devote all their time to child-saving—but he wanted something that would be a memorial to his name. A few people give their one dollar or fifty-cent subscription, but there are no endowments, and barely enough funds coming in to meet the few pressing necessities of the organization. Capable trained and progressive agents cannot be employed because of the expense, and the unreasoning cry that the Society, or "charity" as it is named, merely exists to pay salaries, although a quarter of a million dollars per year for police protection is considered inadequate in one of our large cities. In Toronto the cost of the police force is over that amount, and a contemplated increase in expenditure will add several thousand dollars in the next year or two.

Special Agents are Essential.

You all have heard the cry about employing agents, that it is just keeping up salaried men, that all the money given to charities goes to the support of the officers. But how can effective preventive work be carried on without men? We have several Children's Aid agents in Ontario, thoroughly capable men, doing splendid work, and I am ashamed to think of the salaries they receive. These men are working night and day for the children, gathering up and placing little waifs in homes and obviating the necessity for additional prisons, refuges and asylums, and yet they are receiviing salaries of $500 to $900, and some of them $200 a year. In all other work ability is recognized, but not in this work. Crown officials and persons in authority regard the child-saving society with good-natured tolerance, but custom has wedded them to a belief in the efficacy of the

police court and the gaol as a corrective of waywardness, and they are slow to recognize the society as the appointed agent of the State for the securing of justice to its minor wards.

We should strive to eliminate that word "charity" in relation to children. It is a simple question of justice. These children come into the world without any exercise of their own will, and they are going to be future citizens, and we should never regard any work for them as charity. When a child has gone astray it will always be found that it is because it has been unjustly treated. It has not got common justice—common justice from the parents, common justice from the county, common justice from the police or from the institution it has been in—and where there is injustice there will be a wayward life.

Any defect in the work is not due to any defect in the law, for we have as much if not more law now than we can assimilate, and the Governments are ready to give new measures whenever they are asked to do so; nor can it be ascribed to the lack of public sentiment, for public and press, capital and labor, and every other corporate expression of public opinion has fully endorsed all that has been done or advocated for the neglected or abandoned child. Where, then, is the difficulty? The chief fault seems to lie in the lack of efficient leadership and organization among the wealthy and prominent citizens of our land, who by taking hold of this movement in an earnest, effective manner, and seeing that the law is carried out, would accomplish untold good both for the coming generation and for the communities that would benefit by the lessened expenditure for the care of the dependent classes. Then the orphanage for the homeless, the reformatory for the wayward child have such a firm hold that the new method of removing causes and loving individual work is not given the prominent place it is entitled to. There is not a town or even a village community that should be without an experienced children's agent on the alert at all times to take the part of the helpless and often deeply wronged children of the district. In cities of any consequence we ought to have at least five or six agents devoting all their time to the cause of the children. Mr. Lediard spoke last year about the lack of systematic work for neglected children in rural districts.

Not Enough Prevention.

There are many small towns in Ontario where there are four or five clergymen and every possible kind of agency in the way of W.C.T.U., National Council of Women, King's Daughters, and so on, and yet children are growing up and ripening for the penitentiary and brothel and for a life of degradation, simply because there is nobody whose special business is to look after the children. While everybody agreed something ought to be done, there was nobody to do it. In such towns I have known children to grow up in ignorance and vice until ultimately committed to the various institutions of reform as young criminals. Public sentiment is quite ineffective unless there is some one whose duty it is to promptly take the necessary action.

Lots of Prosecution.

On the other hand, how carefully and systematically the judicial machinery is organized! When the neglected young life drifts naturally into criminal acts, the constable, magistrate, lock-up, Crown attorney, county ses-

sions, gaol, prison and penitentiary are ready at once to vindicate the majesty of the law. This has occurred so often and is so familiar with every one that it does not cause any unusual comment, and yet has not the child suffered a grave injustice, and can it not honestly and truthfully arraign before the bar of justice the Christian community that allowed its youth and innocence to be misguided and trampled upon, and its usefulness and happiness for all time destroyed! In large cities the police system has become so well organized as to be almost a menace to the vigorous and spirited youth of the country. It is so easy to arrest and convict a boy that nothing is thought of it, and the procedure is helpful in keeping employed the large staff of officials who must give some evidence of their right to draw salary. Children, especially those whose training has been neglected, do not understand what it means to break the law, but you notice how perfectly we have the system of repression and punishment developed. I have in mind a case of two children, one eight and the other ten, who for mischievously putting something on the track had been arrested and sentenced to five years each in the reformatory for the crime of trying to wreck a train, while all they needed was a whipping and some attention to their home life.

The Remedy.

First of all, a child that has gone wrong should be taken from bad environment, and then someone with a large heart—not an institution—should get to understand the boy or girl, and direct his energy in a right direction. The great thing with wayward boys is to take them when their inclinations are running in a good direction and encourage them. We should try to have people see that there is some other way of dealing with children than by common gaol process. The gaol seems to be regarded as the great remedy for all wrong-doing, whereas it is the starting-point for most of the crime of the country. It is not the fault of the gaoler or the officials so much as the mere association of being in gaol. It seems to take the bloom off youth. The boy thinks that he has got down to a certain bed-rock of badness, and that henceforth there is not much use in his trying to do any better.

Children's agents are needed to protect the children against anyone, even a parent, who tries to prevent them growing up in a normal and healthy way. We need the children's courts absolutely separated from the ordinary police court, where youthful offences can be enquired into and such fatherly action taken as will prevent further wrong-doing, and remove that halo of glory from the criminal career which is so attractive to boys of abnormal training and instincts. If people went to the Police Court they could see how young fellows were exposed to the public gaze, and the procedure tends to make them feel they are heroes. There are unfortunately unscrupulous lawyer who for a fee of $2 will get an offender discharged, even when it is well known he is guilty. These boys know they have done wrong, but that on legal technicalities the lawyer secured a discharge, and they lose respect for law.

Where Crime Has its Origin.

But it is not in the police court that children get their first start in crime. We all know it is in bad homes and through lack of proper moral teaching, and so on. I have studied up the history of many boys that get into the police court to find out where they began. Many young children

are sent out by a careless parent with a basket or bag to pick up fuel. They soon get to know the more valuable article will bring a better price, and they unconsciously get into the way of stealing. These children, seven or eight years of age, get into the hands of the police, and they are so small that they are sent home, and they still keep on doing wrong. Their character is steadily forming in a wrong direction, and they get into the way of entering vacant houses, stealing lead pipe, etc., until they have formed in those early years the habit of crime. Education is a thing of slow degree. It is the constant repetition of small acts of theft that makes the confirmed criminal. Preventive work should begin when the children are small. The time to rescue a child is not when the harm is done, but before. We want to bring about what is called the Probation System, following these children up from their first offence and never letting them get any further. The prolific sources of all crime is idleness, and the children's agent would find a large part of his time occupied in interesting parents and teachers and providing employment for young lads twelve or thirteen years of age to whom school has grown distasteful and who desire a larger field for their energies. Instead of being discharged, all such children should be placed on probation, that is, placed under the care of the children's society, so that the agent can frequently visit the home and insist on school attendance and proper moral instruction. If this were done a second or third return to the police court would be impossible, as the children's agent, having a constant supervision of the child, would prevent his getting into trouble again.

Boys Who Find School Attendance Irksome.

Truancy is one of the evils of the times, but I am against calling it a criminal offence, because very often a stirring boy of twelve or thirteen can learn just as much in some useful occupation as he can in the school. There are lads who cannot be induced to go to school, and if we had a children's agent who would endeavor to get that boy into a situation it would be a good thing. At the Atlanta Conference of Charities the greatest evil they had to contend with in the South was very small children being put to work in cotton factories, but we have not that evil in this country. It is a wise plan to consult the wishes and tastes of the larger children and try to meet them as far as possible. We are all opposed to being driven and told we must. The child is the exact counterpart of grown people. If you tell a child he must do so and so or he will get into prison he is going to rebel. I have had boys sent to me who were according to accounts the worst in the world, and I have said to them, we want your help; we want you to help teach the other boys not to swear or use tobacco, etc., when you are thrown into contact with them, and I have rarely known it to fail. Always appeal to the good side of a child, and praise him for the possibilities of good he possesses.

Low Theatres and Bad Literature.

Another thing, pernicious literature and attendance at cheap theatres are decided evils in our larger cities. In some way or other these young boys manage to get hold of the most abominable printed matter, which thoroughly sensualizes and perverts their young minds. Hundreds of

young boys can be found nightly in the low class theatres, where scenes of murder, shooting, etc., are portrayed, and they learn to regard these things as heroic and worthy of emulation.

Individual Work Better Than Institutions.

It has been said that this work of child saving is antagonistic to public institutions. Not necessarily so, but if it is better work it ought to be encouraged. There is an immense difficulty in keeping up the moral tone of an institution where so much badness is congregated. If a high moral tone can be maintained, then an institution, for certain children, can be made as beneficial as a private home. Another difficulty is this: A child is just like an electric spark, always on the go. A boy in a public institution is apt to get cramped, and he is likely to be punished if he shows the slightest exuberance of spirit. The boy that will show up best on the books of the public institution is the boy who hasn't any brains, who never gets out of step and never does wrong. Personally I have no feeling against institutions if those two evils could be avoided.

Another matter that I should perhaps refer to is the suggestion from some people that we ought to have a Curfew bell. That, it seems to me, is an impossibility in this age. We are all agreed that children ought not to be on the streets at night. But we can reach that evil through the Children's Aid Society if we have these agents I have spoken about always looking out for the neglected children. The curfew has been tried in a good many places, and it has proved a failure because not enforced.

Evils of Street Roaming.

And now what is the moral of it all? You must get after the neglected child, the friendless boy, the outcast girl. Never stop looking for them until you find them, and having found them never stop working until you have saved them beyond peradventure to a useful, happy and respectable life. To this end all our organization should be perfected; money should be more freely spent, educated lives should be more freely consecrated to the cause of the child, and public officials of every class should lend more ready assistance to the societies that are endeavoring to reach these unfortunate boys and girls. Recently an important step was taken by the Methodist Church in setting apart a capable man to devote all his time to the work of temperance and moral reform. Every denomination should follow this example, and every philanthropic body should feel it a privilege to co-operate in securing adequate protection for these minor citizens. We have on our record books over 2,000 of these children, gathered in every instance almost from improper surroundings, from gaols, refuges, police courts and the brothel, and to-day there is not more than one-half per cent. of these children doing wrongly or badly. They may not all be statesmen or scholars, but we hope they will be good citizens. It is constant encouragement and a paying investment to give attention to the rescue of children before they form evil habits and get hardened in the ways of crime. (Applause.)

PUNISHMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

An Address Delivered Before the Archdeaconry of Peterborough, November, 1903, by R. M. Dennistoun, Barrister, etc.

It seldom, if ever, happens that children of well-to-do people are found in the Police Court charged with crime. On the other hand, it is a matter of frequent occurrence in a large town to find from two to half a dozen small boys of the poorer classes before the Magistrate charged with stealing. Theft seems to be the only crime in the code which the child is capable of committing, if we exclude *quasi* criminal offences, such as breaking windows, coasting on sidewalks, and use of bad language or fighting, which are more the outcome of animal spirits and life and frolic than of criminal propensity.

To generalize further, from experience drawn from many years' attendance at the trial of juvenile offenders, I find, first: that charges of theft are in almost all cases preferred against town boys, very rarely against country boys. The different conditions of life in town and country which produce these results may profitably be examined, in order to ascertain why the town boy should steal, and the country boy, except in rare instances, remain honest. If we can reach a conclusion and can apply the results to the town and cities, we will have taken a long step towards the reformation of the juvenile offenders who appear in the Police Courts of to-day. Second: the town boy never steals singly, but always in bands or gangs, the reasons for this we will discuss briefly.

The relations between parent and child are very different in the country from those which exist in the town. The life of the country people gives them opportunities for constant superintendence over their children. The farmer lives his life upon the farm, and the children have their work and play under the direction and observation of their parents.

In the town, on the other hand, the father leaves home in the morning, not returning till evening. There is no regular employment for the boy about the home, nothing to excite his interest or arouse his ambition. There are no horses or cattle to care for, no ploughing, seeding, mowing or threshing to be done, nothing, in fact, to use up his physical powers and make him tired out when night comes. He must find exercise outside his home life or remain a loafer. Here, then, is the first reason the town boy falls into evil ways, namely: he has the opportunity for so doing.

When the farmer's son is free from school, he has but little temptation to wrong-doing between the school house and the farm, and at home there are duties to be done which keep him employed until dusk, in the performance of which he is entirely withdrawn from the companionship of other boys of his own age unless they be members of his own family.

Ot the other hand, when the restless, active town boy is released from school his only aim and object is to seek amusement with his fellows. They are, perhaps, better dressed, better fed, better supplied with pocket money than he is. In order to join in their sports he must have money, not much, perhaps, but a little. His parents do not give him any, and if he earns it for himself they will take it from him. He finds half a dozen others in the same plight as himself, and after mutual encouragement, they make plans which they execute, and finally become expert thieves in many petty ways known to the police. Every theatre, every circus, every minstrel show,

confectioners' shop or excursion is an irresistible temptation to the town boy. He feels there is no pleasure in life apart from the expenditure of money, and it is to obtain this money that he falls into evil ways. I do not believe that the town boy is worse than his country cousin, but that he is, by reason of his environment and temptations, brought into the crooked ways of life unconsciously, through lack of those restraining influences which should be thrown around him in the home life.

When brought into the Police Court, these boys weep a little at first, but knowing they are sure to get two or three chances, they rapidly become calloused, and in the end appear unconcerned, feeling that they are heroes in the eyes of their companions, and in no great danger from the kindly Magistrate.

The old punishment was to send these boys to a Reformatory or Industrial School, where they met only boys of their own type. Good influences can never be brought to bear upon an institution full of boys so as to influence them individually, and they come backt to their own town or village ready to repeat their former experience on a most extensive scale.

I have letters from the Superintendents of some of our large institutions, all of which testify to the utter failure of imprisonment to work reformation.

What, then, is to be done?

The splendid organization known as the Children's Aid Society offers a solution in part, and suggestions are made for further improvement of the law.

The town boy who has proved incorrigible wants transplanting. A home in the country with a good farmer where he may be removed at once from his old home associations, his old companions, and those town pleasures which can only be in exchange for money, will work wonders.

Strange to say, these homes can be had in abundance. There is a very large demand for boys from ten to fourteen years of age. The farmers take them willingly, and undertake to send them to school during the winter, and when older to put aside yearly a sum of money to be paid the boy when he reaches a certain age.

Different boys must be dealt with in different ways, but a little study and patience has solved many problems. Let me give three instances:

A boy was placed with a farmer but could not settle down. He was about fifteen, and was tempted by offers of wages to leave the home we had placed him in and seek another. The farmer brought him in several times that he might be reasoned with. The boy was disturbed by offers of money, but did not really seem to care for money in the abstract. An arrangement that he should have a bank account and a good sum therein at eighteen did not relieve his restlessness in the slightest. At last, however, he found the solution. He confided to us that the farmer had a team of colts which he very much admired, and if he could have these colts and a waggon when he was eighteen he would be as happy as the day was long. The bargain was made forthwith, and now nothing but the very best accounts of that boy reach the Society. The farmer is delighted, and is doing far more than is in the bond to keep the boy satisfied.

Another case was that of a boy who never had a chance at home, and fell into our hands at the age of twelve. We placed him with a farmer. He was returned in six months. This was repeated several times in two years. No one would keep him even for his board. He was reported idle and lazy. Nothing would make him work. The boy had always begged to be allowed to live in town, but this was reversing the usual order of pro-

cedure. At the end of two years, when it was evident he would never do in the country, as his family had left town and his old friends and associates had become scattered, the experiment was tried. A situation was procured for him in town. He was allowed to live for a time in the Shelter. The plan worked splendidly. The boy immediately became industrious, and an omnivorous reader; he was furnished with a ticket for the Public Library, which he used to the fullest extent. In a short time he passed from one situation to another, and is now independent and making good wages.

Now let me give you the story of a boy who in the early days of the Society and before the foster-home problem had been thoroughly tried, was dealt with in a way we would not now recommend. He had been deserted by father and mother. There was nothing really wrong about the boy, except that he was idle and shiftless. The Society placed him several times with different farmers, but without success. He would not work, and sometimes ran away. In the end he was brought before the Magistrate and sent to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene and an indeterminate sentence of five years. It appears he behaved fairly well at the Reformatory, and was allowed to do work which interested him. His letters showed, however, that he was very restless, and longing for his release. One day an opportunity occurred, and, prompted by a boyish impulse, which everyone will understand and sympathize with, he made a dash for liberty. He was caught and punished, but felt that by this one act he had destroyed his chance, and was doomed to suffer the full term of five long years' imprisonment. He tried to escape on two subsequent occasions, and was then transferred to the Central Prison at Toronto.

This boy, so far as we know, never committed a crime, and yet he is now a jail bird, and has lived the best five years of his young life in the society of the most abandoned of our criminals.

Do you not agree with me that the foster-home is preferable to the prison cell?

Now for a few words on the present state of the law. Does it not seem anomalous that the Magistrate who has power to remove a child from its parents and make it over to a foster-father has no power to order the child to be whipped? The foster-father may take the child and whip it if he do so in a legitimate way, but the Magistrate cannot order a policeman to whip a child and return him to his rightful parents.

Those who have studied the child-saving problem are nearly all agreed that a good, sound whipping, properly administered, in the Police Court, would have a most beneficial effect. This power we would like to see given to the Magistrates. Our criminal law comes from the Dominion Parliament, and our children's protective legislation from the Legislative Assembly, which accounts for the lack of harmony in the statute law. Some of the Provinces have hesitated to follow the lead of Ontario in its most radical legislation. Judging, however, from the results of the past years, it must be pronounced an unqualified success, and I firmly believe no more beneficial law of this character was ever passed.

It is now the law of this Province, though not generally understood—not always acted upon—that children are to be tried in the Children's Court and not in a public tribunal.

Also that a judge may, without a conviction against a child charged with an offence against the laws of the Province order the child to be placed under the care of a probation officer.

No child under fourteen is to be committed to gaol or police station pending trial.

Any child arrested shall as far as possible be admitted to bail and placed in the custody of some friend or benevolent person or Children's Aid Society.

We welcome these amendments to the law, and feel certain that the care of the State for the children will continue to increase, despite the perverted, brutal ideas of justice and national vengeance which so long prevailed.

It is not one hundred years since a lovely girl of sixteen years was publicly hanged in London for stealing a petty sum of money from her mistress.

Surely we should be thankful for enlightened public opinion since that time, and resolve that in our young and growing country we will save for themselves and the State the children who left alone will certainly perish.

It is a matter for congratulation and of pride to the citizens of Peterborough that we had in this town the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which was organized in Ontario. This work was undertaken by Mr. Hampden Burnham, who was its pioneer in this part of the country. Shortly after the matter was taken up by the Ontario Government, and the work has continued to develop in a wonderful manner ever since.

APPENDIX.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

TWO additional licenses were given during the past year to place English children in homes in this Province under the provisions of the Act of 1897. One was to the Catholic Emigrating Association, with receiving home at Montreal, and the other permitting a small party to be emigrated by the Board of Guardians of Leicester, England. In the latter case no children were sent. There are now nine associations engaged in the work, with receiving agencies and resident Canadian officials. In all, 1,675 children were brought to this Province during 1903; of this number 1,116 being boys and 559 girls. The demand for these children, who were nearly all of a serviceable age, continues to be far in excess of the supply, owing partly to the scarcity of labor in rural districts, and also to the natural fondness for children that is prevalent in the farming community. Although expected to assist to the extent of their ability in the house and farm work, here has been very little complaint during the year of ill-treatment or overwork, the children being treated with kindness and consideration. The fact that in the majority of instances they occupy a *bona fide* position as members of the family participating in all the social enjoyments of the home and neighborhood is worth to the children all the services they can give, and as they advance in years they become wage-earners and home-builders with advantage to themselves and permanent benefit to the country.

During the year there has been a movement in England looking to the extension of this class of work, and a circular letter encouraging juvenile emigration was issued by the Local Government Board to the poor law guardians. If the numbers are increased to any great extent, care must be taken to maintain the present high standard. Only such children as are strong, healthy and clean, both physically and morally, can be allowed the privilege of immigration, for it means daily association with our native children, whose interests and welfare must always be the first consideration.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT ENCOURAGES EMIGRATION.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Secretary of the Local Government Board to the Boards of Guardians throughout England on the subject of juvenile emigration:

EMIGRATION OF ORPHAN OR DESERTED CHILDREN TO CANADA.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S. W., 3rd March, 1903.

Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been drawn to the fact that during the last few years there has been a considerable diminution in the number of children emigrated to Canada by Boards of Guardians. In 1893 the number was 360, while last year only 141 were thus emigrated.

The Board have recently been informed by the Commissioner of Emigration, under the Dominion Government, that "at no previous time in Canada have there been so many opportunities as at present for absorbing in a satisfactory manner young emigrants" of the class sent by Boards of Guardians.

In the Board's opinion emigration affords one of the best means of providing satisfactorily for the orphan or deserted children under the care of the Guardians; and it may be pointed out that, on the average of the expenses authorized during the last three years, the cost of sending a child to Canada and providing for its inspection by the Dominion Government does not exceed £15.

The Board hope that the Guardians will give the matter their careful attention with a view to their emigrating such of the children chargeable to the Poor Law as are suitable for the purpose.

Copies of the Circulars, etc., issued by the Board with reference to the emigration of children to Canada will be supplied on application by the Guardians; and the Board understand that Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Commissioner for Emigration, 17 Victoria street, London, S. W., will be happy to afford the Guardians any further information he may possess on the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

S. B. PROVIS, Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

REPORT OF ONTARIO AGENT AT LIVERPOOL.

The Ontario Agent at Liverpool, Mr. P. Byrne, continues to exercise supervision over the selection of children intended for this Province, and he has given painstaking and efficient service. He summarizes the work of the year as follows:

Ontario Government Agency, Liverpool, November 20th, 1903.

J J. Kelso, Esq., *Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto*:

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to report that during the past season I officially inspected 23 parties of child-emigrants who were sent out for settlement in Ontario by the following Training Homes in this country, namely:

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Essex.
Southwark Catholic Emigration Society's Home, London.
Mr. Shaw's Children's Home, Strangeways, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Home, Bonner Road, London.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Home, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss Macpherson's Home, London.
Mr. Fegan's Home, Southwark, London.
Mr. J. Galloway's Girls' Home, Ardrossan, Scotland.
"Waifs and Strays" Society's Home, London.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Worcester.

The total number of children in the several parties was 1,674, against 1,499 last year. The boys numbered 1,113 and the girls, 651. Increase of boys over last year, 143; increase of girls, 32.

The children on the whole were in all respects well up to the standard of fitness required by the regulations. In pursuance of your instructions and suggestions regarding the older boys, I was this year more strict than formerly in my inquiries as to their conduct during their stay in the Homes, and their general character, and disposition. I gave it to be understood that I should not pass any boy who was known to be habitually violent, vindictive or quarrelsome. I was assured that none such should be presented for examination, and I am confident that this was the case.

As I have before remarked, I believe that all the authorities and officials who are responsible for the training and well-being of these children are sincerely desirous of sending out to Canada only such boys and girls as are likely to prove a credit to their respective institutions.

So far as I have been able to judge of those emigrated this year, I am of the opinion that they will turn out to be a useful and valuable addition to the supply of labor in the Province. A very large proportion of both boys and girls were of suitable age to be immediately available for domestic and farm service. Indeed, all the girls, except the very youngest, had received special training in nearly every kind of household duty; and the boys, in like manner, had received practical and technical instruction in various industrial occupations, including agriculture.

As a rule, the children of both sexes were fairly well educated, many of them having passed the higher school standards. But a small proportion of the older ones were sadly backward in this respect, generally through lack of parental care. It is

to be hoped that they will have opportunities of improvement in the situation selected for them in the Province.

On the arrival of the various parties at Liverpool for embarkation, they were all found, as usual, to be thoroughly equipped with excellent outfits of clothing suitable for both winter and summer. And it was interesting and gratifying to observe how lively and cheerful they were at the new prospects before them.

I have the honor to be, Your Obedient Servant,

P. BYRNE, *Agent for Ontario.*

Other Reports.

During the year the Ontario Agent at Liverpool wrote concerning the children about to leave for Ontario as follows:

"April 4th, 1903. Found the children perfectly eligible for emigration, being in sound health, both of body and mind, and showing satisfactory indications of careful training. They were bright and happy looking, and gave abundant promise of growing up into good and desirable members of society.

"May 1st, 1903. Many of the girls leaving for Ontario will be at once available for domestic service, having been efficiently trained in every kind of household work. Many of the boys have been trained in country homes and institutions, and will be found very useful at ordinary farm work.

"July 18, 1903. I found the children quite up to the average standard for emigration, being all apparently sound and healthy in body and mind, and giving evidence in their general appearance and deportment of careful training.

"September 26th, 1903. Both boys and girls were a remarkably fine lot of children, and suitable in every way for emigration. They were to all appearances in sound health, and gave evidence of good discipline and training. I also found on careful enquiry that during their stay in the training homes their general conduct had been most satisfactory. In the course of my investigation I laid special stress on the importance of character and conduct, with a view to excluding any that might have shown vicious or quarrelsome tendencies. None such were found. They were all very happy at the prospect of going to Canada, and their entering upon a new and hopeful career."

CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

The following table gives the number of children as received in Ontario during the year by the various agencies authorized under the Act:

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Marchmont Home, Belleville	38	37	75
Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa	126	28	154
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto	46	.....	46
Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton	40	.....	40
The MacPherson Home, Stratford	103	28	131
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto	700	.....	700
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Peterborough	.....	420	420
Church of England Society, Niagara	.....	27	27
Catholic Emigration Association, Montreal	63	19	82
Total	1,116	559	1,675

ONTARIO RECEIVING HOMES.

DR. BARNARDO'S INSTITUTIONS.

An extensive immigration work continues to be carried on by Dr. Barnardo. The number of children brought to Ontario during the past year was larger than ever before. Three parties of boys were received at the Toronto Receiving Home, 214 Farley Avenue, the total number being 700. All were placed in situations with the exception of 160 little fellows, who were boarded out in the Muskoka district. Mr. A. B. Owen, the Canadian representative of Dr. Barnardo, has a staff of thirteen at the Toronto office engaged in the supervision of the work, and the provisions of the Act as to visitations, etc., are complied with. In the last issue of "Ups and Downs," the official organ of the Homes, the following interesting information is given concerning the work:

"With the close of the emigration season we find our family increased by 1,237, and the number of those placed in Canada by Dr. Barnardo brought to a total of 14,421. The number for last year has thus been surpassed by nearly 200, and 1903 stands as the banner year in our history. Had our numbers, however, been three or four times as many, we could have placed and provided well for every one, and our difficulties during the past few months have been, not that our young emigrants have been so many, but so few. The demand increases more rapidly than the supply. The field widens every year, and as the industries of the country are developed and new lands brought under cultivation greater openings present themselves for our boys and girls, and the importance of Dr. Barnardo's work, and the value of the constant stream of healthy, industrious, promising young colonists that he is pouring in, are becoming more highly appreciated. Little or nothing is heard nowadays of the restriction of juvenile immigration; on the contrary, we are continually hearing and assenting to the remark, Why does not the Government encourage more largely this class of immigration, instead of catering so extensively to the alien immigration that is introducing into our Canadian population such a motley variety of nationalities and creeds, and peopling the West with races so entirely foreign to the Anglo-Saxon in domestic habits, traditions of government and religious beliefs? For our own part, we hold strongly that in our great North-West there is room to spare for all comers, provided they are industrious and conform to the laws of the country, and that Canada can afford to hold the door very wide open for many years to come. We must be content to accept some of the less desirable elements of adult population in expectation of training their children into good Canadian citizens and British subjects. At the same time, although comparisons are generally odious and very seldom justifiable, when we see on one side of the deck of a ship, or at the immigration depot, a party of our youngsters, ruddy, healthy, clean, well disciplined, and on the other an unsavory concourse of Poles, Polish and Russian Jews, Italians, Galicians, Syrians, and the other races of Southern and Eastern Europe that form the bulk of the present emigration both to Canada and the United States, there can be no two opinions as to which class is best deserving of Government aid and encouragement.

There are, and always will be, boys and girls, despite every care in selection and every desire and precaution to send only the strong and the fit, are found, after their arrival, to develop undesirable tendencies or con-

stitutional defects; but where there is a break-down in health, a derangement of mind or lapse into crime, the charge is not thrown on the country. On the contrary, Dr. Barnardo assumes the full burden of his failures, and the most formidable and costly responsibility resting upon anyone who has to do with a boy or girl who is sick, incapable or unsatisfactory is to return him or her to the nearest branch of the Institutions, there to be received and cared for as the requirements of the case demand. Where the failure or break-down is serious or permanent the case is returned to England, and while deportation is, of course, only a last resource, there is every year a small number sent back who have either been guilty of serious offences or are suffering from ailments of a permanent character. By this means we keep our slate clean, and we leave no excuse or foundation for any charge or suggestion that we are adding to the public burdens of the Dominion, or "dumping" upon Canada "undesirables" or 'incapables."

GIRLS' BRANCH, PETERBOROUGH.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of girls brought out to Canada from Dr. Barnardo's institutions. Three parties were received at "Hazelbrae," Peterborough, in May, July and October, each party consisting of about 130 girls, bringing the total number received up to 420. The majority were old enough to take places at domestic service at once, and the smaller children have been boarded out, chiefly in the counties of Durham and Ontario. As in the case of the other receiving homes, the applications far exceed the supply, the girls having been allocated week, and in some cases even months, in advance of their arrival. Three lady visitors are now engaged in the work of inspection, visiting and reporting upon the children, their homes, school attendance, wages and general progress. Correspondence is kept up with a large number of the older girls, who have outgrown the need of help, but who still keep in touch with their former friends and guardians. Miss Woodgate is the resident Superintendent, and Miss Loveday the Secretary, and the supervision exercised is of the most thorough and admirable character.

THE MISS MACPHERSON HOME, STRATFORD.

During the year the number of children started in life in Canada through this ageney was one hundred and twenty-three boys, whose ages ranged from four to eighteen years, and twenty-eight girls, ages ranging from six to twenty years, making a total of one hundred and thirty-one for the year. The first party of sixty-seven landed on May 16, and on arrival at the Stratford Home they gave an entertainment, at which several prominent citizens attended, addresses being given by Judge Barron, Mr. W. Buckingham, etc. The second party arrived on July 12th, and consisted of fifty-seven boys and seven girls. These children were all provided with homes, with the exception of five or six small boys. Two children were returned to England, one requiring more training and the other being in delicate health. The Canadian work continues to be under the superintendency of Mr. W H. Merry. Careful supervision is maintained over the children placed out in former years.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE.

Two parties of children were received at the Marchmont Home, Belleville, which is under the superintendency of Rev. Robert Wallace. The first party arrived on April 10th, consisting of thirty-six boys and eighteen girls; the

second party on May 2nd, consisting of two boys and nineteen girls, making a total of seventy-five children. The ages varied from seven to nineteen, and the children were carefully selected. The demand for these children continues unabated, the number of applications received since January 1st being 528 for girls and 349 for boys. An interesting feature of the work is the large number of marriages that have taken place among the young people who were brought out in former years.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Six parties of children were received at the receiving home of the Canadian Catholic Emigration Society at Hintonburg, a suburb of Ottawa. The first party arrived on May 4th, and consisted of twenty boys and eight young men. On May 16th a party of twenty-four boys was received, on June 7th a party of eleven girls and one boy, on July 25th a party of fifty-four boys, on September 19th a party of sixteen girls and two boys, on October 19th a party of five boys, and October 24th a party of twelve boys. The total number received during the year was one hundred and twenty-six boys and young men and twenty-eight girls. A change in the management of this receiving home took place during the year, Mr. J. R. Thomson succeeding Mr. Washington in the management. While every precaution is taken to carefully place and supervise these children, additional assistance will probably be necessary in the near future, owing to the large number of children now on the records.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

Authority was given to the Catholic Emigration Association of Liverpool and London on June 17th, 1903, to engage in the work of placing homeless children from the old country in Ontario. The President is the Rev. E. Bans, of Harrow Road, London, and the Honorary Secretary Mr. Arthur Chilton Thomas, of Father Berry's Homes, Liverpool. The Canadian receiving home of the association is at Montreal, and is in charge of Mr. Cecil Arden. Under the authority granted, 63 boys and 19 girls have been placed in Eastern Ontario and in the County of Wellington, and over these Mr. Arden has undertaken to exercise careful supervision.

FAIRKNOWE HOME, BROCKVILLE.

Although for some years past no children have been placed out in Canada from Mr. Quarrier's Home, Scotland, the receiving agency at Brockville is kept open for the benefit and oversight of children placed in former years. This work has suffered severely during the past year in the death of Mr. James Burgess, for many years Canadian Agent, and later in the removal by death of the founder, Mr. William Quarrier.

The Late William Quarrier.

Mr. William Quarrier, the founder of the Orphan Homes of Scotland, a branch of which is located at Brockville, Ont., died at Bridge Weir, near Glasgow, on Friday, October 16th, aged 74 years. He was born at Greenoch in 1829. When Mr. Quarrier was three years of age his father, a ship's carpenter, died at Quebec of cholera, and his mother, with her three children, removed to Glasgow, where the stern struggle for existence began. It was here one day, while, standing on the street, having had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours, and wondering why everybody passed him by without attention, that he resolved if ever he were rich to think of poor children.

At the age of eleven he obtained work in a pin factory, where he worked from ten to fourteen hours a day, receiving at the end of the week the sum of one shilling. A few months later he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and when twenty-three years of age he started in this business for himself. Prosperity attended him, and he became the owner of three large and well appointed boot and shoe stores, giving good returns.

But he had not forgotten his early resolve. In 1864 he commenced work amongst those poor children who are cast upon the world at an early age with no one to care for them. The good work increased, and in 1875, 1879 and 1882 respecti vely, he gave up his three places of business, and resolved to give himself up entirely to the work of rescue. Up to the present time over $3 000,000 have been received, and over 13,000 children have passed through the homes, of whom about 5,000 have been sent to Canada.

The existing splendid institution comprises 65 buildings and 140 acres of land, representing an aggregate value of about $1,270,000, and sheltering 1,300 children, the daily expense averaging about $330.

Contrary to the ideas of many, Mr. Quarrier has derived no pecuniary benefit from the work. He is survived by his wife and four children.

The London Chronicle calls the late Mr. Quarrier the Dr. Barnardo of Scotland. His methods were peculiar in one sense, that he never made any public appeal for money, even during his early struggles to found a home for orphans. Like Muller of Bristol, he trusted entirely to the efficacy of prayer, and always said that he was never disappointed. As his philanthropic efforts became known, subscriptions were more plentiful, but he has placed it on record that on many occasions a timely check, for which he had never hinted any need, has prevented the closing of his establishment. One thousand one hundred poor orphans were fed and clothed and educated by him at a model village in Renfrewshire.—*Globe.*

THE FEGAN BOYS' HOME.

One party of boys, numbering forty-six, was received on May 11th at Mr. Fegan's Canadian Distributing Home, 295 George Street, Toronto,

The ages varies from ten to seventeen years, and no difficulty was experienced in suitably providing them with places in the country. The Superintendent, Mr. George Greenway, states that owing to prosperous times better terms were made for the boys than ever before. The visitor of the home, Mr. Morrison, had made a tour of those placed out in former years, and found the boys well treated and making satisfactory progress. There were few complaints, and these only of a trivial character. Not one boy was returned as unsatisfactory during the year out of a total of nearly five hundred.

THE STEPHENSON CHILDREN'S HOME, HAMILTON.

A party of forty boys was received at the English Children's Receiving Home, Hamilton, on March 30th. These lads came from the Orphanages of the Methodist Church in England, and were nearly all highly educated lads who had been in well-equipped schools for a number of years. All were placed in situations in the country by the Canadian Superintendent, Mr Frank Hills. There are about two hundred and twenty children under the direct supervision of this institution who are visited at least once a year. There is also a large number of older children, brought out in former years, who are encouraged and assisted as occasion requires. The number of applications received was reported

to be larger than ever, wages were higher, and boys were placing more money in the Savings Bank.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

The Niagara Receiving Home of the Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society received from England during 1903 two parties, one of 13 on July 10th and one of 14 on March 26th. The ages of these girls were: Three 16 years, one 15 years, four 14 years, six 12 years, six 11 years, three 10 years, two 9 years and two 8 years.

During the past year fifty have been placed or replaced in homes, and twelve returned to the Home for various causes. Three were returned to England as considered unsuitable for the requirements of this country.

The lady visitor paid more than two hundred visits, travelling in doing so some 10,000 miles. Her reports in the great majority of cases are of prosperity and "doing well," and a small percentage of "fairly well." She states that they are in good homes, and are being treated as "own children." The Superintendent, Miss Bayley, has heard of fourteen marriages and several "engagements" during the year.

The demand for children still remains far in excess of the supply

The business management of the Receiving Home is under the supervision of a local committee of gentlemen, with Mr. J. de W. Randall as Honorary Secretary.

Death of Miss Rye.

Advices from England announce the death on November 12 of Miss Rye, formerly of Niagara, so well-known for many years in connection with the orphanage near Niagara, and with the charitable work of bringing out poor girls to Canada

Maria Susan Rye was one of four sisters, daughters of a London barrister, who was greatly interested in philanthropic work, especially that of finding new homes for poor English orphans in the colonies. At the outset Miss Rye devoted herself to the task of superintending the emigration of domestic servants to Australia. Becoming interested in Canada, and having the aid of powerful persons like Queen Victoria, who bestowed upon her a pension of £90 a year, and the late Lord Shaftesbury, who appreciated her sterling qualities, Miss Rye began over 30 years ago a systematic and successful movement to give suitable training and start in life to poor children. A home was provided in London called Packham Rye, where the children were collected, and, about 1870, quarters were selected near the town of Niagara for a Canadian training school. The old Lincoln County Court House, a substantial building, disused after the removal of the county offices to St. Catharines, was purchased and named Our Western Home, a designation it still bears. For 26 years Miss Rye carried on this work, and the girls whom she brought out to Canada are to be found in many places and have done well. Owing to failing health several years ago, Miss Rye handed over the homes to the well-known Church of England philanthropic society known as Waifs and Strays and her place at Niagara was taken by Miss Bayley, who is now the society's Canadian Superintendent.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. J. KELSO.

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